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**I N D E X**

**TO THE**

**EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS**

**OF THE**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**FOR THE**

**FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,**

**1879.**

**IN 1 VOLUME.**

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**VOLUME I.—Nos. 1 to 11, both inclusive.**

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**WASHINGTON:**  
**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.**  
**1879.**





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Nos. 1 to 11, both inclusive.

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YELLOW FEVER ON UNITED STATES STEAMER PLYMOUTH.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN REPLY TO

*A resolution of the House of Representatives in relation to the breaking out of the yellow fever on the United States steamer Plymouth.*

---

APRIL 12, 1879.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Origin, Introduction, and Prevention of Epidemic Diseases in the United States and ordered to be printed.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 8th instant, to wit:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy of the United States be requested to furnish this House with all available information regarding the breaking out of the yellow fever on the United States ship Plymouth, and what sanitary measures, if any, had been carried out to prevent the breaking out and spread of said disease on board of said ship.

The documents herewith communicated contain all the official information in possession of the department in reference to the recent appearance of yellow fever on the Plymouth. They are:

1. Letter of Surgeon Theoron Woolverton, dated March 23, 1879, notifying Capt. D. B. Harmony, commanding the Plymouth, that the yellow fever had broken out on board.

2. Letter of Captain Harmony to the department, dated April 2, 1879, communicating the facts in relation to the sanitary measures adopted with reference to the Plymouth, and further facts bearing upon the appearance of the disease.

3. Letter from Dr. Woolverton to the Surgeon-General of the Navy, giving further and more minute details.

4. Letter from Capt. I. Young, commanding the Portsmouth navy-yard, reporting the arrival of the Plymouth at that station.

From these reports it will appear that in consequence of the yellow fever having broken out on the Plymouth during the month of November last, she was subjected to all the ordinary methods of purification during the past winter in the port of Boston. The opinion generally prevails among experienced naval men that the freezing process is sufficient protection against the reappearance of the yellow fever after it has once appeared on board a vessel. There are instances where it has

resulted otherwise, although they have not been sufficiently numerous to entirely destroy this opinion. Acting under this general belief the Plymouth was sent to Boston, and again to sea after the close of the winter, with the conviction that she had been sufficiently frozen and fumigated to prevent a recurrence of the disease. It seems, however, that such was not the fact, and the question why it was not is now under investigation by a board of competent and experienced surgeons, who have been detailed for that purpose, and whose report will probably be made in a few days. It is expected they will give their professional opinion upon all the questions involved.

The remarkable fact that the disease broke out at the precise point in the ship where it appeared in November last, may be supposed to weaken somewhat the theory that the freezing process is a reliable remedy. And yet it is proper to say that, as this process has heretofore been considered in so great a degree reliable, a single example cannot be sufficient to entirely overthrow the presumptions in its favor. The department will continue to resort to it in all cases, but will, at the same time, add to it all other known sanitary remedies, as well as such others as additional investigations may discover. It may be assumed to be true that, without proper ventilation and cleanliness, it will be impossible to keep any ship in a healthy condition, on account of the foul air which collects in their holds and necessarily generates some form of disease; and yet it is confidently believed that ours are the best ventilated and cleanest ships in the world. Whether the yellow fever can be thus generated it must be left to science to decide; but, at all events, it is certain that it will always prove more fatal where the ventilation is not good than where it is sufficient to purify the air. Experiments are now being made with several methods of ventilation, some of which promise good results, and they will be continued within the means of the department until some satisfactory plan shall be discovered. There is no special fund set apart by Congress for this purpose, and consequently the department is somewhat limited in the sphere of its investigations. Within that sphere, however, it will omit nothing in its power to make its experiments as thorough as possible.

If the yellow fever be the result of an existing germ or poison in some of the lowest forms of animal or vegetable life, which conceals the seeds of the disease until developed by the action of heat, it will become most important to science to discover not only what the germ or poison is, but how it may be destroyed before development. If it cannot be destroyed by either severe heat or severe cold, or by the ordinary process of fumigating, or by chlorine gas, or by some of the other known methods of putting an end to animal and vegetable life, it will become one of the most important sanitary questions of the future to decide in what other manner the development of this destructive germ or poison is to be avoided and its consequences escaped. In the mean time, whatsoever experiments either experience or science may suggest should be tried, in order that nothing shall be omitted to arrest the progress and ravages of this terrible scourge.

Possibly if the Plymouth had been exposed to a lower temperature of cold, and had remained so for a longer time, the disease might not have reappeared upon her. As it was, the degree of cold was increased beyond what it would be during an ordinary winter in the latitude of Boston, and was supposed to be sufficient, in view of the additional fact that the ship was thoroughly fumigated. It is, consequently, worthy of experiment to make additional tests as to the effects of both cold and heat, and all the forms of disinfectants, for at last science and experi-

ments must come to the aid of each other in the discovery of satisfactory and effective remedies.

The Plymouth is now in quarantine and will remain so until all signs of the fever disappear. Her crew generally remain healthy and the survivor of the two attacked at sea is convalescing. The further spread of the disease on board of her is not at present feared by her officers, although it has been decided that she will not be again sent, during the present season, into the tropical waters, where, in the opinion of Dr. Woolverton, the disease would be liable to break out again, an opinion which seems to be founded upon the fear that the germ or poison, whatever it is, has not yet been entirely destroyed. If it be true, as he supposes, that this germ or poison has found a lodgment in the decayed timber, then it will become necessary to discover and remove it by substituting sound timber in its place, and prosecuting such microscopic tests with the decayed particles as may, by possibility, lead to a discovery of what the cause of the disease is and the best method of destroying it. It is impossible to prevent the decay of timber in ships, although, by various processes, it may be, in some degree, preserved. The only remedy, therefore, is to remove it, which, if experience shall show that it may contain the seeds of contagious diseases, must be done at whatever cost, or the ships must be abandoned whensoever any of their decayed parts shall be found to contain the infectious poison.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

R. W. THOMPSON,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

Hon. S. J. RANDALL,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

1.—*Surgeon Woolverton to Captain Harmony.*

UNITED STATES SHIP PLYMOUTH, SECOND RATE,  
*At sea, latitude 27° 40' north, longitude 59° 59' west,*  
*March 23, 1879.*

SIR: I regret to inform you that two of the crew have been taken suddenly and violently sick with all the symptoms of yellow fever—one, Richard Saunders, machinist, yesterday morning, and the other, Peter Egan, boatswain's mate, last night.

In my opinion it would be dangerous to the health of the ship to proceed further on this cruise.

Very respectfully, &c.,

THEORON WOOLVERTON,  
*Surgeon United States Navy.*

Captain D. B. HARMONY, U. S. N.,  
*Commanding U. S. S. Plymouth.*

2.—*Captain Harmony to the Secretary of the Navy.*

UNITED STATES SHIP PLYMOUTH, SECOND RATE,  
*Wood's Holl, Mass., April 2, 1879.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of this ship at this port, having turned back, on our passage to Guadeloupe, on Sunday, March

#### 4 YELLOW FEVER ON UNITED STATES STEAMER PLYMOUTH.

23, in latitude 27° north, in consequence of two cases of yellow fever having broken out and determined as such on that date.

While in Boston every means known to sanitary science had been used to disinfect the ship of the germs of yellow fever. She was entirely broken out, all stores of any kind landed and placed in rooms exposed to a freezing temperature, the ship thoroughly fumigated several times by burning large quantities of sulphur at different times on berth-deck, store-rooms, and in officers' apartments. All fires were extinguished, and the vessel exposed to the severe temperature of the past winter for over six weeks. Part of the time the ship was in dry-dock, where large quantities of ice remained, and the temperature frequently reached a point below zero. The water in the tanks and in buckets placed in the store-rooms was constantly frozen during that time, and even after the ship was taken out of dock and fires had been lighted under one of the boilers to heat the ship, she was so thoroughly chilled for several days that water froze in the bilges. All the men in the crew, who showed any signs of weak constitutions, or of being susceptible to climatic influences, were sent to the hospital; and we had every reason to believe the ship was in a condition to resist anything like a renewal of the disease (yellow fever) which brought her home last November.

On the 19th of March we had a severe gale from the southwest going into northwest, which involved the necessity of battening down hatches for about twelve hours.

The following day some fifteen men applied for treatment at the sick-bay, most of them with bronchitis and catarrh. The weather then was very pleasant and warm. On the 22d Richard Sanders, machinist, an apparently strong and healthy man, applied to the surgeon for treatment, having a violent fever. Curious to say, his hammock was slung in the precise place of the man who first showed symptoms of yellow fever in Santa Cruz on November 5. The same night, Peter Egan, boatswain's mate, was attacked with violent fever when he was "turned out" of his hammock to go on watch. It was so violent that he fell two or three times while dressing himself. The following morning the surgeon regarded the symptoms of these two cases as those of yellow fever, and, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so reported them to me in writing, and advised the seeking of a cooler climate. (I inclose a copy of his letter.) I at once ordered the ship headed to the northward, and the next morning got up steam, with full power, and made the best of my way to a cooler temperature. When abreast of Bermuda, finding we were short of coal, and every appearance of a gale of wind coming on, fearing I would have to batten down hatches again, and thus increase the temperature of berth-deck, so the fever would be further developed, I ran into port, procured sufficient coal to bring the ship to a northern port, remaining thirty-six hours, left and steered for Martha's Vineyard Sound, making all the speed possible under steam and sail.

This breaking out of the fever in the open ocean with a temperature of very little above 70° I regard as a most remarkable circumstance, especially after the thorough freezing the ship went through while in Boston Harbor. The health officer at Bermuda, an English surgeon, told me of two cases of their own men-of-war which had similar experience. Both of them were affected with fever, were sent to Halifax, spent the whole winter there, and in the spring went south. On their arrival in the latitude but a few degrees below Bermuda, the fever broke out on board of them and they were taken north again, and eventually went to England without serving out their commission.

In our case it is an especially great misfortune, as the ship is in good condition for a cruise of at least eighteen months longer, the officers and crew attached to the ship looking forward with the greatest pleasure to the cruise in the West Indies, from which we have been so unfortunately turned back, to say nothing of our having passed through the stormy latitudes and reached a point where nothing but good weather might be expected until our return in June. It was with the greatest reluctance I changed the course; and nothing but imperative necessity and a due regard for the lives of the people under my charge would have prompted me to act as I have, under the advice of the surgeon. On leaving Bermuda the governor informed me that we would have to carry the pilot with us, as he would not allow him to land.

I brought him with us to this port, and will turn him over to the British consul at the first port we anchor where there is one. Peter Egan, boatswain's mate, died on the 31st of March. We have had a very severe gale for the past two days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. HARMONY,

*Captain, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. Plymouth.*

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

*Surgeon T. Wolverton to the Surgeon-General of the Navy.*

U. S. STEAMER PLYMOUTH, 2D RATE,  
*Vineyard Sound, Mass., April 2, 1879.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following report relating to the sanitary condition of this vessel:

On the 7th of November last there were sent to the civil hospital at Fredericstaed, Santa Cruz, four cases of yellow fever, and the ship sailed for Norfolk. On the evening of the same day, the 7th, three additional cases presented themselves; they all ran a mild course, and were convalescent by the time we reached Norfolk, in a week. The disease first appeared at Santa Cruz in the person of Bianchi, a marine berth-deck cook, who had not been on shore since the ship had left the United States.

The Plymouth lay in quarantine at Portsmouth, N. H., for seventeen days, and then went to Boston for some necessary repairs and to be broken out and frozen out.

During the time she was at Boston, from December 19, 1878, to March 15, 1879, everything was removed from the ship, the crew was transferred to the receiving ship, and she remained fully exposed to intense cold for a month—for ten days in dry-dock with a temperature at times below zero. The water in the tanks was frozen, as it was in basins put into the storerooms of the ship, and, for several days after the fires were rebuilt on board, the cold continued so great that the water froze in the bilges at night. In addition, one hundred pounds of sulphur were burned below decks, the fumigation extending over two days, and the berth-deck, holds, and storerooms were thoroughly whitewashed with a mixture of lime and chloride of lime.

On March 15, 1879, the Plymouth left Boston for a cruise to the Windward Islands, &c. On the night of the 19th, in a severe gale of



wind, the hatches had to be battened down, and the berth-deck became very damp and close. On the morning of the 22d, Richard Sanders, machinist, was sick, but did not report until afternoon, when he had violent headache and fever. During the night of the 22d Peter Eagan, boatswain's mate, was taken suddenly and violently sick with the same symptoms. On the 23d, these cases showing decided signs of yellow fever, I addressed the following letter to Capt. D. B. Harmony, commanding:

AT SEA, Lat. N. 27.48, Long. W. 59.59.

SIR: I regret to inform you that two of the crew have been taken suddenly and violently sick, with all the symptoms of yellow fever—one, Richard Sanders, machinist, yesterday morning, and the other, Peter Eagan, boatswain's mate, last night. In my opinion it would be dangerous to the health of the ship to proceed further on this cruise.

And I made the following recommendations:

That hot coffee be served to the watch at midnight, upon turning out.

That the men be allowed to sleep on deck under cover until the weather grows cooler.

That the crew be obliged to change damp clothing at once, upon occasion.

The ship's course was changed for northward. The two sick men were isolated in the sick-bay, no one seeing them but the medical officers and the nurses. The berth-deck was again fumigated with sulphur and all bedding aired. Fortunately no new case appeared after the ship turned, and we soon reached a temperate climate. Our maximum temperature on deck had been 77°.

The men passed through the fever pretty favorably, and Sanders was convalescent about the seventh day; but Eagan, who was an old man, fell into a typhoid condition, and died March 31st. The weather at sea was, also, rough and unfavorable for his recovery.

Eagan was buried April 1. April 2, Sanders was temporarily removed from the sick bay, and it was very thoroughly fumigated and scrubbed. All the bedding that had been used, and the clothing that might have become infected, were thrown overboard. There has been no case of yellow fever in any man employed below the berth-deck, Sanders having been taken sick in hammock. All the cases, with the exception of Eagan, who berthed near the fore hatch, have occurred between the waist of the ship and the wardroom bulkhead on the berth-deck.

I am convinced that the fever infection is confined to the hull of the ship, and especially to the unsound wood about the berth-deck, and that while the Plymouth is a safe and healthy ship in a temperate climate, she cannot, for the present, be sent into a tropical climate without the certainty of an outbreak of yellow fever occurring on board, and that no precautionary measures whatever could avail to avert such a result.

The ship's stores were exposed to cold in Boston during the winter; the provisions were put on board there before our departure. I presume they might be removed from the ship with safety, if it should be considered desirable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEORON WOOLVERTON,

*Surgeon United States Navy.*

Surgeon-General J. WINTHROP TAYLOR, U. S. N.,

*Navy Department.*

4—No. 50.] *Capt. J. Young to the Secretary of the Navy.*

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,  
*Commandant's Office, April 7, 1879.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, by letter, the arrival at this station of the United States steamer Plymouth, Capt. D. B. Harmony, commanding. The following extract from his report will show the condition of the ship: "There has not been a new case of fever on board since the 22d ulto. We have had two cases. One man died the 31st; was buried the 1st inst.; the other man is now free from fever, and is rapidly convalescing. All infected clothing was thrown overboard at sea. We will not require the hospital-building for any purpose."

The health-officer of the port has visited the ship, and has placed her in quarantine. In reply to the department's telegrams of the 5th inst., I have to state, as further particulars, that the hospital-building, in its present condition, can accommodate twelve patients comfortably, should it be required to be used.

The United States store-ship Guard is broken out, and is now being cleansed and fumigated, which will require a little time, but could be taken at once to the lower harbor, should the department order it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. YOUNG,  
*Captain, Commandant.*

The Hon. R. W. THOMPSON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*





## VETO OF THE ARMY BILL.

### MESSAGE

FROM THE

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO

*The House of Representatives, upon returning the bill of the House (H. R. 1) entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," with his objections to its approval.*

---

APRIL 30, 1879.—Made the special order for May 1, 1879, and ordered to be printed.

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#### *To the House of Representatives:*

I have maturely considered the important questions presented by the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," and I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its approval.

The bill provides in the usual form for the appropriations required for the support of the Army during the next fiscal year. If it contained no other provisions, it would receive my prompt approval. It includes, however, further legislation, which, attached as it is to appropriations which are requisite for the efficient performance of some of the most necessary duties of the government, involves questions of the gravest character. The sixth section of the bill is amendatory of the statute now in force in regard to the authority of persons in the civil, military, and naval service of the United States "at the place where any general or special election is held in any State." This statute was adopted February 25, 1865, after a protracted debate in the Senate, and almost without opposition in the House of Representatives, by the concurrent votes of both of the leading political parties of the country, and became a law by the approval of President Lincoln. It was re-enacted in 1874 in the Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 2002 and 5528, which are as follows:

SEC. 2002. No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his

authority or control, any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls.

SEC. 5528. Every officer of the Army or Navy, or other person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years.

The amendment proposed to this statute, in the bill before me, omits from both of the foregoing sections the words "or to keep the peace at the polls." The effect of the adoption of this amendment may be considered—

First. Upon the right of the United States Government to use military force to keep the peace at the elections for members of Congress; and—

Second. Upon the right of the government, by civil authority, to protect these elections from violence and fraud.

In addition to the sections of the statute above quoted, the following provisions of law relating to the use of the military power at the elections are now in force :

SEC. 2003. No officer of the Army or Navy of the United States shall prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State, or in any manner interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State.

SEC. 5529. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice, or otherwise, prevents, or attempts to prevent, any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years.

SEC. 5530. Every officer of the Army or Navy who prescribes or fixes, or attempts to prescribe or fix, whether by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters at any election in any State, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 5531. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, or otherwise, compels, or attempts to compel, any officer holding an election in any State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who imposes, or attempts to impose, any regulations for conducting any general or special election in a State, different from those prescribed by law, or who interferes in any manner with any officer of an election in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished as provided in section fifty-five hundred and twenty-nine.

SEC. 5532. Every person convicted of any of the offenses specified in the five preceding sections shall, in addition to the punishments therein severally prescribed, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the United States; but nothing in those sections shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor, or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he offers to vote.

The foregoing enactments would seem to be sufficient to prevent military interference with the elections. But the last Congress, to remove all apprehension of such interference, added to this body of law sec-

tion 15 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1878, which is as follows :

SEC. 15. From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the Army of the United States, as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress ; and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section, and any person willfully violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

This act passed the Senate, after full consideration, without a single vote recorded against it on its final passage, and, by a majority of more than two-thirds it was concurred in by the House of Representatives.

The purpose of the section quoted was stated in the Senate by one of its supporters as follows :

Therefore I hope, without getting into any controversy about the past, but acting wisely for the future, that we shall take away the idea that the Army can be used by a general or special deputy marshal, or any marshal, merely for election purposes as a *posse*, ordering them about the polls or ordering them anywhere else, when there is no election going on, to prevent disorders or to suppress disturbances that should be suppressed by the peace officers of the State, or, if they must bring others to their aid, they should summon the unorganized citizens, and not summon the officers and men of the Army as a *posse comitatus* to quell disorders, and thus get up a feeling which will be disastrous to peace among the people of the country.

In the House of Representatives the object of the act of 1878 was stated by the gentleman who had it in charge in similar terms. He said :

But these are all minor points and insignificant questions compared with the great principle which was incorporated by the House in the bill in reference to the use of the Army in time of peace. The Senate had already conceded what they called, and what we might accept, as the principle, but they had stricken out the penalty, and had stricken out the word "*expressly*," so that the Army might be used in all cases where *implied* authority might be inferred. The House committee planted themselves firmly upon the doctrine that rather than yield this fundamental principle, for which for three years this House had struggled, they would allow the bill to fail, notwithstanding the reforms which we had secured, regarding these reforms as of but little consequence alongside the great principle that the Army of the United States, in time of peace, should be under the control of Congress and obedient to its laws. After a long and protracted negotiation, the Senate committee have conceded that principle in all its length and breadth, including the penalty, which the Senate had stricken out. We bring you back, therefore, a report, with the alteration of a single word, which the lawyers assure me is proper to be made, restoring to this bill the principle for which we have contended so long, and which is so vital to secure the rights and liberties of the people.

Thus have we, this day, secured to the people of this country the same great protection against a standing army which cost a struggle of two hundred years for the Commons of England to secure for the British people.

From this brief review of the subject it sufficiently appears that, under existing laws, there can be no military interference with the elections. No case of such interference has, in fact, occurred since the passage of the act last referred to. No soldier of the United States has appeared under orders at any place of election in any State. No complaint even of the presence of United States troops has been made in any quarter. It may, therefore, be confidently stated that there is no necessity for the enactment of section six of the bill before me to prevent military interference with the elections. The laws already in force are all that is required for that end.

But that part of section six of this bill which is significant and vitally important, is the clause which, if adopted, will deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all power to keep the peace at the Congressional elections. The Congressional elections in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and Constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed.

Two provisions of the Constitution authorize legislation by Congress for the regulation of the Congressional elections.

Section 4 of Article 1 of the Constitution declares—

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution is as follows :

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Supreme Court has held that this amendment invests the citizens of the United States with a new Constitutional right which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right the court declares to be exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The power of Congress to protect this right by appropriate legislation is expressly affirmed by the court.

National legislation to provide safeguards for free and honest elections is necessary, as experience has shown, not only to secure the right to

vote to the enfranchised race at the South, but also to prevent fraudulent voting in the large cities of the North. Congress has, therefore, exercised the power conferred by the Constitution, and has enacted certain laws to prevent discriminations on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and to punish fraud, violence, and intimidation at federal elections. Attention is called to the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, viz :

Section 2004, which guarantees to all citizens the right to vote without distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sections 2005 and 2006, which guarantee to all citizens equal opportunity, without discrimination, to perform all the acts required by law as a prerequisite or qualification for voting.

Section 2022, which authorizes the United States marshal and his deputies to keep the peace and preserve order at the Federal elections.

Section 2024, which expressly authorizes the United States marshal and his deputies to summon a *posse comitatus* whenever they or any of them are forcibly resisted in the execution of their duties under the law, or are prevented from executing such duties by violence.

Section 5522, which provides for the punishment of the crime of interfering with the supervisors of elections and deputy marshals in the discharge of their duties at the elections of Representatives in Congress.

These are some of the laws on this subject which it is the duty of the Executive Department of the government to enforce. The intent and effect of the sixth section of this bill is to prohibit all the civil officers of the United States, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, from employing any adequate civil force for this purpose at the place where their enforcement is most necessary, namely, at the places where the Congressional elections are held. Among the most valuable enactments to which I have referred are those which protect the supervisors of Federal elections in the discharge of their duties at the polls. If the proposed legislation should become the law there will be no power vested in any officer of the government to protect from violence the officers of the United States engaged in the discharge of their duties. Their rights and duties under the law will remain, but the National Government will be powerless to enforce its own statutes. The States may employ both military and civil power to keep the peace, and to enforce the laws at State elections. It is now proposed to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect the national elections. No sufficient reason has been given for this discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authority. If well-founded objections exist against the present national election-laws, all good citizens should unite in their amendment. The laws providing the safeguards of the elections should be impartial, just, and efficient. They should, if possible, be so non-partisan and fair in their operation that the minority—the party out of power—will have no just grounds to



complain. The present laws have, in practice, unquestionably conduced to the prevention of fraud and violence at the elections. In several of the States members of different political parties have applied for the safeguards which they furnish. It is the right and duty of the National Government to enact and enforce laws which will secure free and fair Congressional elections. The laws now in force should not be repealed, except in connection with the enactment of measures which will better accomplish that important end. Believing that section six of the bill before me will weaken, if it does not altogether take away, the power of the National Government to protect the Federal elections by the civil authorities, I am forced to the conclusion that it ought not to receive my approval.

This section is, however, not presented to me as a separate and independent measure, but is, as has been stated, attached to the bill making the usual annual appropriations for the support of the Army. It makes a vital change in the election-laws of the country, which is in no way connected with the use of the Army. It prohibits, under heavy penalties, any person engaged in the civil service of the United States from having any force at the place of any election prepared to preserve order, to make arrests, to keep the peace, or in any manner to enforce the laws. This is altogether foreign to the purpose of an Army appropriation bill. The practice of tacking to appropriation bills measures not pertinent to such bills did not prevail until more than forty years after the adoption of the Constitution. It has become a common practice. All parties when in power have adopted it. Many abuses and great waste of public money have in this way crept into appropriation bills. The public opinion of the country is against it. The States which have recently adopted constitutions have generally provided a remedy for the evil by enacting that no law shall contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The constitutions of more than half of the States contain substantially this provision. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the government, and to the true principle of legislation, which requires that every measure shall stand or fall according to its own merits. If it were understood that to attach to an appropriation bill a measure irrelevant to the general object of the bill would imperil and probably prevent its final passage and approval, a valuable reform in the parliamentary practice of Congress would be accomplished. The best justification that has been offered for attaching irrelevant riders to appropriation bills is that it is done for convenience' sake, to facilitate the passage of measures which are deemed expedient by all the branches of government which participate in legislation. It cannot be claimed that there is any such reason for attaching this amendment of the election laws to the Army appropriation bill. The history of the measure contradicts this assumption. A majority of the House of Representatives in the last Congress was in favor of section 6 of this bill. It was known that a majority of the Senate was opposed to it, and that as a

separate measure it could not be adopted. It was attached to the Army appropriation bill to compel the Senate to assent to it. It was plainly announced to the Senate that the Army appropriation bill would not be allowed to pass unless the proposed amendments of the election laws were adopted with it. The Senate refused to assent to the bill on account of this irrelevant section. Congress thereupon adjourned without passing an appropriation bill for the Army, and the present extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress became necessary to furnish the means to carry on the government.

The ground upon which the action of the House of Representatives is defended has been distinctly stated by many of its advocates. A week before the close of the last session of Congress the doctrine in question was stated by one of its ablest defenders, as follows:

It is our duty to repeal these laws. It is not worth while to attempt the repeal except upon an appropriation bill. The Republican Senate would not agree to, nor the Republican President sign, a bill for such repeal. Whatever objection to legislation upon appropriation bills may be made in ordinary cases does not apply where free elections and the liberty of the citizens are concerned. \* \* \* We have the power to vote money; let us annex conditions to it, and insist upon the redress of grievances.

By another distinguished member of the House it was said:

The right of the Representatives of the people to withhold supplies is as old as English liberty. History records numerous instances where the Commons, feeling that the people were oppressed by laws that the Lords would not consent to repeal by the ordinary methods of legislation, obtained redress at last by refusing appropriations unless accompanied by relief measures.

That a question of the gravest magnitude, and new in this country, was raised by this course of proceeding, was fully recognized also by its defenders in the Senate. It was said by a distinguished Senator:

Perhaps no greater question, in the form we are brought to consider it, was ever considered by the American Congress in time of peace; for it involves not merely the merits or demerits of the laws which the House bill proposes to repeal, but involves the rights, the privileges, the powers, the duties of the two branches of Congress, and of the President of the United States. It is a vast question; it is a question whose importance can scarcely be estimated; it is a question that never yet has been brought so sharply before the American Congress and the American people as it may be now. It is a question which, sooner or later, must be decided, and the decision must determine what are the powers of the House of Representatives under the Constitution, and what is the duty of that House in the view of the framers of that Constitution according to its letter and its spirit.

Mr. President, I should approach this question, if I were in the best possible condition to speak and to argue it, with very grave diffidence, and certainly with the utmost anxiety, for no one can think of it as long and as carefully as I have thought of it without seeing that we are at the beginning, perhaps, of a struggle that may last as long in this country as a similar struggle lasted in what we are accustomed to call the mother land. There the struggle lasted for two centuries before it was ultimately decided. It is not likely to last so long here, but it may last until every man in this Chamber is in his grave. It is the question whether or no the House of Representatives has a right to say, "We will grant supplies only upon condition that grievances are redressed. We are the representatives of the tax-payers of the republic; we, the House of Representatives, alone have the right to originate money bills; we, the

House of Representatives, have alone the right to originate bills which grant the money of the people; the Senate represents States; we represent the tax-payers or the republic; we, therefore, by the very terms of the Constitution, are charged with the duty of originating the bills which grant the money of the people. We claim the right, which the House of Commons in England established after two centuries of contest, to say that we will not grant the money of the people unless there is a redress of grievances."

Upon the assembling of this Congress, in pursuance of a call for an extra session, which was made necessary by the failure of the Forty-fifth Congress to make the needful appropriations for the support of the government, the question was presented whether the attempt made in the last Congress to engraft, by construction, a new principle upon the Constitution should be persisted in or not. This Congress has ample opportunity and time to pass the appropriation bills, and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon in separate bills by the usual and orderly methods of proceeding. But the majority of both Houses have deemed it wise to adhere to the principles asserted and maintained in the last Congress by the majority of the House of Representatives. That principle is that the House of Representatives has the sole right to originate bills for raising revenue, and therefore has the right to withhold appropriations upon which the existence of the government may depend, unless the Senate and the President shall give their assent to any legislation which the House may see fit to attach to appropriation bills. To establish this principle is to make a radical, dangerous, and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions. The various departments of the government, and the Army and the Navy, are established by the Constitution, or by laws passed in pursuance thereof. Their duties are clearly defined, and their support is carefully provided for by law. The money required for this purpose has been collected from the people, and is now in the Treasury, ready to be paid out as soon as the appropriation bills are passed. Whether appropriations are made or not, the collection of the taxes will go on. The public money will accumulate in the Treasury. It was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that any single branch of the government should have the power to dictate conditions upon which this treasure should be applied to the purpose for which it was collected. Any such intention, if it had been entertained, would have been plainly expressed in the Constitution.

That a majority of the Senate now concurs in the claim of the House adds to the gravity of the situation, but does not alter the question at issue. The new doctrine, if maintained, will result in a consolidation of unchecked and despotic power in the House of Representatives. A bare majority of the House will become the government. The Executive will no longer be what the framers of the Constitution intended, an equal and independent branch of the government. It is clearly the Constitutional duty of the President to exercise his discretion and

judgment upon all bills presented to him without constraint or duress from any other branch of the government. To say that a majority of either or both of the Houses of Congress may insist upon the approval of a bill under the penalty of stopping all of the operations of the government for want of the necessary supplies, is to deny to the Executive that share of the legislative power which is plainly conferred by the second section of the seventh article of the Constitution. It strikes from the Constitution the qualified negative of the President. It is said that this should be done because it is the peculiar function of the House of Representatives to represent the will of the people. But no single branch or department of the government has exclusive authority to speak for the American people. The most authentic and solemn expression of their will is contained in the Constitution of the United States. By that Constitution they have ordained and established a government whose powers are distributed among co-ordinate branches, which, as far as possible, consistently with a harmonious co-operation, are absolutely independent of each other. The people of this country are unwilling to see the supremacy of the Constitution replaced by the omnipotence of any one department of the government.

The enactment of this bill into a law will establish a precedent which will tend to destroy the equal independence of the several branches of the government. Its principle places not merely the Senate and the Executive, but the Judiciary also, under the coercive dictation of the House. The House alone will be the judge of what constitutes a grievance, and also of the means and measure of redress. An act of Congress to protect elections is now the grievance complained of. But the House may, on the same principle, determine that any other act of Congress, a treaty made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, a nomination or appointment to office, or that a decision or opinion of the Supreme Court is a grievance, and that the measure of redress is to withhold the appropriations required for the support of the offending branch of the government.

Believing that this bill is a dangerous violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, I am compelled to return it to the House in which it originated without my approval. The qualified negative with which the Constitution invests the President is a trust that involves a duty which he cannot decline to perform. With a firm and conscientious purpose to do what I can to preserve, unimpaired, the constitutional powers and equal independence, not merely of the Executive, but of every branch of the government, which will be imperiled by the adoption of the principle of this bill, I desire earnestly to urge upon the House of Representatives a return to the wise and wholesome usage of the earlier days of the Republic, which excluded from appropriation bills all irrelevant legislation. By this course you will inaugurate an important reform in the method of Congressional legislation; your

action will be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Constitution and the patriotic sentiment of nationality which is their firm support; and you will restore to the country that feeling of confidence and security and the repose which are so essential to the prosperity of all of our fellow-citizens.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 29, 1879.*



# STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

---

FIRST NUMBER.

1878.

Finance, Coinage, Commerce, Immigration, Shipping,  
The Postal Service, Population, Railroads,  
Agriculture, Coal and Iron.

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PREPARED

BY THE

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS,

*Treasury Department.*

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## ERRATA.

Page 30. New York, year 1869, \$267,683,348 should be \$295,117,682.

Page 30. All other ports, year 1869, \$58,906,167 should be \$31,471,833

Page 79. Brass and manufactures of, year 1872, \$429,458 should be \$229,458.

Page 80. Total manufactures of cotton, year 1871, \$3,558,236 should be \$3,558,136.

# LETTER

FROM

## THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*Statistical tables in regard to finance, coinage, commerce, immigration, tonnage and navigation, the postal service, public lands, railroads, agriculture, and mining.*

---

MAY 10, 1879.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
May 1, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a statistical abstract, prepared under my direction by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

This abstract embraces tables in regard to finance, coinage, commerce, immigration, tonnage and navigation, the postal service, public lands, railroads, agriculture, and mining.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN,  
*Secretary.*

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,  
*Speaker House of Representatives.*

## PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

No. 1.—AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED and ACTUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT each Fiscal Year, from 1860 to 1878, inclusive.

[Amounts received upon loans, and payments upon account of the principal of the public debt, are not included in this statement.]

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30	REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.				Excess of revenue over payments.	Excess of payments over revenue.
	Estimated by the Secre- tary of the Treasury.	Actually re- ceived into the Treasury.	More (+) or less (-) than es- timate.	Receipts per capita of popula- tion.	Estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury.	Actual payments.	More (+) or less (-) than es- timate.	Payments per capita of popula- tion.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1860.....	62, 000, 000	56, 064, 607 88	— 5, 935, 392 17	1 78	73, 139, 147 46	63, 130, 568 39	— 10, 008, 549 07	2 01	.....	7, 065, 990 56
1861.....	66, 225, 000	41, 509, 980 39	— 24, 715, 069 61	1 29	66, 714, 923 79	66, 546, 644 89	— 168, 263 90	2 08	.....	25, 086, 714 50
1862.....	64, 250, 000	51, 967, 455 43	— 12, 282, 544 57	1 59	68, 363, 726 11	474, 791, 818 91	+ 406, 398, 092 80	14 62	.....	422, 774, 863 48
1863.....	95, 800, 000	112, 697, 290 95	+ 16, 897, 290 95	3 38	475, 331, 245 51	714, 740, 725 17	+ 239, 409, 479 66	21 42	.....	602, 043, 424 22
1864.....	223, 025, 000	264, 626, 771 60	+ 41, 601, 771 60	7 77	1, 095, 413, 183 56	865, 322, 641 97	— 230, 090, 541 59	25 42	.....	600, 065, 870 87
1865.....	201, 000, 000	333, 714, 605 08	+ 132, 714, 605 08	9 60	1, 151, 815, 083 86	1, 297, 555, 224 41	+ 145, 740, 135 55	37 34	.....	963, 840, 619 38
1866.....	394, 000, 000	556, 052, 620 06	+ 162, 052, 620 06	15 73	1, 168, 256, 005 17	520, 809, 416 99	— 647, 446, 588 18	14 68	.....	.....
1867.....	396, 000, 000	490, 634, 010 27	+ 94, 634, 010 27	13 55	284, 317, 181 88	337, 542, 675 16	+ 73, 225, 493 28	9 87	.....	133, 091, 335 11
1868.....	496, 000, 000	405, 683, 083 32	— 90, 361, 916 68	10 97	850, 247, 641 32	377, 340, 284 86	+ 37, 092, 643 54	10 21	.....	28, 297, 798 46
1869.....	381, 000, 000	370, 943, 747 21	— 10, 056, 252 79	9 82	372, 000, 000 00	*322, 865, 277 80	— 49, 134, 722 20	8 55	.....	48, 078, 469 41
1870.....	327, 000, 000	411, 255, 477 63	+ 84, 255, 477 63	10 67	303, 000, 000 00	309, 653, 560 75	+ 6, 653, 560 75	8 03	.....	101, 601, 916 88
1871.....	398, 000, 000	383, 328, 944 89	— 9, 676, 055 11	9 60	291, 000, 000 00	292, 177, 188 25	+ 1, 177, 188 25	7 39	.....	91, 146, 766 64
1872.....	320, 413, 000	374, 106, 867 56	+ 53, 693, 867 56	9 21	289, 272, 396 61	277, 517, 963 67	— 2, 754, 423 94	6 83	.....	96, 588, 904 99
1873.....	326, 000, 000	383, 738, 204 67	+ 57, 261, 795 83	8 00	273, 025, 773 99	290, 345, 245 83	+ 17, 319, 471 84	6 96	.....	48, 392, 959 34
1874.....	320, 300, 000	329, 478, 765 47	+ 90, 831, 244 53	6 75	257, 400, 000 00	287, 133, 873 17	+ 29, 733, 873 17	6 70	.....	2, 844, 982 30
1875.....	305, 700, 000	298, 000, 051 10	— 17, 699, 948 90	6 54	289, 272, 144 00	274, 622, 392 84	— 14, 648, 751 16	6 23	.....	13, 376, 658 26
1876.....	293, 000, 000	297, 452, 089 16	+ 5, 517, 960 84	6 54	272, 778, 000 00	+ 258, 459, 797 33	— 14, 318, 202 67	5 70	.....	29, 022, 241 88
1877.....	304, 000, 000	290, 000, 566 62	— 14, 999, 413 88	5 77	299, 265, 000 00	+ 238, 600, 008 98	— 30, 604, 991 07	5 12	.....	30, 840, 577 69
1878.....	270, 050, 000	297, 763, 878 70	+ 27, 763, 878 70	5 37	243, 300, 704 00	236, 964, 326 80	— 6, 386, 377 20	4 94	.....	20, 799, 551 90
1879.....	269, 250, 000	+ 265, 500, 000 00	— 3, 750, 000 00	5 38	243, 492, 751 84	\$1268, 500, 000 00	+ 13, 007, 248 66	5 19	.....	19, 000, 000 00
1880.....	264, 500, 000	+ 257, 500, 000 00	— 7, 000, 000 00	5 06	236, 334, 912 68	\$1264, 500, 000 00	+ 43, 165, 087 32	5 59	.....	127, 000, 000 00

- Including \$7,300,000 paid for the purchase of Alaska, in the fiscal year of 1869.
  - † The \$15,500,000 received in 1874 in settlement of the Geneva Award, and \$4,641,287.26 paid in 1876, and \$2,674,465.93 paid in 1877, upon judgments rendered by the Court of Alabama Claims, are not included in this statement.
  - ‡ Estimated February 13, 1879.
  - § Including \$5,500,000 paid under the Halifax Fishery Commission Award.
  - || Including \$41,500,000 estimated as necessary under the act for the payment of arrears of pensions.
- NOTE.—The amounts of estimated revenue and expenditure given in this table are those stated in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, prepared in each case about seven months prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which the estimates were made.

No. 2.—AMOUNT of REVENUE of the UNITED STATES from 1833  
by Fiscal Years

YEAR.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	*Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1833	2, 011, 777 55	29, 082, 508 91	2, 759 00	304 12	3, 967, 682 55	470, 096 67
1834	11, 702, 905 31	16, 214, 957 15	4, 196 09	19 80	4, 857, 600 69	490, 812 32
1835	8, 892, 858 42	19, 391, 310 59	10, 459 48	4, 263 33	14, 757, 600 75	759, 972 13
1836	26, 749, 803 96	23, 409, 940 53	370 00	728 79	24, 877, 179 86	2, 245, 902 23
1837	46, 708, 436 00	11, 169, 290 39	5, 493 84	1, 687 70	6, 776, 236 52	7, 001, 444 59
1838	37, 327, 252 09	16, 158, 800 36	2, 467 27	.....	3, 730, 945 66	6, 410, 348 45
1839	36, 891, 196 94	23, 137, 924 51	2, 553 32	755 23	7, 361, 576 40	979, 930 86
1840	33, 157, 503 68	13, 499, 502 17	1, 682 25	.....	3, 411, 818 63	2, 567, 122 28
1841	29, 963, 163 46	14, 487, 216 74	2, 261 36	.....	1, 365, 627 42	1, 004, 054 75
1842	28, 685, 111 08	18, 187, 098 76	495 00	.....	1, 335, 797 52	451, 995 97
1843†	30, 521, 979 44	7, 046, 843 91	103 25	.....	898, 158 18	285, 895 92
1844	39, 186, 284 74	26, 183, 570 94	1, 777 34	.....	2, 059, 939 80	1, 075, 419 70
1845	36, 742, 829 62	27, 528, 112 70	3, 517 12	.....	2, 077, 022 30	361, 453 68
1846	36, 194, 274 81	26, 712, 667 87	2, 897 26	.....	2, 694, 452 48	289, 950 13
1847	38, 261, 959 65	23, 747, 964 66	375 00	.....	2, 498, 355 20	220, 808 30
1848	33, 079, 276 43	31, 757, 070 96	375 00	.....	3, 328, 642 56	612, 610 69
1849	29, 416, 612 45	28, 346, 738 82	.....	.....	1, 688, 959 55	685, 379 13
1850	32, 827, 082 09	39, 668, 686 42	.....	.....	1, 859, 894 25	2, 064, 308 21
1851	35, 871, 753 31	49, 017, 567 92	.....	.....	2, 352, 305 30	1, 183, 166 11
1852	40, 158, 353 25	47, 339, 326 62	.....	.....	2, 043, 239 58	464, 249 40
1853	43, 338, 860 02	58, 981, 985 52	.....	.....	1, 667, 084 99	968, 081 17
1854	50, 261, 901 09	64, 224, 190 27	.....	.....	8, 470, 798 39	1, 105, 352 74
1855	48, 591, 073 41	53, 025, 794 21	.....	.....	11, 497, 049 07	827, 731 40
1856	47, 777, 672 13	64, 022, 863 59	.....	.....	8, 917, 644 93	1, 116, 190 81
1857	49, 108, 229 80	63, 875, 905 05	.....	.....	3, 829, 486 64	1, 259, 920 88
1858	46, 802, 855 00	41, 789, 620 96	.....	.....	3, 513, 715 87	1, 352, 029 13
1859	35, 113, 334 22	49, 565, 824 38	.....	.....	1, 756, 687 30	1, 454, 596 24
1860	33, 183, 248 60	53, 187, 511 87	.....	.....	1, 778, 557 71	1, 068, 630 25
1861	32, 979, 530 78	39, 582, 125 64	.....	.....	870, 658 54	1, 023, 515 31
1862	30, 963, 857 83	49, 056, 397 62	.....	1, 795, 331 73	152, 203 77	915, 327 97
1863	46, 965, 304 87	69, 050, 642 40	37, 640, 787 95	1, 485, 103 61	167, 617 17	3, 741, 794 38
1864	36, 523, 046 13	102, 316, 152 99	109, 741, 134 10	475, 648 96	588, 333 29	30, 291, 701 86
1865	134, 433, 738 44	84, 928, 260 80	209, 464, 215 25	1, 200, 573 03	996, 553 31	25, 441, 556 00
1866	33, 933, 657 89	179, 046, 651 58	309, 226, 813 42	1, 974, 754 12	665, 031 03	29, 036, 314 28
1867	160, 817, 099 73	178, 417, 810 88	266, 027, 537 43	4, 200, 233 70	1, 163, 575 76	15, 037, 522 15
1868	198, 076, 537 09	164, 464, 599 56	191, 087, 589 41	1, 788, 145 85	1, 348, 715 41	17, 745, 403 59
1869	158, 936, 082 87	180, 048, 426 63	158, 356, 480 86	765, 685 61	4, 020, 344 34	13, 997, 838 65
1870	183, 781, 065 76	194, 538, 374 44	184, 899, 756 49	229, 102 88	3, 350, 481 76	12, 942, 118 30
1871	177, 604, 116 51	208, 270, 408 05	143, 098, 153 63	580, 355 37	2, 388, 646 68	22, 093, 641 21
1872	138, 019, 122 15	216, 370, 286 77	130, 642, 177 72	.....	2, 575, 714 19	15, 106, 051 23
1873	134, 666, 001 85	188, 089, 522 70	113, 729, 314 14	315, 254 51	2, 882, 312 36	17, 161, 270 05
1874	159, 293, 673 41	163, 103, 833 69	102, 409, 784 90	.....	1, 852, 428 93	32, 675, 043 32
1875	178, 833, 339 54	157, 167, 722 35	110, 007, 493 58	.....	1, 413, 640 17	15, 431, 615 31
1876	172, 804, 061 32	148, 071, 984 61	116, 700, 732 63	93, 798 80	1, 129, 466 95	24, 070, 602 31
1877	149, 909, 377 21	130, 956, 483 07	118, 630, 407 83	.....	976, 253 68	30, 437, 487 42
1878	214, 887, 645 88	130, 170, 680 20	110, 581, 624 74	.....	1, 079, 743 37	15, 614, 728 09

\* The amounts shown under the head of "Customs" include receipts from duties on imports and from tonnage tax.

† For the half year from January 1, 1843, to June 30, 1843.

## PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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to 1843, inclusive, by Calendar Years, and from 1844 to 1878, inclusive, ended June 30.

<b>Dividends.</b>	<b>Not ordinary receipts.</b>	<b>Premiums.</b>	<b>Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.</b>	<b>Gross Receipts.</b>	<b>Unavailable.</b>
<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
474,985 06	33,948,426 25			33,948,426 25	
234,349 50	21,791,935 55			21,791,935 55	
506,480 82	35,430,087 10			35,430,087 10	
232,674 67	36,826,796 06			36,826,796 06	
	24,954,153 04		2,992,989 15	27,947,142 19	68,288 35
	26,392,561 74		12,716,820 86	39,109,382 60	
	31,482,749 61		8,857,276 21	35,340,025 82	1,458,782 93
	18,480,115 33		5,589,547 51	25,069,662 84	67,469 25
	16,860,160 27		13,659,317 38	30,519,477 65	
	18,976,197 25		14,808,735 64	34,784,932 89	11,186 00
	8,231,601 26	71,700 83	12,479,708 36	30,782,410 45	
	26,320,707 78	666 00	1,877,181 35	31,198,555 73	
	23,970,165 80			29,970,105 80	38,251 90
	28,699,967 74			29,699,967 74	
	26,467,403 16	28,365 91	26,872,399 45	55,808,108 52	60,690 00
	35,698,699 21	37,080 00	21,256,700 00	56,992,479 21	
	36,721,077 50	487,065 48	28,588,750 00	59,796,892 98	
	43,592,888 88	10,550 00	4,045,930 00	47,649,338 88	
	52,555,039 33	4,264 92	203,400 00	52,762,704 25	
	49,846,815 60		46,300 00	49,893,115 60	
	61,587,031 68	22 50	16,350 00	61,603,404 18	103,391 87
	73,806,341 40		2,001 67	73,802,343 07	
	65,350,574 08		800 00	65,351,374 08	
	74,056,699 24		200 00	74,056,899 24	
	68,965,312 57		3,900 00	68,969,212 57	
	46,655,365 96		23,717,300 00	70,372,665 96	
	52,777,107 92	709,337 72	28,287,500 00	81,773,965 64	15,408 34
	56,054,599 83	10,008 00	20,776,800 00	76,841,407 83	
	41,476,299 49	33,630 90	41,861,709 74	83,371,640 13	
	51,918,261 09	68,400 00	529,692,460 50	581,680,121 59	11,110 81
	112,084,945 51	602,345 44	776,682,361 57	889,379,652 52	6,001 01
	243,412,971 20	21,174,101 01	1,128,873,945 36	1,393,461,017 57	9,210 40
	822,031,158 19	11,683,446 89	1,472,224,740 85	1,805,939,345 93	6,095 11
	518,949,564 38	38,083,055 68	712,851,553 05	1,270,864,173 11	172,094 29
	462,846,679 92	27,787,330 35	640,426,910 29	1,131,060,920 50	721,827 98
	376,434,453 82	29,203,629 50	625,111,433 20	1,030,749,516 52	
	357,188,256 09	13,755,491 12	238,678,081 06	609,621,828 27	2,070 73
	395,956,833 87	15,295,643 76	285,474,496 00	696,729,973 63	
	874,431,104 94	8,892,839 95	268,768,523 47	652,092,468 36	18,396 18
	364,394,229 91	9,412,637 65	305,047,054 00	679,153,921 56	18,228 35
	322,177,673 78	11,560,530 89	214,931,017 00	548,669,221 67	8,047 80
	299,940,090 84	5,037,665 22	439,272,535 46	744,251,291 52	12,691 40
	284,020,771 41	3,979,279 69	387,971,556 00	675,971,607 10	
	290,066,584 70	4,029,280 58	397,455,808 00	691,551,673 28	
	281,000,642 00	405,776 58	348,871,749 00	630,278,167 58	
	257,446,776 40	317,102 30	404,581,201 00	662,345,079 70	

: Amounts heretofore credited to the Treasurer as unavailable, and since recovered and charged to his account.



### No. 3.—AMOUNT of EXPENDITURES of the UNITED STATES inclusive, by Fiscal

YEAR.	War.	Navy.	Indiana.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1833.....	6,704,019 10	3,901,356 75	1,802,960 98	4,589,152 40	5,716,245 93
1834.....	5,696,189 38	3,956,260 42	1,003,953 20	3,364,285 30	4,404,728 95
1835.....	5,759,156 89	3,984,930 06	1,706,444 48	1,954,711 32	4,229,696 53
1836.....	11,747,345 25	5,907,718 23	5,087,022 88	2,882,797 96	5,393,279 72
1837.....	13,682,780 80	6,646,914 53	4,848,036 19	2,672,162 45	9,893,370 27
1838.....	12,897,324 16	6,181,580 58	5,504,191 34	2,156,087 29	7,160,664 76
1839.....	8,916,995 80	6,182,294 25	2,528,917 28	3,142,750 51	5,725,990 89
1840.....	7,095,267 23	6,113,896 89	2,831,794 86	2,603,562 17	5,995,396 96
1841.....	8,801,610 24	6,001,076 97	2,514,837 12	2,388,434 51	6,490,881 45
1842.....	6,610,438 02	8,397,242 95	1,199,099 68	1,378,081 32	6,775,624 61
1843*.....	2,908,671 95	3,727,711 53	578,871 00	839,041 12	3,202,713 00
1844.....	5,218,183 66	6,496,199 11	1,256,582 39	2,032,008 99	5,645,183 86
1845.....	5,746,291 28	6,297,177 89	1,589,351 35	2,400,788 11	5,911,780 96
1846.....	10,413,370 58	6,455,013 92	1,027,093 64	1,811,097 56	6,711,263 89
1847.....	35,840,080 33	7,900,635 76	1,480,411 30	1,744,883 63	6,885,606 35
1848.....	27,688,334 21	9,406,476 02	1,252,296 61	1,227,496 48	5,650,851 25
1849.....	14,558,473 26	9,788,705 92	1,874,161 55	1,328,867 64	12,885,324 24
1850.....	9,687,024 58	7,904,724 66	1,663,591 47	1,866,896 02	16,043,763 36
1851.....	12,161,965 11	8,880,581 38	2,829,801 77	2,293,377 22	17,888,992 18
1852.....	8,521,506 19	8,918,842 10	3,043,576 04	2,401,856 78	17,504,171 45
1853.....	9,910,496 49	11,067,789 53	3,880,494 12	1,756,306 20	17,463,068 01
1854.....	11,722,282 87	10,790,096 82	1,550,339 55	1,232,665 00	26,672,144 68
1855.....	14,648,074 07	12,327,095 11	2,772,990 78	1,477,612 32	24,090,425 43
1856.....	16,963,160 51	14,074,834 64	2,644,263 97	1,296,229 65	31,794,038 87
1857.....	19,159,150 87	12,651,694 61	4,254,418 87	1,310,380 58	28,565,498 77
1858.....	25,679,121 63	14,053,264 64	4,978,266 18	1,219,796 30	26,400,016 42
1859.....	23,154,720 53	14,690,927 90	3,490,534 53	1,222,222 71	23,797,544 40
1860.....	16,472,202 72	11,514,649 83	2,991,121 54	1,100,892 32	27,977,978 30
1861.....	23,001,530 67	12,887,156 52	2,965,481 17	1,034,599 73	23,327,287 69
1862.....	399,178,562 29	42,640,353 09	2,327,948 37	852,170 47	21,385,862 59
1863.....	603,314,411 82	63,261,235 31	3,152,032 70	1,078,513 36	23,198,382 37
1864.....	690,391,048 66	85,704,963 74	2,629,975 97	4,965,473 90	27,572,216 87
1865.....	1,030,690,400 06	122,617,434 07	5,058,390 71	16,347,621 34	42,980,383 10
1866.....	288,154,676 06	43,285,662 00	3,295,729 32	15,065,549 88	40,613,114 17
1867.....	95,224,415 63	31,034,011 04	4,642,531 77	20,938,551 71	51,110,223 72
1868.....	123,246,648 62	25,775,502 72	4,100,682 32	23,782,886 78	53,009,867 67
1869.....	78,501,990 61	20,000,757 97	7,042,923 06	28,476,621 78	56,474,061 53
1870.....	57,655,675 40	21,780,229 87	3,407,938 15	28,340,202 17	53,287,461 56
1871.....	35,799,991 82	19,431,027 21	7,426,997 44	34,443,894 88	60,461,916 23
1872.....	35,372,157 20	21,249,809 99	7,061,728 82	28,583,402 76	60,964,757 42
1873.....	46,323,138 31	23,526,256 79	7,961,704 88	29,356,426 86	73,328,110 06
1874.....	42,313,927 22	20,932,567 42	6,692,462 09	29,038,414 66	85,141,593 61
1875.....	41,120,645 98	21,497,626 27	8,384,656 82	29,456,216 22	71,070,702 98
1876.....	38,070,888 64	18,963,309 82	5,996,558 17	28,257,395 69	73,599,661 04
1877.....	37,082,735 90	14,959,935 36	5,277,007 22	27,963,752 27	58,926,532 53
1878.....	32,154,147 85	17,365,301 37	4,639,280 28	27,137,019 08	53,177,703 57

NOTE.—This statement is made from warrants paid by the Treasurer up to June 30, 1866. The outstanding Treasury June 30, 1878, by this statement, is \$286,591,453.88, from which should be deducted the amount  
\* For the six months, from January 1, to June 30, 1843.

## PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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from 1833 to 1843, inclusive, by Calendar Years, and from 1844 to 1878, Years ended June 30.

Net ordinary expenditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Public debt.	Gross expenditures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
32,713,755 11		308,796 87	1,239,746 51	24,257,296 49	11,702,905 31
18,425,417 26		202,152 98	5,974,412 21	24,601,982 44	8,892,858 42
17,514,950 28		57,863 08	328 29	17,573,141 56	26,749,808 96
30,868,164 04				30,868,164 04	40,708,436 00
37,243,214 24			21,822 91	37,265,037 15	37,327,252 09
33,849,718 08		14,996 48	5,590,728 79	39,455,438 35	30,891,196 94
26,946,948 73		399,833 89	10,718,153 53	37,614,936 15	33,157,503 08
24,139,920 11		174,598 08	3,912,015 62	28,226,533 81	29,963,163 46
26,196,840 29		284,977 55	5,315,712 19	31,797,530 08	28,685,111 06
24,361,336 59		773,549 85	7,801,990 09	32,988,876 53	30,521,979 44
11,256,508 00		528,583 91	338,012 64	12,118,105 15	39,186,284 74
30,650,108 01		1,833,452 13	11,158,450 71	33,642,010 85	36,742,329 03
21,895,369 61	18,231 43	1,040,458 18	7,586,349 49	30,490,406 71	36,194,274 81
28,418,459 59		842,723 27	371,100 04	27,632,282 90	38,261,966 05
53,801,589 37		1,119,214 72	5,000,007 65	60,520,851 74	33,079,276 43
45,227,454 77		2,390,765 88	13,036,922 54	60,655,143 19	29,416,612 45
38,983,542 61	82,865 81	3,565,585 78	12,804,478 54	56,386,422 74	32,827,082 09
37,165,990 09		3,783,393 03	3,656,335 14	44,004,718 26	35,871,753 31
44,054,717 06	69,713 19	3,006,760 75	654,912 71	48,476,104 31	40,158,853 35
40,389,954 56	170,063 42	4,000,297 80	2,152,298 05	46,712,608 83	43,338,960 02
44,078,154 35	420,498 64	3,065,632 74	6,412,574 01	54,577,061 74	50,261,901 09
51,967,528 42	2,877,818 69	3,070,926 89	17,556,896 95	75,473,170 75	48,591,073 41
50,316,197 72	872,047 39	2,314,464 99	6,662,065 86	66,164,775 96	47,777,072 13
68,772,527 64	385,372 90	1,953,822 37	3,614,618 66	72,726,341 57	49,108,229 80
66,041,143 70	363,572 39	1,698,265 23	3,276,006 05	71,274,567 37	46,802,855 00
72,330,437 17	574,443 08	1,653,055 67	7,505,250 82	82,062,186 74	35,113,334 22
66,355,950 07		2,637,649 70	14,685,043 15	83,678,642 92	33,193,248 60
60,656,754 71		3,144,120 94	13,854,250 00	77,055,125 65	32,979,530 78
62,616,055 78		4,034,157 80	18,737,100 00	85,387,313 08	30,963,857 83
456,379,896 81		13,190,344 94	96,007,322 09	565,067,563 74	46,965,304 87
694,004,575 56		24,729,700 62	181,081,635 07	899,815,911 25	36,523,046 13
811,283,679 14		53,685,421 69	430,572,014 03	1,296,541,114 86	134,433,738 44
1,217,704,199 28	1,717,900 11	77,995,090 30	609,616,141 68	1,906,433,331 37	33,933,657 89
285,954,731 43	58,476 51	133,067,624 91	620,263,249 10	1,139,244,061 95	165,301,654 76
202,947,733 87	10,813,349 38	143,781,591 91	735,585,980 11	1,093,079,655 27	198,076,537 09
226,915,068 11	7,001,151 04	140,424,045 71	692,549,685 88	1,069,889,970 74	158,936,082 87
190,496,354 95	1,674,680 05	130,694,242 80	261,912,718 31	584,777,996 11	183,781,985 76
164,421,507 15	15,906,558 60	129,235,498 00	393,254,282 13	702,907,642 88	177,604,116 61
157,583,827 58	9,016,794 74	125,576,565 93	399,503,670 65	691,680,858 90	138,019,122 15
132,291,856 19	6,958,296 76	117,367,839 72	405,007,307 54	682,525,270 21	134,066,001 85
189,488,636 90	5,105,919 99	104,750,688 44	233,699,352 58	524,044,597 91	159,293,073 41
194,118,983 00	1,395,073 55	107,119,815 21	422,065,080 23	724,066,933 99	178,833,339 54
171,529,848 27		103,083,544 57	407,377,492 48	682,000,885 32	172,804,061 33
164,857,813 36		100,243,271 23	449,345,272 80	714,446,357 39	149,909,377 21
144,209,963 28		97,124,511 58	323,965,424 05	565,299,896 91	214,867,645 88
134,463,452 15		102,500,874 65	353,676,244 90	580,641,271 70	286,691,453 88

ing warrants are then added, and the statement is by warrants issued from that date. The balance in the deposited with the States, \$28,101,644.91, leaving the net available balance June 30, 1878, \$258,489,808.97.

**No. 4.—AMOUNT of DUTIES COLLECTED on the PRINCIPAL and other IMPORTED COMMODITIES and CLASSES of COMMODITIES ENTERED for CONSUMPTION in the United States, from 1867 to 1878, inclusive.**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Breadstuffs and other farina- ceous food.	Chemicals, dyes, drugs, and medi- cines.	Coffee.	Cotton, manufac- tures of.	Earthen- ware and china.	Fancy ar- ticles, per- fumery, &c.	Flax, and manu- factures of.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1867 .....	2,782,888	4,099,606	8,637,116	9,574,870	2,182,758	1,784,281	6,855,469
1868 .....	2,147,832	4,538,851	10,637,850	7,212,373	1,651,061	1,569,556	4,645,044
1869 .....	2,103,615	4,547,704	11,540,762	8,186,720	1,854,270	1,843,377	5,071,518
1870 .....	2,449,798	4,701,676	12,678,616	9,188,622	1,851,075	1,699,312	5,784,290
1871 .....	2,373,320	4,640,056	10,969,149	10,773,632	1,915,110	1,718,583	6,475,954
1872 .....	2,595,689	4,182,949	7,192,126	12,306,215	2,209,406	1,990,633	7,343,353
1873 .....	2,684,218	3,298,463	781	11,557,173	2,394,191	1,618,628	7,212,792
1874 .....	2,449,307	3,134,747	.....	9,041,202	2,109,660	1,620,461	6,241,068
1875 .....	2,494,080	3,299,200	.....	9,043,654	1,853,552	2,142,890	6,173,888
1876 .....	2,893,338	2,901,879	.....	7,984,686	1,731,963	1,742,963	5,430,779
1877 .....	2,945,650	3,062,406	.....	6,554,826	1,567,475	1,422,744	5,270,283
1878 .....	2,081,466	2,810,670	.....	6,496,961	1,676,091	1,450,788	5,211,823

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Fruits, including nuts.	Glass, and manu- factures of.	Hemp, and manu- factures of.	Iron and steel, and manufac- tures of.	Leather, and manu- factures of.	Silk, manufac- tures of.	Spirits and wines.
1867 .....	2,959,983	1,954,564	2,165,499	11,474,384	2,934,672	11,008,816	7,006,040
1868 .....	2,953,423	1,507,476	2,429,210	10,713,492	2,814,646	10,453,727	6,312,111
1869 .....	3,779,015	1,937,690	1,741,086	13,818,274	2,874,760	12,731,833	7,183,005
1870 .....	3,399,538	2,125,725	1,647,122	15,125,510	3,680,386	13,925,347	8,023,056
1871 .....	4,037,808	2,472,413	1,717,009	18,638,684	3,839,680	17,965,820	8,432,078
1872 .....	4,159,297	3,075,507	1,599,063	21,922,127	4,404,428	20,310,737	8,639,251
1873 .....	2,899,904	2,952,777	1,648,090	18,237,389	3,734,828	17,283,315	8,714,402
1874 .....	2,394,456	2,508,224	1,604,049	10,920,401	3,304,202	14,198,533	7,965,065
1875 .....	2,944,200	2,398,787	1,486,722	6,814,200	3,249,140	14,037,998	6,929,049
1876 .....	3,115,230	2,166,355	1,535,273	4,660,890	3,051,572	13,872,984	6,053,522
1877 .....	2,578,979	1,931,408	1,532,039	3,765,846	2,668,084	12,800,603	5,627,475
1878 .....	2,691,104	1,700,889	1,345,254	3,280,648	2,529,211	12,151,042	5,035,314

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Sugar, molasses, &c.	Tea.	Tin, and manufac- tures of.	Tobacco, and manu- factures of.	Wool, and manufac- tures of.	All other articles.	* Total amount of duty re- ceived.
1867 .....	32,599,102	8,533,804	1,763,065	2,260,201	26,327,661	21,648,971	168,503,750
1868 .....	34,858,066	9,414,664	1,965,978	2,433,485	23,684,048	18,367,039	160,309,941
1869 .....	35,098,357	9,785,439	2,408,317	2,935,444	25,632,041	20,941,777	176,114,904
1870 .....	40,650,499	10,203,047	2,229,638	3,657,733	26,082,101	23,198,669	191,221,769
1871 .....	32,585,120	8,322,995	2,846,695	4,801,577	33,564,479	23,875,213	201,985,575
1872 .....	30,979,028	5,133,674	3,168,906	5,469,232	42,081,077	23,318,029	212,030,727
1873 .....	32,048,563	3,757	2,451,727	6,291,318	38,490,629	21,270,100	184,556,045
1874 .....	34,860,278	.....	2,021,652	6,150,060	32,326,863	17,149,135	160,185,383
1875 .....	37,157,246	.....	2,034,802	5,290,042	30,914,037	16,039,318	154,271,805
1876 .....	41,898,576	.....	2,192,089	4,701,516	25,306,314	13,752,493	144,962,442
1877 .....	37,066,992	.....	2,461,092	4,364,143	20,258,098	12,985,124	128,223,207
1878 .....	38,759,288	.....	2,689,642	4,604,602	19,890,945	12,609,447	127,015,185

\* The total amount of duty received, as stated in this column, does not correspond with the revenue from customs, as stated by the Register of the Treasury [Table No. 2], for the reason that the latter includes tonnage duty and receipts from certain other sources as well as duties on merchandise.

# No. 5.—AMOUNT OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS from all sources from 1863 to 1878, inclusive.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Spirits.		Tobacco.		Fermented liquors.		Banks and bankers.		Penalties, &c.		Adhesive stamps. <sup>a</sup>		Articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now ex-empt.		TOTAL.	
	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	
1863.....	5, 176, 530		3, 097, 020		1, 623, 934		.....		27, 170		4, 140, 175		26, 932, 763		41, 008, 183	
1864.....	30, 222, 150		8, 562, 099		2, 290, 009		2, 837, 720		193, 600		5, 894, 945		67, 068, 225		117, 145, 749	
1865.....	18, 731, 422		11, 401, 373		3, 734, 928		4, 940, 871		520, 363		11, 162, 362		160, 638, 180		211, 129, 529	
1866.....	33, 263, 172		16, 531, 008		5, 220, 553		3, 463, 968		1, 142, 853		15, 044, 373		235, 236, 037		310, 900, 984	
1867.....	33, 542, 953		19, 765, 148		6, 057, 501		2, 045, 562		1, 459, 171		16, 094, 718		186, 954, 423		285, 920, 475	
1868.....	18, 653, 631		18, 730, 085		5, 955, 869		1, 866, 746		1, 256, 862		14, 682, 252		120, 863, 090		191, 190, 564	
1869.....	45, 071, 231		23, 430, 708		6, 099, 879		2, 103, 054		877, 089		16, 420, 710		65, 943, 673		190, 089, 344	
1870.....	55, 006, 094		31, 850, 708		6, 319, 127		3, 020, 064		827, 905		16, 544, 043		71, 567, 908		185, 235, 868	
1871.....	46, 281, 848		33, 578, 907		7, 389, 502		3, 644, 242		638, 980		15, 342, 739		87, 136, 958		144, 011, 176	
1872.....	49, 475, 516		33, 736, 170		8, 238, 496		4, 628, 229		442, 205		16, 177, 321		19, 053, 006		131, 770, 947	
1873.....	52, 069, 372		34, 896, 303		9, 324, 938		3, 771, 031		461, 653		7, 702, 377		6, 329, 782		114, 075, 456	
1874.....	49, 444, 090		33, 242, 876		9, 304, 680		3, 357, 161		364, 216		6, 136, 845		764, 890		102, 644, 747	
1875.....	52, 061, 991		37, 803, 462		9, 144, 004		4, 097, 248		281, 108		6, 557, 230		1, 080, 111		110, 545, 154	
1876.....	56, 426, 345		39, 795, 340		9, 571, 281		4, 006, 086		409, 284		6, 518, 488		508, 031		117, 237, 087	
1877.....	57, 469, 430		41, 106, 547		9, 480, 789		3, 829, 729		419, 999		6, 450, 429		288, 261		118, 995, 184	
1878.....	50, 420, 316		40, 091, 755		9, 937, 053		3, 492, 032		346, 008		6, 390, 405		423, 659		111, 097, 728	
Total in 16 years.....	654, 090, 010		426, 140, 119		108, 717, 544		51, 228, 395		9, 666, 486		171, 419, 442		1, 010, 698, 587		2, 432, 939, 183	

<sup>a</sup> These amounts represent the face value of the stamps sold, but the receipts covered into the Treasury are these amounts less the commissions allowed on such sales.

**No. 6.—AMOUNT of REVENUE DERIVED FROM, and EXPENSES OF COLLECTING, INTERNAL REVENUE and CUSTOMS REVENUE, from 1863 to 1878, inclusive.**

[Compiled in the Office of the Register of the Treasury.]

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	INTERNAL REVENUE.			CUSTOMS REVENUE.		
	Revenue.	Expenses of collecting.	Expenses of collect- ing.	Revenue.	Expenses of collecting.	Expenses of collect- ing.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1863.....	37,640,787 95	108,685 00	0.29	69,058,642 40	3,181,026 17	4.60
1864.....	109,741,134 10	253,372 99	0.23	102,316,152 99	4,192,582 43	4.09
1865.....	209,464,215 25	385,239 52	0.18	84,928,260 60	5,415,440 32	6.30
1866.....	309,228,813 42	5,783,128 77	1.87	179,046,651 58	5,842,469 99	2.98
1867.....	266,027,587 43	7,335,029 81	2.77	176,417,810 88	5,763,979 01	3.26
1868.....	191,087,589 41	8,705,366 86	4.55	164,464,599 56	7,641,116 68	4.65
1869.....	158,356,490 86	7,257,176 11	4.59	180,048,426 63	5,388,062 31	2.99
1870.....	184,899,756 49	7,253,439 81	3.92	194,538,374 44	6,233,747 68	3.20
1871.....	143,098,153 63	7,593,714 17	5.30	206,270,408 05	6,568,350 61	3.18
1872.....	130,642,177 72	5,694,116 86	4.36	216,370,286 77	6,950,173 88	3.21
1873.....	113,729,314 14	5,340,230 00	4.69	188,069,522 70	7,077,664 70	3.76
1874.....	102,409,784 90	4,509,976 05	4.40	163,103,833 69	7,321,469 94	4.49
1875.....	110,007,493 58	4,289,442 71	3.89	157,167,722 35	7,028,521 80	4.47
1876.....	116,700,732 03	3,942,613 72	3.38	148,071,984 61	6,704,858 09	4.53
1877.....	118,630,407 83	3,556,943 85	2.99	130,958,493 07	6,501,037 57	4.96
1878.....	110,581,624 74	3,280,162 22	2.96	130,170,680 20	5,826,974 32	4.47

**No. 7.—AMOUNT of BALANCES IN THE TREASURY at the end of each Fiscal Year, from 1849 to 1878, inclusive.**

[Compiled in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Amount.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Amount.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
1849.....	32,827,082 09	1864.....	134,433,738 44
1850.....	35,871,753 31	1865.....	33,933,657 89
1851.....	40,158,353 25	1866.....	185,301,654 76
1852.....	43,338,860 02	1867.....	198,076,537 09
1853.....	50,261,901 09	1868.....	158,936,082 87
1854.....	48,591,073 41	1869.....	183,781,985 76
1855.....	47,777,672 13	1870.....	177,604,116 51
1856.....	49,108,229 80	1871.....	138,019,122 15
1857.....	46,802,855 00	1872.....	134,666,001 85
1858.....	35,112,384 22	1873.....	159,293,673 41
1859.....	33,193,248 60	1874.....	178,833,339 54
1860.....	32,979,530 78	1875.....	172,804,061 32
1861.....	30,963,857 83	1876.....	149,909,377 21
1862.....	46,965,304 87	1877.....	214,887,645 88
1863.....	36,523,046 13	1878.....	286,591,453 88

NOTE.—This statement is made from warrants paid by the Treasurer up to June 30, 1866. The outstanding warrants are then added, and the statement is by warrants issued from that date. The balance in the Treasury June 30, 1878, by this statement, is \$288,591,453.88, from which should be deducted the amount deposited with the States, \$28,101,644.91, leaving the net available balance June 30, 1878, \$259,489,808.97.

No. 8.—AMOUNT of OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL of the PUBLIC DEBT of the UNITED STATES on the 1st of January of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on the 1st of July of each year from 1844 to 1878, inclusive.

[Compiled in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

YEAR.	Amount.	YEAR.	Amount.
January 1—	Dollars.	January 1—	Dollars.
1791.....	75,468,476 52	1836.....	37,513 05
1792.....	77,227,924 66	1837.....	336,957 83
1793.....	80,352,634 04	1838.....	3,308,124 07
1794.....	78,427,404 77	1839.....	10,434,221 14
1795.....	80,747,587 39	1840.....	3,573,843 82
1796.....	83,762,172 07	1841.....	5,250,875 54
1797.....	82,064,479 83	1842.....	12,594,480 73
1798.....	79,238,529 12	1843.....	20,601,226 28
1799.....	78,408,669 77	July 1—	
1800.....	82,976,294 35	1843.....	32,742,922 00
1801.....	83,038,050 80	1844.....	23,461,652 50
1802.....	80,712,632 25	1845.....	15,925,303 01
1803.....	77,054,686 30	1846.....	15,550,202 97
1804.....	86,427,120 88	1847.....	38,826,534 77
1805.....	82,312,150 50	1848.....	47,044,862 33
1806.....	75,723,270 66	1849.....	63,061,858 69
1807.....	69,218,398 64	1850.....	63,452,773 55
1808.....	65,196,317 97	1851.....	68,304,796 02
1809.....	57,023,192 09	1852.....	66,199,341 71
1810.....	53,173,217 52	1853.....	59,808,117 70
1811.....	48,005,587 76	1854.....	42,242,222 42
1812.....	45,209,737 90	1855.....	35,586,956 56
1813.....	55,962,827 57	1856.....	31,972,537 90
1814.....	81,487,846 24	1857.....	28,099,831 85
1815.....	99,633,600 15	1858.....	44,911,861 08
1816.....	127,334,933 74	1859.....	58,496,837 88
1817.....	123,491,965 16	1860.....	64,842,287 88
1818.....	108,466,633 83	1861.....	90,580,873 72
1819.....	95,529,648 28	1862.....	524,176,412 13
1820.....	91,015,506 15	1863.....	1,119,772,138 63
1821.....	89,967,427 66	1864.....	1,815,784,370 57
1822.....	93,546,676 98	1865.....	2,680,647,809 74
1823.....	90,875,877 28	1866.....	2,773,236,173 09
1824.....	90,269,777 77	1867.....	2,678,126,103 87
1825.....	83,788,432 71	1868.....	2,611,687,851 19
1826.....	81,054,059 99	1869.....	*2,489,002,480 58
1827.....	78,967,857 20	1870.....	*2,386,358,599 74
1828.....	67,475,043 87	1871.....	*2,292,030,834 90
1829.....	58,421,413 67	1872.....	*2,191,486,343 62
1830.....	48,565,406 50	1873.....	*2,147,818,713 57
1831.....	39,123,191 68	1874.....	*2,143,088,241 16
1832.....	24,322,235 18	1875.....	*2,128,688,726 32
1833.....	7,601,606 83	1876.....	*2,099,439,344 99
1834.....	4,760,062 08	1877.....	*2,080,158,223 26
1835.....	37,733 05	1878.....	*2,035,786,831 82

\* Includes accrued interest less cash in the Treasury.

## CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

No. 9.—AMOUNT OF STATE, NATIONAL BANK, and UNITED STATES NOTES OUTSTANDING at the close of each Fiscal Year, from 1860 to 1878, inclusive.

[Compiled in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

JUNE 30—	State bank.	National bank.	Demand notes.	Legal-tender notes.	One and two year notes of 1863.	Compound-interest notes.	Fractional currency.	TOTAL.	Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin July 1 of each year.	Total coin value of circulation.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1860.....	207,102,477 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,102,477 00	.....	.....
1861.....	202,005,767 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,005,767 00	068.6	238,769,500 41
1862.....	183,762,079 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233,452,079 00	076.6	497,798,338 86
1863.....	238,677,218 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649,867,282 75	088.7	322,649,246 94
1864.....	179,197,717 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	833,718,984 34	070.4	662,254,354 77
1865.....	142,919,638 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	953,318,885 76	066.0	588,857,092 78
1866.....	19,996,163 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	891,904,685 96	071.7	592,906,769 07
1867.....	4,484,112 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828,927,153 82	070.1	505,009,234 52
1868.....	3,163,771 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720,412,002 75	073.5	510,050,851 61
1869.....	2,222,874 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	963,945,056 61	065.6	599,521,769 95
1870.....	2,558,874 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700,375,969 48	068.0	638,969,418 44
1871.....	1,968,038 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	717,875,751 06	067.5	644,249,540 58
1872.....	1,700,835 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	738,579,903 53	066.4	649,053,886 76
1873.....	1,294,470 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,062,368 94	091.0	711,158,733 71
1874.....	1,009,021 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	781,490,916 17	087.2	674,619,947 43
1875.....	786,844 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	773,646,728 69	093.5	660,846,969 63
1876.....	658,938 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	738,376,535 89	094.7	661,189,973 54
1877.....	521,611 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	698,194,269 84	099.4	684,485,661 62
1878.....	426,504 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	688,567,275 27	.....	.....

## NOTE 1.—Amount of United States notes and of national bank notes authorized and issued:

Demand notes, acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861.....	\$90,000,000 00	\$90,000,000 00
Legal-tender notes, act of February 25, 1862.....	150,000,000 00	447,300,208 10
Legal-tender notes, act of July 11, 1862.....	150,000,000 00	
Legal-tender notes, act of March 3, 1863.....	150,000,000 00	211,000,000 00
One and two year notes of 1863, act of March 3, 1863, bearing 5 per cent. interest.....	400,000,000 00	
Compound-interest notes, acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864, bearing 6 per cent. interest.....	400,000,000 00	
Fractional currency.....	50,000,000 00	

## NOTE 2.—On the 28th of February, 1862, the date of reports nearest to the passage of the legal-tender act, there were outstanding—

Demand notes.....	\$57,390,000 00
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## NOTE 3.—On the 30th of June, 1862, the date of reports nearest to the passage of the fractional-currency act, and the act authorizing an additional issue of \$150,000,000 legal-tender notes, there were outstanding—

Demand notes.....	\$53,040,000 00
Legal-tender notes.....	94,620,000 00
	149,660,000 00

## NOTE 4.—On the 28th of February, 1863, the date of reports nearest to the passage of the act authorizing the issue of one and two year and compound-interest notes, and an additional issue of \$150,000,000 legal-tender notes, there were outstanding—

Demand notes.....	\$4,462,105 75
Legal-tender notes.....	291,836,000 00
Fractional currency.....	15,928,000 00
	314,231,105 75

## NOTE 5.—The amount of State and national bank circulation is compiled from the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency at the nearest dates obtainable to the end of each fiscal year; the other amounts are taken from the official printed reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.



No. 10.—AMOUNT of RESOURCES and LIABILITIES of the NATIONAL BANKS in operation for the last nine years at the dates named.

[Compiled by the Comptroller of the Currency.]

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	Oct. 2, 1871.	Oct. 3, 1872.	Sept. 12, 1873.	Oct. 2, 1874.	Oct. 1, 1875.	Oct. 2, 1876.	Oct. 1, 1877.	Oct. 1, 1878.	Jan. 1, 1879.
	1,767 banks.	1,919 banks.	1,976 banks.	2,004 banks.	2,057 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,080 banks.	2,053 banks.	2,051 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Millions</i>
Loans.....	831.6	877.2	944.2	954.4	964.7	931.3	891.9	834.0	823.9
Bonds for circulation.....	364.5	382.0	388.3	383.3	370.3	337.2	336.8	347.6	347.1
Other United States bonds.....	45.8	27.6	23.6	28.0	28.1	47.8	45.0	94.7	116.8
Other stocks, bonds, &c.....	24.5	23.5	22.7	27.8	33.5	34.4	34.5	36.9	35.6
Due from other banks.....	143.2	128.2	149.5	134.8	144.7	146.9	129.9	138.9	124.0
Real estate.....	30.1	32.3	34.7	38.1	42.4	43.1	45.2	46.7	47.1
Specie.....	12.2	10.2	19.9	21.2	8.1	21.4	22.7	30.7	41.5
Legal-tender notes.....	107.0	102.1	92.4	80.0	76.5	84.2	66.9	64.4	76.5
National-bank notes.....	14.8	15.8	16.1	18.5	18.5	15.9	15.6	16.9	19.5
Clearing-house exchanges.....	115.2	125.0	100.3	109.7	87.9	100.0	74.5	83.4	100.0
United States certificates of deposit.....		6.7	20.6	42.8	48.8	29.2	33.4	32.7	28.9
Due from United States Treasurer.....				20.3	19.6	16.7	16.0	16.5	17.2
Other resources.....	41.2	25.2	17.3	18.3	19.1	19.1	23.7	24.9	24.5
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,730.6</b>	<b>1,755.8</b>	<b>1,830.6</b>	<b>1,877.2</b>	<b>1,882.2</b>	<b>1,827.2</b>	<b>1,741.1</b>	<b>1,767.3</b>	<b>1,800.6</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>									
Capital stock.....	458.3	479.6	491.0	493.8	504.3	499.8	479.5	466.2	462.0
Surplus fund.....	101.1	110.3	120.3	129.0	134.4	132.2	122.8	116.9	116.2
Undivided profits.....	42.0	46.6	54.5	51.5	53.0	46.4	44.5	40.9	36.8
Circulation.....	317.4	335.1	340.3	334.2	319.1	292.2	291.9	301.9	303.9
Due to depositors.....	631.4	628.9	640.0	683.8	679.4	666.2	630.4	668.4	712.4
Due to other banks.....	171.9	143.8	173.0	175.8	179.7	179.8	161.6	165.1	162.4
Other liabilities.....	8.5	11.5	11.5	9.1	11.8	10.6	10.4	7.9	6.9
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,730.6</b>	<b>1,755.8</b>	<b>1,830.6</b>	<b>1,877.2</b>	<b>1,882.2</b>	<b>1,827.2</b>	<b>1,741.1</b>	<b>1,767.3</b>	<b>1,800.6</b>

**No. 11.—AMOUNT of CAPITAL, SURPLUS, DIVIDENDS, and TOTAL EARNINGS of all the NATIONAL BANKS for each half year from 1869 to 1878.**

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS ENDING—	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Total net earnings.	RATIOS.		
						Divi- dends to cap- ital.	Divi- dends to capital and sur- plus.	Earn- ings to capital and sur- plus.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Sept. 1, 1869	1, 481	401, 650, 802	82, 105, 848	21, 767, 831	29, 221, 184	5. 42	4. 50	6. 04
Mar. 1, 1870	1, 571	416, 366, 991	86, 118, 210	21, 479, 095	28, 996, 934	5. 16	4. 27	5. 77
Sept. 1, 1870	1, 601	425, 317, 104	91, 630, 620	21, 080, 343	26, 813, 885	4. 96	4. 08	5. 19
Mar. 1, 1871	1, 605	428, 699, 165	94, 672, 401	22, 205, 150	27, 243, 162	5. 18	4. 24	5. 21
Sept. 1, 1871	1, 698	445, 999, 264	96, 286, 591	22, 125, 279	27, 315, 311	4. 96	4. 07	5. 02
Mar. 1, 1872	1, 750	450, 693, 706	99, 431, 243	22, 859, 826	27, 502, 539	5. 07	4. 16	5. 00
Sept. 1, 1872	1, 852	465, 676, 023	105, 181, 942	23, 827, 289	30, 572, 891	5. 12	4. 17	5. 36
Mar. 1, 1873	1, 912	475, 918, 683	114, 257, 288	24, 826, 061	31, 926, 478	5. 22	4. 21	5. 41
Sept. 1, 1873	1, 956	488, 100, 951	118, 113, 848	24, 823, 029	33, 122, 000	5. 09	4. 09	5. 46
Mar. 1, 1874	1, 967	499, 510, 323	123, 469, 859	23, 529, 996	29, 544, 120	4. 81	3. 84	4. 82
Sept. 1, 1874	1, 971	489, 938, 284	128, 364, 039	24, 929, 307	30, 036, 811	5. 09	4. 03	4. 86
Mar. 1, 1875	2, 007	493, 568, 831	131, 569, 637	24, 750, 816	29, 136, 007	5. 01	3. 96	4. 66
Sept. 1, 1875	2, 047	497, 864, 833	134, 123, 649	24, 817, 785	28, 800, 217	4. 88	3. 85	4. 56
Mar. 1, 1876	2, 076	504, 299, 491	134, 487, 595	24, 811, 581	23, 097, 921	4. 92	3. 88	3. 62
Sept. 1, 1876	2, 081	500, 482, 271	132, 251, 078	22, 563, 829	20, 540, 231	4. 50	3. 57	3. 25
Mar. 1, 1877	2, 060	496, 651, 580	130, 872, 165	21, 803, 969	19, 592, 962	4. 39	3. 47	3. 12
Sept. 1, 1877	2, 072	486, 324, 800	124, 349, 254	22, 117, 116	15, 274, 028	4. 54	3. 62	2. 50
Mar. 1, 1878	2, 074	475, 699, 751	122, 373, 561	18, 962, 890	16, 946, 696	3. 99	3. 17	2. 63
Sept. 1, 1878	2, 047	470, 231, 896	118, 687, 134	17, 959, 223	13, 658, 893	3. 81	3. 04	2. 31

**No. 12.—AMOUNT of SPECIE HELD by the NATIONAL BANKS at the Dates of their Reports for the last Ten Years; the Coin, Coin-certificates, and Checks Payable in Coin, held by the New York City Banks being stated separately.**

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

DATES.	HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY.				Held by other national banks.	TOTAL.
	Coin.	United States coin-certificates.	Checks payable in coin.	Total.		
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Oct. 5, 1868	1, 698, 623 24	6, 390, 140	1, 536, 353 66	9, 625, 116 90	3, 378, 596 49	13, 003, 713 39
Jan. 4, 1869	1, 902, 769 48	18, 038, 520	2, 348, 140 49	22, 289, 429 97	7, 337, 320 29	29, 626, 750 26
Apr. 17, 1869	1, 652, 575 21	3, 720, 040	1, 489, 826 64	6, 842, 441 85	3, 102, 090 30	9, 944, 532 15
June 12, 1869	2, 542, 533 96	11, 953, 680	975, 015 82	15, 471, 229 78	2, 963, 860 70	18, 435, 090 48
Oct. 9, 1869	1, 792, 740 73	16, 897, 900	1, 013, 948 72	19, 704, 589 45	3, 297, 816 37	23, 002, 405 83
Jan. 22, 1870	6, 196, 036 29	28, 501, 460	2, 190, 644 74	36, 888, 141 03	11, 457, 242 69	48, 345, 383 72
Mar. 24, 1870	2, 647, 908 39	21, 872, 480	1, 069, 094 30	25, 589, 482 69	11, 507, 090 75	37, 096, 543 44
June 9, 1870	2, 942, 400 24	18, 660, 920	1, 163, 905 88	22, 767, 226 12	8, 332, 211 66	31, 099, 437 78
Oct. 8, 1870	1, 607, 742 91	7, 533, 900	3, 994, 006 42	13, 135, 649 33	5, 324, 362 14	18, 460, 011 47
Dec. 28, 1870	2, 268, 581 96	14, 063, 540	3, 748, 126 87	20, 080, 248 83	6, 227, 002 76	26, 307, 251 59

No. 12.—AMOUNT of SPECIE HELD by the NATIONAL BANKS—  
Continued.

DATES.	HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY.				Held by other nation- al banks.	TOTAL.
	Coin.	United States coin-certifi- cates.	Checks payable in coin.	Total.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Mar. 18, 1871	2,982,155 61	13,090,720	3,828,881 64	19,911,757 25	5,857,409 39	25,769,166 64
Apr. 29, 1871	2,047,930 71	9,845,080	4,382,107 24	16,275,117 95	6,456,909 07	22,732,027 02
June 10, 1871	2,249,408 06	9,161,160	3,690,854 92	15,091,422 96	4,832,532 18	19,924,955 16
Oct. 2, 1871	1,121,869 40	7,590,260	1,163,628 44	9,875,757 84	3,377,240 33	13,252,998 17
Dec. 16, 1871	1,454,930 73	17,354,740	4,255,631 39	23,065,302 12	6,529,997 44	29,595,299 56
Feb. 27, 1872	1,490,417 70	12,341,060	3,117,100 90	16,948,578 60	8,559,246 72	25,507,825 32
Apr. 19, 1872	1,828,650 74	10,102,400	4,715,894 25	16,646,423 99	7,787,475 47	24,433,899 46
June 10, 1872	3,782,909 64	11,411,160	4,219,419 52	19,414,489 16	4,842,154 98	24,256,644 14
Oct. 3, 1872	920,767 37	5,454,580	.....	6,375,347 37	3,854,409 42	10,229,756 79
Dec. 27, 1872	1,306,091 05	12,471,940	.....	13,778,031 05	5,269,305 40	19,047,336 45
Feb. 28, 1873	1,958,769 86	11,589,780	.....	13,548,549 86	4,279,123 67	17,777,673 53
Apr. 25, 1873	1,344,950 93	11,743,320	.....	13,088,250 93	3,780,557 81	16,868,808 74
June 13, 1873	1,442,097 71	22,139,080	.....	23,581,177 71	4,368,909 01	27,950,086 72
Sept. 12, 1873	1,063,210 55	13,522,600	.....	14,585,810 55	5,282,658 90	19,868,469 45
Dec. 26, 1873	1,376,170 50	18,325,760	.....	19,701,930 50	7,205,107 08	26,907,037 58
Feb. 27, 1874	1,167,820 09	23,518,640	.....	24,686,460 09	8,679,403 49	33,365,863 58
May 1, 1874	1,530,282 10	23,454,660	.....	24,984,942 10	7,585,027 16	32,569,969 26
June 26, 1874	1,842,525 00	13,671,060	.....	15,514,185 00	6,812,022 27	22,326,207 27
Oct. 2, 1874	1,291,786 56	13,114,480	.....	14,406,266 56	6,834,678 67	21,240,945 23
Dec. 31, 1874	1,443,215 42	14,410,940	.....	15,854,155 42	6,582,605 62	22,436,761 04
Mar. 1, 1875	1,084,555 54	10,622,160	.....	11,706,715 54	4,960,390 63	16,667,106 17
May 1, 1875	930,105 76	5,753,220	.....	6,683,325 76	3,937,035 88	10,620,361 64
June 30, 1875	1,023,015 86	12,642,180	.....	13,665,195 86	5,294,386 44	18,959,582 30
Oct. 1, 1875	753,904 90	4,201,720	.....	4,955,624 90	3,094,704 83	8,050,329 73
Dec. 17, 1875	860,436 72	12,532,810	.....	13,402,246 72	3,668,659 18	17,070,905 90
Mar. 10, 1876	3,261,131 36	19,086,920	.....	22,348,051 36	6,729,294 49	29,077,345 85
May 12, 1876	832,313 70	15,183,760	.....	16,016,073 70	5,698,520 66	21,714,594 36
June 30, 1876	1,214,522 92	16,872,780	.....	18,087,302 92	7,131,167 00	25,218,469 92
Oct. 2, 1876	1,129,814 34	13,446,760	.....	14,576,574 34	6,785,079 69	21,361,654 03
Dec. 22, 1876	1,434,701 83	21,602,900	.....	23,037,601 83	9,962,046 06	32,999,647 89
Jan. 20, 1877	1,660,284 94	33,629,660	.....	35,289,944 94	14,410,322 61	49,709,267 55
Apr. 14, 1877	1,930,725 59	13,899,180	.....	15,829,905 59	11,240,132 19	27,070,037 78
June 22, 1877	1,423,258 17	10,324,320	.....	11,747,578 17	9,588,417 89	21,335,996 06
Oct. 1, 1877	1,538,486 47	11,409,920	.....	12,948,406 47	9,710,413 84	22,658,820 31
Dec. 28, 1877	1,955,746 20	19,119,080	.....	21,074,826 20	11,832,024 50	32,907,750 70
Mar. 15, 1878	2,428,797 44	35,003,220	.....	37,432,017 44	17,290,040 58	54,722,058 02
May 1, 1878	2,688,092 06	25,397,640	.....	28,085,732 06	17,938,024 00	46,023,756 06
June 29, 1878	1,905,705 22	11,954,500	.....	13,860,205 22	15,391,264 55	29,251,469 77
Oct. 1, 1878	1,779,792 43	11,514,810	.....	13,294,602 43	17,394,004 16	30,688,606 59
Dec. 1878	4,009,299 01	12,277,180	.....	16,286,479 01	18,068,771 35	34,355,250 36
Jan. 1879	5,421,552 49	12,739,540	.....	18,161,092 49	23,338,664 83	41,499,757 32

# NATIONAL BANKS.

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## No. 13.—AMOUNT of TAXES PAID by the NATIONAL BANKS Yearly to the UNITED STATES, from the commencement of the system to July 1, 1878.

[From the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

YEARS.	On circulation.	On deposits.	On capital.	TOTAL.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1864 .....	53,006 97	95,811 25	18,402 23	167,310 45
1865 .....	733,247 59	1,087,530 86	133,251 15	1,954,029 60
1866 .....	2,106,785 30	2,633,102 77	406,947 74	5,146,835 81
1867 .....	2,868,636 78	2,650,180 07	321,881 36	5,840,698 21
1868 .....	2,946,343 07	2,564,143 44	306,781 67	5,817,268 18
1869 .....	2,957,416 73	2,614,553 58	312,918 68	5,884,888 99
1870 .....	2,949,744 13	2,614,767 61	375,963 26	5,940,474 00
1871 .....	2,987,021 69	2,802,840 85	385,292 13	6,175,154 67
1872 .....	3,183,570 03	3,120,984 37	389,356 27	6,703,910 67
1873 .....	3,353,186 13	3,196,569 29	454,891 51	7,004,646 93
1874 .....	3,404,483 11	3,208,967 72	469,048 02	7,083,498 85
1875 .....	3,283,405 89	3,514,310 39	507,417 76	7,305,134 04
1876 .....	3,091,795 76	3,505,129 64	632,396 16	7,229,321 56
1877 .....	2,899,037 09	3,445,252 74	654,636 96	6,998,926 79
1878 .....	2,948,047 08	3,273,111 74	560,296 83	6,781,455 65
Aggregates .....	39,775,817 35	40,328,256 32	5,929,480 73	86,033,554 40

## No. 14.—AMOUNT of TAXES, STATE and NATIONAL, PAID by the NATIONAL BANKS from 1866 to 1878, inclusive.

[From the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

YEARS.	Capital stock.	AMOUNT OF TAXES.			RATIO OF TAX TO CAPITAL.		
		United States.	State.	Total.	United States.	State.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
1866 .....	410,593 435	7,949,451	8,069,938	16,019,389	1.9	2.0	3.9
1867 .....	422,804,666	9,525,607	8,813,127	18,338,734	2.2	2.1	4.3
1868 * .....	420,143,491	9,465,652	8,757,656	18,223,308	2.2	2.1	4.3
1869 .....	419,619,860	10,081,244	7,297,096	17,378,340	2.4	1.7	4.1
1870 * .....	429,314,041	10,190,682	7,465,675	17,656,357	2.4	1.7	4.1
1871 * .....	451,994,133	10,649,895	7,860,078	18,509,973	2.4	1.7	4.1
1872 * .....	472,956,958	6,703,910	8,343,772	15,047,682	1.4	1.8	3.2
1873 * .....	488,778,418	7,004,646	8,499,748	15,504,394	1.4	1.8	3.2
1874 .....	493,751,679	7,256,083	9,620,326	16,876,409	1.5	2.0	3.5
1875 .....	503,687,911	7,317,531	10,058,122	17,375,653	1.5	2.0	3.5
1876 .....	501,788,079	7,076,087	9,701,732	16,777,819	1.4	2.0	3.4
1877 .....	483,250,694	6,902,573	8,829,304	15,731,877	1.4	1.9	3.3

\* Estimated by the Comptroller of the Currency.

**No. 15.—AMOUNT of LOSSES to CREDITORS of NATIONAL BANKS for Fifteen Years, from the organization of the system to July 1, 1878.**

[From the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

STATE.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Claims proved.	Dividends paid.	Estimated losses.	Percentage of claims paid.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
Connecticut .....	1	60,000	97,541	82,910	10,000	85.00
New York .....	16	4,076,100	5,722,248	5,060,536	320,498	88.43
Pennsylvania .....	8	1,812,000	1,558,564	898,103	416,850	57.62
District of Columbia .....	2	700,000	2,288,828	1,785,173	503,655	78.00
Virginia .....	4	800,000	1,079,045	646,818	931,789	38.32
Alabama .....	1	100,000	289,407	121,551	167,856	42.00
Mississippi .....	1	50,000	33,562	11,746	20,900	35.00
Louisiana .....	3	1,600,000	2,981,554	1,805,060	922,900	61.02
Texas .....	1	50,000	60,330	.....	60,000	.....
Arkansas .....	1	50,000	15,142	15,142	.....	100.00
Tennessee .....	1	100,000	376,932	65,335	311,597	17.33
Missouri .....	3	3,100,000	2,683,093	951,918	740,000	35.48
Ohio .....	3	250,000	422,891	190,557	189,600	45.06
Indiana .....	4	282,000	505,531	239,893	178,800	47.45
Illinois .....	8	2,250,000	3,366,767	1,414,368	1,096,198	42.01
Wisconsin .....	1	50,000	134,445	47,055	70,000	35.00
Iowa .....	3	200,000	290,477	181,128	90,998	62.35
Minnesota .....	2	200,000	313,429	210,016	61,000	67.00
Kansas .....	2	160,000	141,576	84,195	57,381	59.47
Nevada .....	1	250,000	170,012	153,011	17,001	90.00
Colorado .....	2	225,000	178,135	32,418	177,000	18.19
Utah .....	1	150,000	89,200	13,380	71,200	15.00
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>16,015,100</b>	<b>23,398,709</b>	<b>14,010,313</b>	<b>6,415,423</b>	<b>59.88</b>

**No. 16.—AMOUNT PAID to the COMMISSIONER of INTERNAL REVENUE by BANKS and BANKERS, other than National, from 1864 to 1878.**

[From the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

YEARS.	On circulation.	On deposits.	On capital.	TOTAL.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1864 .....	2,056,996 30	780,723 52	.....	2,837,719 82
1865 .....	1,993,661 84	2,043,841 08	903,367 98	4,940,870 90
1866 .....	990,278 11	2,099,635 83	374,074 11	3,463,988 05
1867 .....	214,298 75	1,355,395 98	476,867 73	2,046,562 46
1868 .....	28,669 88	1,438,512 77	396,562 90	1,866,745 55
1869 .....	16,565 05	1,734,417 63	445,071 49	2,196,054 17
1870 .....	15,419 94	2,177,576 46	827,067 21	3,020,063 61
1871 .....	22,781 92	2,702,196 84	919,262 77	3,644,241 53
1872 .....	8,919 82	3,643,251 71	976,057 61	4,628,229 14
1873 .....	24,778 62	3,009,302 79	736,950 05	3,771,031 46
1874 .....	16,738 26	2,453,544 26	916,878 15	3,387,160 67
1875 .....	22,746 27	2,972,260 27	1,102,241 58	4,097,248 12
1876 .....	17,947 67	2,999,530 75	989,219 61	4,006,698 03
1877 .....	5,430 16	2,896,637 93	927,061 24	3,829,729 33
1878 .....	1,118 72	2,593,687 29	897,225 84	3,492,031 85
<b>Aggregates .....</b>	<b>5,436,351 31</b>	<b>34,900,515 11</b>	<b>10,891,528 27</b>	<b>51,228,394 69</b>

## No. 17.—AMOUNT of RESOURCES and LIABILITIES of SAVINGS-BANKS, from 1874 to 1878.

[From the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

RESOURCES and LIABILITIES.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	1877-'78.
	— banks.	674 banks.	686 banks.	675 banks.	663 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Loans on real estate .....	315, 288, 068	351, 336, 551	373, 501, 243	369, 770, 878	408, 921, 601
Loans on other securities .....	168, 308, 332	181, 143, 206	164, 024, 477	114, 474, 163	88, 192, 337
United States bonds .....	66, 414, 629	83, 206, 272	108, 162, 624	115, 389, 880	129, 362, 890
State and other stocks and bonds .....	148, 456, 231	161, 334, 436	169, 801, 399	184, 116, 602	170, 155, 076
Railroad bonds and stocks .....	17, 961, 807	20, 690, 901	23, 902, 313	24, 586, 503	21, 752, 650
Bank stock .....	29, 545, 071	30, 508, 752	33, 267, 494	34, 571, 531	34, 703, 256
Real estate .....	11, 378, 364	14, 136, 748	15, 540, 384	21, 037, 426	29, 952, 494
Other investments .....	8, 780, 263	11, 354, 781	20, 730, 050	18, 135, 673	18, 169, 863
Expenses .....	931, 959	1, 248, 688	866, 013	1, 029, 238	216, 690
Due from banks .....	18, 431, 846	23, 378, 937	23, 011, 142	23, 522, 572	22, 551, 208
Cash .....	15, 715, 134	17, 858, 182	18, 456, 405	16, 160, 096	17, 469, 085
<b>Totals.</b> .....	801, 231, 724	896, 197, 454	951, 353, 544	922, 794, 562	941, 447, 150
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Deposits .....	759, 946, 632	849, 581, 633	891, 459, 890	866, 498, 452	879, 897, 425
Surplus fund .....	12, 590, 196	16, 499, 565	51, 321, 033	43, 835, 885	43, 892, 503
Undivided profits .....	26, 623, 850	29, 072, 493	5, 497, 503	9, 200, 778	6, 964, 177
Other liabilities .....	2, 071, 048	1, 043, 763	3, 075, 118	3, 258, 447	10, 693, 045
<b>Totals.</b> .....	801, 231, 724	896, 197, 454	951, 353, 544	922, 794, 562	941, 447, 150

## No. 18.—AMOUNT of DEPOSITS of SAVINGS-BANKS, by STATES, with the Number of their Depositors and the Average Amount Due to Each, in 1877 and 1878.

[From the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

STATES.	1876-'77.			1877-'78.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposit <sup>a</sup> .	Average to each depositor.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine .....	90, 621	26, 662, 150	294 21	88, 661	25, 708, 472	303 00
New Hampshire .....	98, 693	30, 963, 047	313 76	94, 967	28, 789, 549	303 19
Vermont .....	25, 671	6, 815, 829	265 50	27, 690	6, 722, 691	242 78
Massachusetts .....	739, 289	243, 340, 643	329 15	739, 757	244, 596, 614	330 64
Rhode Island .....	99, 865	50, 542, 272	506 10	89, 475	48, 108, 119	537 61
Connecticut .....	203, 514	78, 524, 172	385 84	204, 575	77, 214, 372	377 43
New York .....	861, 003	319, 716, 864	371 07	844, 550	312, 823, 058	370 40
New Jersey .....	*84, 026	29, 318, 543	348 92	63, 447	16, 353, 275	257 74
Pennsylvania .....	*67, 660	17, 577, 468	259 79	*68, 000	17, 923, 825	263 59
Maryland .....	*50, 197	19, 543, 967	389 34	*50, 450	19, 739, 206	391 26
District of Columbia .....				3, 928	382, 905	97 48
Louisiana .....				5, 978	1, 932, 330	323 24
Ohio .....	26, 037	10, 041, 726	385 67	*22, 340	8, 623, 245	386 00
Indiana .....	*5, 548	1, 966, 025	358 00			
California .....	*42, 600	31, 185, 600	732 05	*96, 967	70, 984, 764	732 05
<b>Totals</b> .....	2, 395, 314	866, 218, 306	361 63	2, 490, 785	879, 897, 425	366 50

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.

No. 19.—COINAGE of the UNITED STATES MINT from 1793 to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878.

[From the Report of the Director of the Mint.]

YEAR.	COINAGE.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1793 to 1795 .....	71,485 00	370,683 80	11,373 00	453,541 80
1796 .....	102,727 50	79,077 50	10,324 40	192,129 40
1797 .....	103,422 50	12,591 45	9,510 34	125,524 29
1798 .....	205,610 00	330,291 00	9,797 00	545,698 00
1799 .....	213,285 00	423,515 00	9,106 68	645,906 68
1800 .....	317,700 00	224,296 00	29,279 40	571,335 40
1801 .....	422,570 00	74,758 00	18,628 37	510,956 37
1802 .....	423,310 00	58,343 00	34,422 83	516,075 83
1803 .....	258,877 50	87,118 00	25,203 68	370,698 53
1804 .....	258,642 50	100,340 50	12,844 94	371,827 94
1805 .....	170,367 50	149,388 50	13,488 48	333,239 48
1806 .....	324,505 00	471,319 00	5,260 00	801,084 00
1807 .....	437,495 00	597,448 75	9,652 21	1,044,595 96
1808 .....	284,665 00	684,300 00	18,090 00	982,055 00
1809 .....	169,375 00	707,376 00	8,001 53	884,752 53
1810 .....	501,435 00	638,773 50	15,690 00	1,155,898 50
1811 .....	497,905 00	608,340 00	2,495 95	1,108,740 95
1812 .....	290,435 00	814,029 50	10,755 00	1,115,219 50
1813 .....	477,140 00	620,951 50	4,186 00	1,102,271 50
1814 .....	77,270 00	561,687 50	3,578 30	642,535 80
1815 .....	3,175 00	17,308 00	.....	20,483 00
1816 .....	.....	28,575 75	28,209 82	56,785 57
1817 .....	.....	607,783 50	39,484 00	647,267 50
1818 .....	242,940 00	1,070,454 50	31,670 00	1,345,064 50
1819 .....	258,615 00	1,140,000 00	28,710 00	1,425,325 00
1820 .....	1,319,030 00	501,680 70	44,075 50	1,864,786 20
1821 .....	189,325 00	825,762 45	3,890 00	1,018,977 45
1822 .....	88,990 00	805,806 50	20,723 39	915,509 89
1823 .....	72,425 00	895,550 00	.....	967,975 00
1824 .....	93,200 00	1,752,477 00	12,620 00	1,858,297 00
1825 .....	156,385 00	1,564,583 00	14,926 00	1,735,894 00
1826 .....	92,245 00	2,002,090 00	16,344 25	2,110,679 25
1827 .....	131,565 00	2,869,200 00	23,577 32	3,024,342 32
1828 .....	140,145 00	1,575,000 00	25,636 24	1,741,381 24
1829 .....	295,717 50	1,964,578 00	16,580 00	2,306,875 50
1830 .....	643,105 00	2,495,400 00	17,115 00	3,155,620 00
1831 .....	714,270 00	3,175,000 00	33,603 60	3,922,473 60
1832 .....	798,435 00	2,579,000 00	23,620 00	3,401,055 00
1833 .....	978,550 00	2,759,000 60	28,100 00	3,765,710 60
1834 .....	3,954,270 00	3,415,002 00	19,151 00	7,388,423 00
1835 .....	2,186,175 00	3,443,003 00	39,496 00	5,668,674 00
1836 .....	4,135,700 00	3,606,100 00	23,100 00	7,764,900 00
1837 .....	1,148,365 00	2,096,010 00	55,583 00	3,299,958 00
1838 .....	1,809,595 00	2,333,243 00	63,762 00	4,206,540 00
1839 .....	1,355,885 00	2,176,296 00	31,296 61	3,563,477 61
1840 .....	1,675,302 50	1,726,703 00	24,627 00	3,426,632 50
1841 .....	1,091,697 50	1,132,750 00	15,973 67	2,240,321 17
1842 .....	1,634,170 00	2,332,750 00	23,833 90	4,190,753 90
1843 .....	3,108,797 50	3,834,750 00	24,283 20	11,967,830 70

No. 19.—COINAGE of the UNITED STATES MINT, &c.—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	COINAGE.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1844.....	5,428,230 00	2,235,550 00	23,987 52	7,687,767 52
1845.....	3,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	38,948 04	5,668,595 54
1846.....	4,034,177 50	2,558,580 00	41,208 00	6,633,965 50
1847.....	20,221,385 00	2,379,450 00	61,836 69	22,662,671 69
1848.....	3,775,513 50	2,040,030 00	64,157 99	5,879,720 49
1849.....	9,007,761 50	2,114,950 00	41,984 32	11,164,695 82
1850.....	31,981,738 50	1,866,100 00	44,497 50	33,892,306 00
1851.....	62,614,492 50	774,397 00	99,635 43	63,488,524 93
1852.....	56,846,187 50	999,410 00	50,630 94	57,896,228 44
1853.....	39,377,908 00	9,077,571 00	67,059 78	48,522,539 78
1854.....	25,915,918 50	8,619,270 00	42,638 35	34,577,826 85
1855.....	28,977,968 00	8,501,245 00	16,030 79	32,495,243 79
1856.....	36,697,768 50	5,135,240 00	27,106 78	41,860,115 28
1857.....	15,811,568 00	1,477,000 00	63,510 46	17,352,073 46
1858.....	30,253,725 50	8,040,730 00	234,000 00	38,528,455 50
1859.....	17,296,077 00	6,187,400 00	307,000 00	23,790,477 00
1860.....	16,445,476 00	2,769,920 00	342,000 00	19,557,396 00
1861.....	60,693,237 00	2,605,700 00	101,060 00	63,400,597 00
1862.....	45,532,396 50	2,812,401 50	116,000 00	48,460,798 00
1863.....	20,695,852 00	1,174,082 80	478,450 00	22,348,384 80
1864.....	21,649,345 00	548,214 10	463,800 00	22,661,359 10
1865.....	25,107,217 50	636,308 00	1,183,330 00	26,926,855 50
1866.....	28,313,945 00	680,264 50	648,570 00	29,642,779 50
1867.....	28,217,187 50	966,871 00	1,879,540 00	31,063,598 50
1868.....	18,114,425 00	1,136,750 00	1,713,385 00	20,964,560 00
1869.....	21,828,637 50	840,746 50	1,279,055 00	23,948,439 00
1870.....	22,257,312 50	1,767,253 50	611,445 00	24,636,011 00
1871.....	21,302,475 00	1,855,905 25	283,760 00	23,542,140 25
1872.....	20,376,495 00	3,029,834 05	123,020 00	23,529,349 05
1873.....	35,249,337 50	2,945,795 50	494,050 00	38,689,183 00
1874.....	50,442,690 00	5,963,601 30	411,925 00	56,818,216 30
1875.....	33,553,965 00	10,070,368 00	230,375 00	43,854,708 00
1876.....	38,178,962 50	19,126,502 50	260,350 00	57,565,815 00
1877.....	44,078,199 00	28,549,935 00	63,165 00	72,691,299 00
1878.....	52,798,980 00	28,290,825 50	30,694 00	81,120,499 50
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,035,958,675 00</b>	<b>237,163,116 90</b>	<b>12,915,397 55</b>	<b>1,286,037,189 45</b>



No. 20.—ANNUAL PRODUCTION of GOLD and SILVER in the  
UNITED STATES from 1853 to 1878, inclusive.

[From the Report of the Director of the Mint.]

YEAR.	PRODUCTION.		TOTAL
	Gold.	Silver.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1853.....	65,000,000	.....	65,000,000
1854.....	60,000,000	.....	60,000,000
1855.....	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000
1856.....	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000
1857.....	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000
1858.....	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859.....	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860.....	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861.....	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862.....	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863.....	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864.....	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865.....	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866.....	58,500,000	10,000,000	68,500,000
1867.....	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868.....	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869.....	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870.....	50,800,000	18,000,000	68,800,000
1871.....	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872.....	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873.....	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874.....	40,000,000	32,000,000	72,000,000
1875.....	40,000,000	32,000,000	72,000,000
1876.....	46,750,000	38,500,000	85,250,000
1877.....	45,100,000	38,950,000	84,050,000
1878.....	50,000,000	49,000,000	99,000,000

No. 21.—YEARLY AVERAGE PRICE of SILVER BULLION in ENGLAND and in the UNITED STATES, the Value thereof in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, and the Relative Value of Gold to Silver from 1852 to 1877, inclusive.

[From the Report of the Director of the Mint.]

YEARS.	Yearly average price of silver bullion, British standard (925-1000), in pence per ounce in London.	Yearly average price of silver bullion, United States standard (900-1000), in cents per ounce United States gold.	Value in United States gold coin of a silver dollar of 412.5 grains, United States standard.	Relative value of gold to silver.
1852.....	60 8-16	119.36	102.57	1 to 15.58
1853.....	61 8-16	121.33	104.26	1 to 15.33
1854.....	61 8-16	121.33	104.26	1 to 15.33
1855.....	61 5-16	120.96	103.95	1 to 15.38
1856.....	61 5-16	120.96	103.95	1 to 15.38
1857.....	61 12-16	121.83	104.69	1 to 15.27
1858.....	61 5-16	120.96	103.95	1 to 15.38
1859.....	62 1-16	122.44	105.22	1 to 15.19
1860.....	61 11-16	121.70	104.58	1 to 15.28
1861.....	60 13-16	119.98	103.10	1 to 15.50
1862.....	61 7-16	121.21	104.16	1 to 15.35
1863.....	61 6-16	121.09	104.06	1 to 15.36
1864.....	61 6-16	121.09	104.06	1 to 15.36
1865.....	61 1-16	120.47	103.52	1 to 15.44
1866.....	61 2-16	120.59	103.63	1 to 15.43
1867.....	60 9-16	119.48	102.67	1 to 15.57
1868.....	60 8-16	119.36	102.57	1 to 15.58
1869.....	60 7-16	119.24	102.47	1 to 15.60
1870.....	60 9-16	119.48	102.67	1 to 15.57
1871.....	60 8-16	119.36	102.57	1 to 15.58
1872.....	60 5-16	118.99	102.25	1 to 15.63
1873.....	59 4-16	116.90	100.46	1 to 15.91
1874.....	58 5-16	115.04	98.86	1 to 16.17
1875.....	56 14-16	112.21	96.43	1 to 16.58
1876.....	52 12-16	104.07	89.22	1 to 17.67
1877.....	54 13-16	108.14	92.93	1 to 17.02

NOTE.—The statement of valuations, except for 1877, which is estimated as approximate, is from the reports of the Director of the United States Mint.

## No. 22.—VALUE of IMPORTS into, and EXPORTS from, the UNITED from Merchandise.—

YEAR ENDED—	IMPORTS.			FOREIGN EXPORTS.		
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.
September 30—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1835 .....	136,764,295	13,131,447	149,895,742	14,756,321	5,748,174	20,504,495
1836 .....	176,579,154	13,400,881	189,980,035	17,767,762	3,978,598	21,746,360
1837 .....	120,472,803	10,516,414	140,989,217	17,162,232	4,692,730	21,854,962
1838 .....	95,970,288	17,747,116	113,717,404	9,417,690	3,035,105	12,452,795
1839 .....	156,496,956	5,595,176	162,092,132	10,626,140	6,868,385	17,494,525
1840 .....	98,258,706	8,882,813	107,141,519	12,008,371	6,181,941	18,190,312
1841 .....	122,957,544	4,988,633	127,946,177	8,181,235	7,287,846	15,469,081
1842 .....	96,075,071	4,087,016	100,162,087	8,078,753	3,642,785	11,721,538
June 30—						
1843 * .....	42,433,464	22,320,335	64,753,799	5,139,835	1,413,362	6,553,697
1844 .....	102,604,606	5,830,429	108,435,035	6,214,058	5,270,809	11,484,867
1845 .....	113,184,322	4,070,242	117,254,564	7,584,781	7,763,049	15,346,830
1846 .....	117,914,065	3,777,732	121,691,797	7,865,206	3,481,417	11,346,623
1847 .....	122,424,349	24,121,289	146,545,638	6,166,754	1,844,404	8,011,158
1848 .....	148,638,644	6,360,284	154,998,928	7,966,806	13,141,204	21,128,010
1849 .....	141,206,199	6,651,240	147,857,439	8,641,091	4,447,774	13,088,865
1850 .....	173,509,526	4,628,792	178,138,318	9,475,493	5,476,315	14,951,808
1851 .....	210,771,429	5,453,503	216,224,932	10,295,121	11,403,172	21,698,293
1852 .....	207,440,398	5,503,044	212,943,442	12,058,084	5,236,298	17,294,382
1853 .....	263,777,265	4,201,382	267,978,647	13,620,120	3,938,340	17,558,460
1854 .....	297,623,039	6,939,342	304,562,381	21,631,260	8,218,934	24,850,194
1855 .....	257,868,706	3,659,812	261,468,520	26,158,368	2,289,925	28,448,293
1856 .....	310,432,310	4,207,632	314,639,942	14,781,372	1,597,206	16,378,578
1857 .....	348,428,242	12,461,799	360,890,141	14,917,047	9,058,570	23,975,617
1858 .....	263,338,654	19,274,496	282,613,150	20,660,241	10,225,901	30,886,142
1859 .....	331,333,941	7,434,789	338,768,130	14,509,971	6,385,106	20,895,077
1860 .....	353,616,119	8,550,135	362,166,254	17,333,634	9,599,388	26,933,022
1861 .....	289,310,542	46,339,611	335,650,153	14,634,217	5,991,210	20,645,427
1862 .....	189,356,677	16,415,032	205,771,729	11,026,477	5,842,989	16,869,466
1863 .....	243,335,815	9,584,105	252,919,920	17,960,535	8,163,049	26,123,584
1864 .....	316,447,283	13,115,612	329,562,895	15,333,961	4,922,970	20,256,940
1865 .....	238,745,560	9,810,072	248,555,632	29,089,055	3,025,102	32,114,157
1866 .....	434,812,068	10,700,092	445,512,158	11,341,420	3,400,697	14,742,117
1867 .....	395,761,096	22,070,475	417,831,571	14,719,332	5,892,176	20,611,508
1868 .....	357,436,440	14,188,368	371,624,808	12,562,999	10,038,127	22,601,126
1869 .....	417,506,379	19,807,876	437,314,255	10,951,000	14,222,414	25,173,414
1870 .....	435,938,408	26,419,179	462,377,587	16,155,295	14,271,864	30,427,159
1871 .....	520,223,684	21,270,024	541,493,708	14,431,270	14,038,629	28,459,899
1872 .....	626,595,077	13,743,689	640,338,766	15,690,455	7,079,294	22,769,749
1873 .....	642,136,210	21,490,937	663,617,147	17,446,483	10,703,028	28,149,511
1874 .....	567,406,342	28,454,906	595,861,248	16,849,619	6,930,719	23,780,338
1875 .....	533,005,436	20,900,717	553,906,153	14,158,611	8,275,013	22,433,624
1876 .....	460,741,190	15,936,681	476,677,871	14,802,424	6,467,611	21,270,035
1877 .....	451,323,126	40,774,414	492,097,540	12,804,996	13,027,499	25,832,495
1878 .....	437,051,532	29,821,314	466,872,846	14,156,498	6,678,240	20,834,738

\* Nine months, from September 30, 1842, to June 30, 1843.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

27

STATES, from 1835 to 1878, inclusive, distinguishing Coin and Bullion (Specie values.)

NET IMPORTS.			DOMESTIC EXPORTS.			
Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.†	Mixed gold and currency values.
<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
122,007,974	7,383,273	129,391,247	100,459,481	729,601	101,189,082	.....
158,811,392	9,422,283	168,233,675	106,570,942	345,738	106,916,680	.....
113,310,571	5,823,684	119,134,255	94,280,895	1,283,619	95,564,414	.....
96,652,598	14,712,611	101,264,609	95,560,880	472,941	96,033,821	.....
145,870,816	11,273,209	144,597,607	101,625,533	1,908,358	103,533,891	.....
96,250,335	2,700,872	88,951,207	111,660,561	2,235,073	113,895,634	.....
114,776,309	2,299,213	112,477,096	103,636,236	2,746,486	106,382,722	.....
87,996,318	444,231	88,440,549	91,799,242	1,170,754	92,969,996	.....
37,294,129	20,906,973	58,201,102	77,686,354	107,429	77,793,783	.....
96,390,548	559,629	96,950,168	99,531,774	183,405	99,715,179	.....
105,599,541	13,691,807	101,907,734	98,455,330	844,446	99,299,776	.....
110,048,859	296,315	110,345,174	101,718,042	423,851	102,141,893	.....
116,257,595	22,276,885	138,534,480	150,574,844	62,620	150,637,464	.....
140,661,838	16,780,920	133,879,918	130,203,709	2,700,412	132,904,121	.....
132,565,108	2,203,466	134,768,574	131,710,081	956,874	132,666,955	.....
164,034,033	1847,523	163,186,510	134,900,233	2,046,679	136,946,912	.....
200,476,308	15,949,669	194,526,639	178,620,138	18,069,580	196,689,718	.....
195,387,314	268,746	195,656,060	154,931,147	37,437,837	192,368,984	.....
250,157,145	263,042	250,420,187	189,869,162	23,548,535	213,417,697	.....
275,991,779	3,720,406	279,712,187	215,328,300	38,062,570	253,390,870	.....
231,650,340	1,369,887	233,020,227	192,751,135	53,857,418	246,708,553	.....
295,650,998	2,610,426	298,261,364	266,438,051	44,148,279	310,586,330	.....
333,511,295	3,403,229	336,914,524	278,906,713	60,078,352	338,985,065	.....
242,678,413	9,048,595	251,727,008	251,351,033	42,407,246	293,758,279	.....
318,823,370	1,049,683	317,873,053	278,392,080	57,502,305	335,894,385	.....
336,282,485	1,049,253	335,233,232	316,242,423	56,946,851	373,189,274	.....
274,656,325	40,348,401	315,004,726	204,899,616	23,799,870	228,699,486	.....
178,330,300	10,572,063	188,902,263	179,644,024	31,044,651	210,688,675	213,069,519
225,375,280	1,421,056	226,796,336	186,003,012	55,993,562	241,997,474	305,884,998
301,112,322	8,192,633	309,305,955	143,504,027	100,473,562	243,977,589	320,035,199
209,856,525	6,784,970	216,641,495	136,940,248	64,618,124	201,558,372	823,743,187
423,470,646	7,299,395	430,770,041	337,518,102	82,643,374	420,161,476	550,684,277
381,041,764	16,178,299	397,220,063	279,786,809	54,976,196	334,763,005	440,722,228
344,873,441	4,150,241	349,023,682	269,389,900	82,745,975	352,135,875	454,301,713
406,555,379	5,585,462	412,140,841	275,166,697	42,915,966	318,082,663	413,961,115
418,803,113	12,147,315	431,950,428	376,616,473	43,883,802	420,500,275	499,092,143
565,892,414	7,231,895	513,033,809	428,398,908	84,403,359	512,802,267	562,518,651
610,904,622	6,664,395	617,569,017	428,487,131	72,796,240	501,283,371	549,219,718
624,698,727	10,777,909	635,467,636	505,033,439	78,905,546	578,938,985	649,132,563
559,556,723	21,524,187	572,080,910	569,433,421	56,699,696	629,133,107	693,039,054
518,846,825	12,625,704	531,472,529	499,284,100	83,857,129	583,141,229	643,094,767
445,938,766	9,469,070	455,407,836	525,582,247	59,038,691	575,620,938	644,956,406
438,518,130	27,746,915	466,265,045	589,670,224	43,134,738	632,804,962	676,115,592
422,895,034	23,143,074	446,038,108	680,709,208	27,061,585	707,771,153	722,811,815

† Gold value.

‡ Exports in excess of imports.

No. 23.—VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, from 1835 to 1878, inclusive; showing Annual Excess of Imports or Exports.—(Specie values.)

YEAR ENDED—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.	EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.				
September 30—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1835.....	101,459,481	14,756,321	115,215,802	136,764,295	.....	21,548,493
1836.....	106,570,943	17,767,762	124,338,704	176,579,154	.....	52,240,450
1837.....	94,930,895	17,162,232	111,443,127	130,472,803	.....	19,030,676
1838.....	95,500,830	9,417,690	104,978,570	95,970,288	9,008,282	.....
1839.....	101,625,533	10,636,140	112,261,673	156,496,956	.....	44,235,283
1840.....	111,680,561	12,008,371	123,688,932	98,258,706	25,410,226	.....
1841.....	103,616,336	8,181,235	111,817,471	121,957,544	.....	11,140,073
1842.....	91,799,242	8,078,753	99,877,995	96,075,071	3,802,924	.....
June 30—						
1843*.....	77,686,354	5,139,335	82,825,689	42,433,464	40,392,225	.....
1844.....	99,531,774	6,214,058	105,745,832	102,604,606	3,141,226	.....
1845.....	98,455,330	7,584,781	106,040,111	113,184,392	.....	7,144,281
1846.....	101,718,042	7,865,906	109,583,948	117,914,065	.....	8,330,617
1847.....	150,574,844	6,166,754	156,741,598	122,424,349	34,317,249	.....
1848.....	130,903,709	7,966,806	138,190,515	148,638,644	.....	10,448,129
1849.....	131,710,081	8,641,091	140,351,172	141,906,199	.....	855,027
1850.....	124,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	173,509,536	.....	29,133,800
1851.....	178,630,138	10,295,121	188,915,259	210,771,429	.....	21,856,170
1852.....	154,931,147	12,053,084	166,984,231	207,440,398	.....	40,456,167
1853.....	189,869,102	13,630,130	203,499,232	263,777,965	.....	60,287,963
1854.....	213,985,236	21,631,960	235,616,496	297,623,039	.....	62,006,543
1855.....	192,751,115	26,158,368	218,909,503	257,806,708	.....	38,896,205
1856.....	206,436,051	21,817,372	228,119,423	310,432,310	.....	29,212,887
1857.....	278,906,712	14,917,047	293,823,760	348,128,342	.....	54,304,582
1858.....	251,351,033	20,660,241	272,011,274	263,338,654	8,672,620	.....
1859.....	278,392,020	14,509,971	292,902,051	331,333,341	.....	32,431,290
1860.....	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	333,616,119	.....	20,040,063
1861.....	304,899,616	14,654,217	319,553,833	289,310,542	.....	29,756,709
1862.....	179,644,034	11,026,477	190,670,501	189,356,677	1,313,824	.....
1863.....	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	243,335,815	.....	39,371,368
1864.....	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	316,447,263	.....	157,609,285
1865.....	136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	238,745,580	.....	72,716,277
1866.....	337,512,102	11,341,420	348,853,522	434,812,066	.....	85,958,544
1867.....	279,786,802	14,719,312	294,506,114	395,761,076	.....	101,254,955
1868.....	269,326,900	12,502,999	281,829,899	457,436,440	.....	175,606,541
1869.....	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	417,506,379	.....	131,388,682
1870.....	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	435,952,408	.....	43,180,640
1871.....	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	530,223,684	.....	77,403,506
1872.....	428,467,131	15,690,453	444,177,586	626,595,077	.....	182,417,491
1873.....	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	642,136,210	.....	119,656,288
1874.....	509,433,421	16,819,619	526,253,040	567,404,342	18,878,092	.....
1875.....	499,244,100	14,152,611	513,446,711	533,005,436	.....	19,562,725
1876.....	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	460,741,190	79,643,481	.....
1877.....	589,670,224	12,604,998	602,275,222	451,323,126	151,152,096	.....
1878.....	680,709,268	14,156,492	694,865,760	437,051,532	257,814,228	.....

\* Nine months from September 30, 1842, to June 30, 1843.

No. 24.—VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, from 1835 to 1878, inclusive; showing Annual Excess of Imports or Exports.

YEAR ENDED—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.	EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.				
September 30—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1835.....	729, 601	5, 748, 174	6, 477, 775	13, 131, 447	.....	6, 653, 678
1836.....	345, 738	3, 978, 598	4, 324, 336	13, 400, 881	.....	9, 076, 545
1837.....	1, 283, 519	4, 692, 730	5, 976, 249	10, 516, 414	.....	4, 540, 165
1838.....	472, 941	3, 035, 103	3, 508, 046	17, 747, 116	.....	14, 239, 070
1839.....	1, 908, 358	6, 468, 385	8, 376, 743	5, 595, 176	3, 181, 567	.....
1840.....	2, 235, 073	6, 181, 941	8, 417, 014	8, 892, 813	.....	465, 799
1841.....	2, 746, 496	7, 287, 846	10, 034, 332	4, 988, 633	5, 045, 699	.....
1842.....	1, 170, 754	3, 642, 785	4, 813, 539	4, 087, 016	786, 523	.....
June 30—						
1843*.....	107, 429	1, 413, 362	1, 520, 791	22, 320, 335	.....	20, 799, 544
1844.....	183, 405	5, 270, 809	5, 454, 214	5, 830, 499	.....	376, 215
1845.....	844, 446	7, 762, 049	8, 606, 495	4, 070, 242	4, 536, 253	.....
1846.....	423, 851	3, 461, 417	3, 905, 268	3, 777, 732	127, 536	.....
1847.....	62, 690	1, 844, 404	1, 907, 024	24, 121, 289	.....	22, 214, 265
1848.....	2, 700, 412	13, 141, 244	15, 841, 616	6, 360, 284	9, 481, 332	.....
1849.....	956, 874	4, 447, 774	5, 404, 648	6, 651, 240	.....	1, 246, 592
1850.....	2, 046, 679	5, 476, 315	7, 522, 994	4, 622, 792	2, 894, 202	.....
1851.....	18, 069, 580	11, 403, 172	29, 472, 752	5, 453, 503	24, 019, 249	.....
1852.....	37, 437, 637	5, 236, 298	42, 674, 135	5, 505, 044	37, 169, 091	.....
1853.....	23, 548, 535	3, 938, 340	27, 486, 875	4, 201, 322	23, 285, 493	.....
1854.....	38, 092, 570	3, 218, 934	41, 281, 504	6, 939, 342	34, 342, 162	.....
1855.....	53, 957, 418	2, 289, 925	56, 247, 343	3, 659, 812	52, 587, 531	.....
1856.....	44, 148, 279	1, 597, 206	45, 745, 485	4, 207, 632	41, 537, 853	.....
1857.....	60, 078, 352	9, 058, 570	69, 136, 922	12, 461, 799	56, 675, 123	.....
1858.....	42, 407, 246	10, 225, 901	52, 633, 147	19, 274, 496	33, 358, 651	.....
1859.....	57, 502, 305	6, 385, 106	63, 887, 411	7, 434, 789	56, 452, 622	.....
1860.....	56, 946, 851	9, 569, 366	66, 516, 239	8, 550, 135	57, 966, 104	.....
1861.....	23, 799, 670	5, 991, 210	29, 791, 080	46, 339, 611	.....	16, 548, 531
1862.....	31, 044, 651	5, 842, 989	36, 887, 640	16, 415, 032	20, 472, 568	.....
1863.....	55, 993, 562	8, 163, 049	64, 156, 611	9, 564, 105	54, 592, 506	.....
1864.....	100, 473, 562	4, 922, 979	105, 396, 511	13, 115, 612	92, 280, 899	.....
1865.....	64, 618, 124	3, 025, 102	67, 643, 226	9, 810, 072	57, 833, 154	.....
1866.....	62, 643, 374	3, 400, 697	66, 044, 071	10, 700, 092	75, 343, 979	.....
1867.....	54, 976, 196	5, 892, 176	60, 868, 372	22, 070, 475	38, 797, 897	.....
1868.....	63, 745, 975	10, 038, 127	73, 784, 102	14, 188, 368	79, 595, 734	.....
1869.....	42, 915, 966	14, 222, 414	57, 138, 380	19, 807, 876	37, 330, 504	.....
1870.....	43, 883, 802	14, 271, 264	58, 155, 066	26, 419, 179	31, 736, 457	.....
1871.....	64, 403, 350	14, 038, 629	78, 441, 979	21, 270, 024	77, 171, 964	.....
1872.....	72, 792, 240	7, 079, 294	79, 871, 534	13, 743, 689	66, 133, 845	.....
1873.....	73, 905, 546	10, 703, 028	84, 608, 574	21, 480, 937	63, 127, 637	.....
1874.....	59, 629, 686	6, 930, 719	66, 560, 405	28, 454, 906	38, 115, 499	.....
1875.....	63, 857, 129	8, 275, 013	72, 132, 142	20, 900, 717	71, 231, 425	.....
1876.....	50, 033, 691	6, 467, 611	56, 501, 302	15, 936, 681	40, 564, 621	.....
1877.....	43, 134, 732	13, 027, 499	56, 162, 237	40, 774, 414	15, 387, 823	.....
1878.....	27, 061, 885	6, 672, 240	33, 734, 125	29, 821, 314	3, 912, 811	.....

\* Nine months from September 30, 1842, to June 30, 1843.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 25.—VALUE of IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE, COIN, and BULLION, at the PRINCIPAL and OTHER PORTS of the UNITED STATES, from 1856 to 1878, inclusive.

(Specie values.)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Baltimore.	Charles- ton.	Savannah.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	San Fran- cisco.	All other ports.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856.....	1,430,087	41,661,068	195,445,515	18,585,685	9,119,907	1,945,234	574,240	793,514	16,682,392	92,259	7,289,037	22,861,004	314,639,942
1857.....	2,087,356	44,840,063	222,560,307	17,850,630	10,581,208	2,016,734	779,909	706,090	24,391,368	71,936	9,130,068	25,180,822	360,890,141
1858.....	1,291,203	40,432,710	170,280,887	12,890,369	8,930,157	2,070,249	140,592	608,942	19,588,033	71,381	8,894,688	17,057,939	282,613,150
1859.....	1,668,321	41,174,670	218,231,063	14,517,542	9,713,921	1,438,535	624,599	788,164	16,349,516	378,987	11,155,767	20,727,035	338,708,130
1860.....	1,252,819	39,366,500	233,692,941	14,628,801	9,784,773	1,589,570	782,061	1,050,310	22,922,773	533,153	9,577,921	27,008,572	362,166,254
1861.....	1,409,112	44,014,151	222,966,274	12,625,448	9,449,105	806,480	175,328	368,357	11,960,869	175,222	8,506,506	23,183,301	335,650,153
1862.....	3,855,256	23,937,621	142,215,636	5,817,190	3,696,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,366,238	17,663,168	205,771,729
1863.....	3,528,692	27,083,272	177,254,415	7,392,785	4,484,399	.....	.....	.....	1,425,567	.....	10,062,409	21,068,381	252,919,920
1864.....	3,095,676	30,263,853	229,506,499	9,141,672	5,835,503	.....	.....	.....	1,483,992	.....	15,068,478	35,170,522	329,562,895
1865.....	2,063,162	24,540,494	154,139,409	7,319,620	4,816,454	.....	.....	.....	1,475,657	.....	20,204,486	33,906,440	248,555,652
1866.....	2,518,032	42,650,884	302,565,719	13,167,536	8,155,991	587,280	334,596	485,290	8,710,220	111,357	15,568,416	50,736,916	445,512,158
1867.....	4,096,299	45,290,555	277,408,510	15,340,490	12,209,509	961,965	257,512	422,224	11,142,249	571,757	18,064,911	32,315,000	477,831,571
1868.....	3,291,043	37,039,736	242,860,650	14,627,765	12,930,733	497,300	474,078	523,217	11,398,858	579,906	19,503,867	28,280,466	371,694,908
1869.....	2,923,216	44,636,967	297,663,348	15,967,556	15,863,032	401,244	748,977	413,437	11,414,983	268,517	18,068,901	58,908,167	437,314,255
1870.....	2,922,164	47,524,845	263,990,006	14,500,797	19,512,468	505,699	1,001,917	1,349,468	14,962,754	509,231	21,634,103	43,733,115	462,377,587
1871.....	2,130,138	53,652,225	357,908,770	17,728,006	24,672,871	621,559	1,090,717	1,576,806	19,427,238	1,255,003	20,384,907	41,041,468	541,493,708
1872.....	2,473,153	70,398,183	418,515,629	20,863,853	28,836,305	740,976	627,410	1,761,402	18,542,188	1,741,000	33,330,501	42,967,904	640,338,706
1873.....	2,960,204	66,083,307	426,321,427	25,383,150	29,287,003	746,139	820,256	1,097,164	19,833,944	2,426,628	39,422,904	47,125,321	663,617,147
1874.....	2,733,669	52,212,405	396,183,622	26,447,367	29,302,138	741,333	755,901	883,894	14,332,864	1,482,255	32,246,220	39,437,246	595,891,248
1875.....	1,762,987	51,982,226	368,167,623	24,236,387	27,788,992	930,343	755,901	1,087,745	12,356,457	1,218,034	29,897,453	33,681,988	553,906,153
1876.....	1,178,423	37,418,623	311,712,910	22,471,516	22,340,629	455,562	512,091	1,611,765	11,092,903	1,335,693	34,065,461	31,906,863	476,677,871
1877.....	1,739,271	42,275,125	330,031,959	19,673,949	22,827,928	148,693	551,495	648,402	9,528,450	1,411,594	36,345,237	27,424,437	492,097,540
1878.....	853,961	40,390,690	313,179,049	19,333,621	16,938,628	134,564	592,721	1,218,442	11,253,255	1,081,201	32,592,313	29,543,881	468,874,848
Total.....	58,244,185	990,835,255	6,272,154,964	367,948,196	346,578,874	16,791,661	11,766,335	17,320,583	283,603,470	15,463,064	460,131,402	761,215,616	9,597,063,694

\* Includes New Orleans for the quarter ending June 30, 1866.

No. 26.—VALUE of EXPORTS of DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, COIN, and BULLION, from the PRINCIPAL and all OTHER PORTS of the UNITED STATES, from 1856 to 1878, inclusive.

[Mixed gold and currency values since 1861.]

YEAR END- ED JUNE 30—	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	San Fran- cisco.	All other ports.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856 .....	861,342	24,073,575	98,703,197	6,955,324	10,850,437	17,328,563	8,005,736	28,723,216	80,576,682	1,252,925	10,002,562	27,583,682	310,660,330
1857 .....	1,075,623	24,894,019	111,029,063	6,965,236	13,405,393	15,993,506	10,670,273	20,575,987	91,534,546	1,491,375	12,210,719	29,137,305	338,965,065
1858 .....	1,077,445	16,273,792	83,403,564	5,013,224	9,878,386	16,897,882	9,499,686	21,019,266	88,270,224	2,428,169	12,034,970	28,371,721	293,758,279
1859 .....	1,221,606	14,104,130	97,481,576	5,248,514	9,074,511	17,902,194	15,372,696	28,933,662	100,890,690	8,538,739	12,403,782	29,250,366	335,894,385
1860 .....	1,900,080	13,590,770	120,639,955	5,512,755	9,894,606	21,179,350	16,351,554	36,970,183	107,812,580	5,772,158	7,388,394	23,585,939	373,189,274
1861 .....	2,709,413	12,947,276	137,379,956	9,865,051	12,949,625	5,455,581	297,098	8,472,001	6,823,357	1,121,292	10,414,488	20,294,370	228,699,486
1862 .....	2,731,328	12,183,046	152,377,961	11,054,030	8,375,303	.....	.....	.....	6,823,357	.....	11,705,218	14,622,035	219,069,519
1863 .....	4,185,298	19,150,215	221,917,978	12,236,107	11,013,871	.....	.....	.....	5,768,514	.....	9,944,114	21,668,823	305,884,998
1864 .....	2,803,304	15,240,097	211,237,222	10,166,068	8,741,755	.....	.....	.....	4,417,693	.....	48,198,072	19,170,968	320,035,199
1865 .....	5,940,564	19,219,499	219,379,873	10,978,603	11,794,546	.....	.....	.....	13,259,882	.....	30,251,123	22,919,097	323,743,187
1866 .....	1,533,416	17,298,307	207,382,457	16,585,132	10,995,348	11,739,918	16,668,684	22,083,154	82,995,294	6,970,706	24,709,423	21,641,299	440,722,228
1867 .....	2,612,877	15,690,873	236,031,239	14,384,761	13,857,391	9,913,776	24,646,219	22,610,975	58,538,524	5,829,110	22,790,164	26,195,804	454,301,713
1868 .....	2,369,164	13,118,827	185,384,264	14,585,173	13,657,530	7,421,188	21,057,728	20,541,510	75,131,704	9,616,153	27,540,018	23,537,856	413,961,115
1870 .....	1,498,189	12,251,207	209,972,491	16,908,072	14,830,248	10,772,071	29,749,058	22,422,631	107,636,042	14,989,061	32,186,021	26,489,452	499,062,143
1871 .....	2,972,401	12,961,291	265,530,775	17,903,027	15,087,835	12,387,534	32,857,992	21,874,708	93,953,081	13,764,384	20,791,414	32,434,294	562,318,651
1872 .....	3,512,966	21,443,154	270,413,674	20,962,876	16,225,821	18,225,821	30,213,476	18,938,005	99,501,149	12,211,774	26,243,061	33,467,081	549,219,718
1873 .....	3,114,368	27,038,925	313,129,963	24,203,125	19,344,177	14,200,041	32,675,500	12,249,866	104,329,945	17,629,633	38,716,497	42,500,503	640,122,563
1874 .....	3,561,502	28,335,627	340,360,269	33,098,905	27,613,111	17,900,146	30,213,476	10,002,663	93,259,289	19,135,951	33,563,846	56,074,859	693,039,054
1875 .....	3,119,922	29,187,165	329,201,913	28,588,019	27,515,657	19,635,968	29,666,666	10,131,200	71,461,272	15,876,632	28,940,886	49,740,408	643,094,767
1876 .....	4,297,219	36,041,892	294,705,902	40,254,075	31,216,907	18,968,152	22,661,753	15,156,910	83,897,691	15,245,041	23,967,504	54,513,400	644,856,406
1877 .....	3,703,950	42,748,595	300,968,561	45,524,946	39,206,274	19,945,538	16,199,441	12,812,087	70,198,543	15,160,394	43,488,479	60,170,788	676,115,892
1878 .....	3,347,866	45,542,044	338,992,748	44,509,119	45,492,527	17,727,763	18,544,963	9,464,067	85,368,466	12,177,540	35,392,703	65,251,969	722,811,615
	63,339,371	492,171,451	5,030,165,868	419,250,743	392,190,991	275,106,776	383,299,900	338,873,792	1,602,402,260	175,680,593	556,018,917	767,989,212	10,543,496,764

\* Includes values of domestic exports from all other ports of California.

† The values of exports of domestic commodities from the district of New Orleans for the first and second quarters of 1865 is included in value of exports from San Francisco.

EXPORTS.



## EXPORTS.

No. 27.—VALUE of EXPORTS of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE, COIN, and BULLION, from the Principal and other Ports of the UNITED STATES, from 1856 to 1878, inclusive.

[Specie values.]

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	San Fran- cisco.	All other ports.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1856	565,345	3,312,076	6,098,002	180,164	264,761	2,351	.....	7,965	288,428	.....	715,512	4,934,464	16,378,578
1857	1,374,808	3,432,889	13,360,384	109,920	300,942	12,869	.....	242	356,491	.....	2,225,182	2,942,780	23,975,617
1858	.....	5,705,961	17,290,097	374,027	564,230	380	.....	2,883	605,771	.....	3,005,650	3,005,619	30,898,143
1859	345,968	1,975,990	9,016,853	94,591	161,888	.....	.....	.....	775,949	30	3,511,261	5,010,647	20,865,077
1860	238,189	1,837,245	17,514,689	85,512	194,904	11,614	.....	.....	605,218	.....	2,907,622	3,734,869	24,933,023
1861	113,828	2,501,138	13,311,495	110,027	290,718	.....	.....	.....	86,564	.....	1,739,015	2,490,592	20,645,427
1862	1,050,668	1,688,089	10,402,084	27,489	97,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,822,166	1,670,974	16,869,466
1863	1,352,648	2,203,646	17,369,353	32,478	1,075,201	.....	.....	.....	636,965	.....	1,904,176	1,499,287	26,123,564
1864	1,461,485	1,385,013	12,735,640	46,602	938,050	.....	.....	.....	312,019	.....	2,198,800	1,190,331	20,254,940
1865	2,427,917	2,209,142	22,627,018	74,862	348,491	.....	.....	499	*461,245	.....	3,093,156	874,328	32,114,137
1866	2,136,629	892,787	7,453,845	59,871	103,071	286	9,207	.....	210,144	.....	2,898,868	968,885	14,742,117
1867	4,419,712	2,019,191	11,235,211	137,004	128,530	2,306	10,736	.....	596,081	37,676	1,599,946	485,055	20,611,508
1868	257,360	1,987,621	15,016,273	34,024	165,134	3,030	1,887	3,012	1,637,672	.....	3,133,066	682,397	22,601,128
1869	496,598	1,262,251	17,741,886	20,753	240,550	922	5,970	286	758,520	.....	3,865,344	807,394	25,173,414
1870	2,304,749	1,685,162	20,339,410	31,538	200,225	8,648	.....	1,544	488,805	4,131	3,790,303	1,371,646	30,427,169
1871	274,855	1,450,298	20,067,211	17,256	86,373	.....	79,140	1,681	1,293,710	22,866	2,854,116	2,290,343	23,456,899
1872	884,739	1,758,514	15,161,218	33,874	124,212	119	4,064	.....	1,301,700	159	1,839,022	1,714,128	22,799,749
1873	519,519	2,353,720	18,972,099	36,222	179,508	150	.....	.....	568,767	86,876	3,546,621	1,987,981	24,146,511
1874	431,307	2,275,023	14,683,463	22,482	179,508	.....	355	76	456,411	57,091	3,498,611	2,225,971	22,780,338
1875	243,658	1,679,868	15,502,165	23,635	100,165	.....	.....	928	152,710	949,275	2,288,457	1,963,442	23,983,634
1876	480,783	1,214,244	13,868,321	37,719	176,763	.....	559	745	333,974	865,200	2,913,444	1,878,283	21,270,035
1877	168,378	1,227,401	17,270,761	510,870	67,964	3,140	6,265	115	190,061	828,800	4,430,660	1,523,060	26,682,495
1878	256,413	1,429,818	12,822,872	44,755	140,994	.....	483	.....	221,567	70,889	3,970,043	1,875,854	20,894,738
Total	21,932,989	47,284,447	339,841,241	2,216,635	6,029,418	45,673	118,716	19,916	12,331,002	1,822,043	63,897,075	47,113,418	542,163,722

\* The value of exports of foreign commodities from the district of New Orleans, for the quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 1865, is included in the value of exports from San Francisco.

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, by Countries, from 1865 to 1878, inclusive.

[NOTE.—Imports and exports of foreign merchandise are stated in specie values, and exports of domestic merchandise are stated in mixed gold and currency values since 1861.]

No. 28.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.			
1865 .....	1,711,257	87,362	1,798,619	3,583,206	5,381,825
1866 .....	1,690,012	52,465	1,742,477	6,832,266	8,574,743
1867 .....	2,340,589	250,917	2,591,506	5,842,717	8,434,223
1868 .....	2,549,238	183,362	2,732,600	4,806,299	7,538,899
1869 .....	2,235,089	205,154	2,440,243	5,162,966	7,603,209
1870 .....	2,281,100	188,766	2,469,866	6,414,669	8,884,535
1871 .....	1,203,366	89,110	1,292,476	7,040,575	8,333,051
1872 .....	1,324,282	135,382	1,459,664	9,169,982	10,629,646
1873 .....	2,985,661	249,331	3,234,992	7,567,843	10,802,835
1874 .....	2,478,513	155,450	2,633,963	4,537,670	7,171,633
1875 .....	1,301,294	138,324	1,439,618	5,834,709	7,274,327
1876 .....	1,519,190	65,862	1,585,052	3,602,736	5,187,788
1877 .....	1,129,168	97,614	1,226,782	3,449,309	4,676,091
1878 .....	2,013,587	138,522	2,152,109	4,948,016	7,100,125
Total .....	26,762,846	2,037,621	28,799,967	78,812,963	107,612,930

No. 29.—AUSTRIA (including Venice for 1859 and 1860).

1865 .....	936,668	192,077	1,128,745	196,803	1,325,548
1866 .....	690,328	22,706	713,034	436,158	1,149,192
1867 .....	161,638	80,305	191,938	510,841	702,779
1868 .....	267,837	2,558	270,395	624,567	894,962
1869 .....	622,732	19	622,751	975,638	1,598,389
1870 .....	1,185,880	23,317	1,209,197	371,409	1,580,606
1871 .....	1,630,130	23,240	1,653,370	944,028	2,597,398
1872 .....	1,460,348	84,474	1,544,822	1,012,066	2,556,888
1873 .....	1,608,612	62,544	1,671,156	781,402	2,452,558
1874 .....	1,682,249	5,972	1,688,221	488,642	2,176,863
1875 .....	1,662,355	5,400	1,667,755	668,858	2,336,613
1876 .....	1,554,319	1,200	1,555,519	949,899	2,505,388
1877 .....	2,666,246	2,300	2,668,546	414,020	3,082,566
1878 .....	2,827,581	8,673	2,836,254	272,250	3,108,504
Total .....	18,956,418	409,785	19,366,203	8,646,551	28,012,754

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—Continued.

## No. 30.—BELGIUM.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EX- PORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IM- PORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	4,763,277	1,458,174	6,221,451	1,339,337	7,560,788
1866 .....	6,431,853	468,879	6,900,732	2,267,362	9,168,094
1867 .....	6,539,333	576,019	7,115,352	3,212,568	10,327,920
1868 .....	6,200,345	614,414	6,814,759	3,162,583	9,977,342
1869 .....	6,408,981	318,923	6,727,904	2,969,939	9,717,843
1870 .....	6,579,820	475,814	7,055,634	3,140,144	10,195,778
1871 .....	11,610,950	261,260	11,872,210	4,178,714	16,050,924
1872 .....	13,054,186	328,755	13,382,941	5,580,461	18,963,402
1873 .....	15,280,437	462,802	15,743,239	5,711,077	21,454,316
1874 .....	20,197,515	620,710	20,818,225	5,727,441	26,545,666
1875 .....	12,387,590	331,778	12,719,368	6,189,098	18,908,466
1876 .....	18,093,747	682,393	18,776,140	5,441,478	22,217,618
1877 .....	18,206,025	626,034	18,832,059	5,079,149	23,911,208
1878 .....	22,388,075	1,149,506	23,537,581	3,982,842	27,520,423
Total .....	166,142,134	8,375,461	174,517,595	58,002,193	232,519,788

## No. 31.—BRAZIL.

1865 .....	6,485,872	94,289	6,580,161	9,784,312	16,364,473
1866 .....	5,603,617	88,042	5,691,659	16,816,803	22,508,462
1867 .....	4,964,308	135,079	5,099,387	19,100,300	24,199,687
1868 .....	5,585,565	109,839	5,695,404	23,505,740	29,201,144
1869 .....	5,779,359	87,245	5,866,604	24,837,403	30,704,007
1870 .....	5,665,098	109,225	5,774,323	25,161,219	30,935,542
1871 .....	5,942,416	71,317	6,013,733	30,551,215	36,564,948
1872 .....	5,852,191	60,592	5,912,783	30,122,384	36,035,167
1873 .....	7,090,987	106,735	7,197,722	38,540,376	45,738,098
1874 .....	7,560,502	141,654	7,702,156	43,888,647	51,590,803
1875 .....	7,631,865	110,494	7,742,359	42,027,863	49,770,222
1876 .....	7,252,218	94,162	7,346,380	45,448,381	52,792,761
1877 .....	7,498,118	83,695	7,581,813	43,498,041	51,079,854
1878 .....	8,610,646	76,058	8,686,704	42,068,973	51,655,677
Total .....	91,522,762	1,868,426	92,891,188	436,339,657	529,230,845

## No. 32.—CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.\*

1865 .....	149,522	12,931	162,453	376,308	538,761
1866 .....	450,431	32,033	482,464	734,699	1,217,163
1867 .....	520,628	97,820	618,448	907,752	1,528,200
1868 .....	225,577	18,860	244,437	1,128,735	1,373,172
1869 .....	428,045	16,484	444,529	730,714	1,175,843
1870 .....	199,132	33,346	232,478	734,565	967,043
1871 .....	501,616	20,206	521,822	1,481,016	2,002,838
1872 .....	880,965	56,060	937,025	1,590,011	2,527,036
1873 .....	899,570	62,240	961,810	1,974,968	2,936,778
1874 .....	787,056	41,904	828,960	2,855,083	3,684,053
1875 .....	734,374	49,858	784,232	2,435,151	3,219,383
1876 .....	891,968	37,853	929,841	1,597,515	2,527,356
1877 .....	913,307	47,423	960,730	2,678,672	3,639,402
1878 .....	1,205,180	49,577	1,254,757	2,968,996	4,223,753
Total .....	8,787,991	576,595	9,364,586	22,194,195	31,558,781

\*Including Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

## No. 33.—CHILI.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	1,604,502	135,639	1,740,141	1,538,487	3,278,628
1866 .....	990,460	26,729	1,017,189	740,250	1,757,439
1867 .....	2,809,092	82,467	2,891,559	1,287,176	4,178,735
1868 .....	1,524,612	56,387	1,580,999	951,767	2,532,766
1869 .....	1,969,580	115,905	2,085,485	1,186,982	3,272,467
1870 .....	1,670,534	87,765	1,758,299	773,682	2,531,981
1871 .....	1,548,411	33,108	1,581,519	716,544	2,298,063
1872 .....	1,725,697	124,183	1,849,880	721,799	2,571,679
1873 .....	2,273,957	34,279	2,308,236	1,070,007	3,378,243
1874 .....	2,730,617	83,373	2,813,990	666,560	3,480,550
1875 .....	2,061,990	12,776	2,074,766	789,242	2,864,008
1876 .....	2,157,652	41,758	2,199,410	755,222	2,954,632
1877 .....	2,175,467	52,084	2,227,551	689,368	2,916,919
1878 .....	1,977,450	12,511	1,989,961	670,466	2,660,427
Total .....	27,220,021	896,964	28,116,985	12,557,552	40,676,537

## No. 34.—CHINA (including Hong-Kong).

1865 .....	2,631,825	37,624	2,669,449	5,129,917	7,799,366
1866 .....	3,045,610	99,621	3,145,231	10,131,142	13,276,373
1867 .....	3,550,815	27,993	3,578,808	12,112,440	15,691,248
1868 .....	3,942,332	37,682	3,980,014	11,384,999	15,365,013
1869 .....	5,170,684	32,354	5,203,238	*13,207,361	18,410,599
1870 .....	3,051,616	64,765	3,116,381	14,565,527	17,681,908
1871 .....	2,041,836	28,996	2,070,832	20,064,365	22,135,197
1872 .....	2,915,465	21,370	2,936,835	26,752,835	29,689,670
1873 .....	2,547,085	8,885	2,555,970	27,191,759	29,747,729
1874 .....	2,078,565	55,096	2,133,661	18,568,940	20,702,601
1875 .....	3,551,038	15,710	3,566,748	14,676,416	18,243,164
1876 .....	4,715,115	14,777	4,729,892	12,847,633	17,577,525
1877 .....	4,903,075	34,631	4,937,706	12,301,684	17,239,390
1878 .....	6,850,931	16,324	6,867,255	18,120,483	24,987,738
Total .....	50,996,192	495,828	51,492,020	217,055,501	268,547,521

\*Also including Singapore for 1869.

## No. 35.—DENMARK AND DANISH WEST INDIES.

1865 .....	1,553,166	40,447	1,593,613	294,459	1,888,072
1866 .....	1,249,000	8,295	1,257,295	458,777	1,716,072
1867 .....	1,041,058	32,001	1,073,059	588,569	1,661,628
1868 .....	1,348,986	27,351	1,376,337	578,033	1,954,370
1869 .....	1,597,651	36,999	1,634,650	587,953	2,222,603
1870 .....	1,265,129	72,319	1,337,448	506,492	1,843,940
1871 .....	2,355,283	13,993	2,369,276	673,375	3,042,651
1872 .....	1,639,846	36,866	1,676,712	768,510	2,445,222
1873 .....	2,303,506	33,145	2,346,651	453,301	2,799,952
1874 .....	2,221,291	22,156	2,243,447	387,448	2,630,895
1875 .....	1,680,772	9,026	1,689,798	522,619	2,212,417
1876 .....	1,548,684	13,498	1,562,182	365,215	1,927,397
1877 .....	4,071,389	8,592	4,079,981	293,533	4,373,514
1878 .....	4,042,184	7,613	4,049,797	345,010	4,394,807
Total .....	27,917,945	362,301	28,280,246	6,823,294	35,103,540

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

## No. 36.—FRANCE.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	10,220,095	858,516	11,078,611	6,684,029	17,762,640
1866 .....	50,990,307	321,796	51,312,103	22,922,065	74,234,168
1867 .....	33,634,460	582,706	34,217,166	29,386,239	63,603,405
1868 .....	25,890,759	526,232	26,416,991	25,315,605	51,732,596
1869 .....	32,747,619	366,489	33,114,108	30,284,531	63,398,639
1870 .....	45,053,886	502,361	45,556,247	42,731,138	88,287,385
1871 .....	26,482,263	170,345	26,652,608	28,099,279	54,751,887
1872 .....	30,939,206	492,912	31,432,118	43,140,156	74,572,274
1873 .....	33,220,620	560,886	33,781,506	33,977,200	67,758,706
1874 .....	42,326,187	638,124	42,964,311	51,691,896	94,656,207
1875 .....	33,172,387	460,340	33,632,727	59,773,148	93,405,875
1876 .....	39,022,829	769,873	39,792,702	50,959,577	90,752,279
1877 .....	44,098,343	1,041,575	45,139,918	47,556,292	92,696,210
1878 .....	54,289,918	1,029,220	55,319,138	43,378,870	98,698,008
Total .....	502,289,179	8,321,375	510,610,554	*515,900,025	*1,026,510,579

\* Gold and silver, &amp;c.

## No. 37.—FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA, AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

1865 .....	237,655	892	238,047	68,995	307,042
1866 .....	272,269	417	272,686	92,058	364,744
1867 .....	330,563	.....	330,563	87,836	418,399
1868 .....	257,390	2,212	259,602	232,341	491,943
1869 .....	421,372	.....	421,372	134,074	555,446
1870 .....	354,097	.....	354,097	200,929	555,026
1871 .....	258,117	.....	258,117	200,894	459,011
1872 .....	714,557	.....	714,557	441,159	1,155,716
1873 .....	133,647	.....	133,647	57,956	191,603
1874 .....	135,560	.....	135,560	149,339	284,899
1875 .....	151,134	.....	151,134	110,543	261,677
1876 .....	273,943	.....	273,943	76,976	350,919
1877 .....	314,451	.....	314,451	48,107	362,558
1878 .....	374,452	220	374,672	109,229	483,901
Total .....	4,229,407	3,241	4,232,648	2,010,436	6,243,084

## No. 38.—FRENCH WEST INDIES AND FRENCH GUIANA.

1865 .....	1,066,234	19,105	1,085,339	53,738	1,139,077
1866 .....	698,478	4,207	702,685	364,143	1,066,828
1867 .....	693,755	5,856	699,611	253,878	953,489
1868 .....	939,931	10,176	950,107	234,430	1,184,537
1869 * .....	1,174,056	45,514	1,219,570	696,952	1,916,522
1870 * .....	1,117,080	50,130	1,167,190	467,389	1,634,579
1871 * .....	1,256,791	37,067	1,293,858	1,686,109	2,979,967
1872 * .....	1,460,746	46,414	1,507,160	2,290,963	3,798,123
1873 .....	1,134,795	11,498	1,146,293	1,194,740	2,341,033
1874 .....	1,172,143	6,481	1,178,624	1,441,134	2,619,758
1875 .....	1,167,276	15,284	1,182,560	2,035,439	3,217,999
1876 .....	1,486,925	12,926	1,499,851	1,857,668	3,357,519
1877 .....	1,368,074	39,504	1,407,578	2,322,653	3,730,231
1878 .....	1,569,880	20,785	1,590,665	2,876,903	4,467,568
Total .....	16,306,144	324,947	16,631,091	17,776,129	34,407,220

\* Including exports to and imports from Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands for the years 1869 to 1872, inclusive, such exports and imports not having been separately stated for the years mentioned.

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

## No. 39.—GERMANY.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	16,861,274	3,453,828	20,315,102	9,563,743	29,878,845
1866 .....	19,984,093	1,531,432	21,516,125	26,416,023	47,932,148
1867 .....	20,378,510	1,489,668	22,068,178	26,581,208	48,649,386
1868 .....	29,641,606	1,548,716	31,190,322	22,377,761	53,568,083
1869 .....	36,924,931	958,321	37,883,252	25,087,987	62,971,239
1870 .....	41,250,530	1,038,347	42,288,877	27,015,321	69,304,198
1871 .....	34,352,022	638,385	34,990,407	25,093,635	60,084,042
1872 .....	39,867,604	766,264	40,633,868	46,243,748	86,877,616
1873 .....	60,124,410	1,465,637	61,590,047	61,401,756	122,991,803
1874 .....	61,668,381	1,324,844	62,993,225	43,909,852	106,903,077
1875 .....	49,232,648	1,233,377	50,466,025	40,247,712	90,713,737
1876 .....	49,161,752	1,467,320	50,629,072	35,319,462	85,948,534
1877 .....	57,456,120	651,313	58,107,433	32,509,365	90,616,798
1878 .....	53,991,387	818,458	54,809,845	34,790,103	89,599,948
Total .....	571,095,868	18,385,910	589,481,778	456,557,676	1,046,039,454

## No. 40.—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.\*

1865 .....	80,295,877	14,184,145	103,480,022	85,182,367	188,662,389
1866 .....	283,644,365	3,871,298	287,515,663	202,275,650	489,791,313
1867 .....	219,915,124	5,175,100	225,090,224	172,398,128	397,488,352
1868 .....	195,085,084	3,280,406	198,365,490	132,012,522	330,378,012
1869 .....	182,605,560	2,448,125	185,053,685	158,890,015	343,943,700
1870 .....	243,316,828	4,868,814	248,185,642	152,066,269	400,251,911
1871 .....	270,116,075	3,086,465	273,202,540	220,768,371	493,970,911
1872 .....	261,444,251	4,052,584	265,496,835	248,772,324	514,269,159
1873 .....	312,347,848	4,514,026	316,861,874	237,298,218	554,160,092
1874 .....	341,024,049	4,335,535	345,359,584	180,042,813	525,402,397
1875 .....	313,541,849	3,569,293	317,111,142	155,297,944	472,409,086
1876 .....	331,387,126	4,664,924	336,052,050	123,373,281	459,425,331
1877 .....	341,851,634	4,109,421	345,961,055	113,734,258	459,695,313
1878 .....	383,606,911	3,823,819	387,430,730	107,290,677	494,721,407
Total .....	3,760,182,581	65,983,955	3,835,166,536	2,289,402,837	6,124,569,373

\* Domestic exports from 1865 to 1878, inclusive, are stated in mixed gold and currency values.

## No. 41.—DOMINION OF CANADA, AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

1865 .....	27,045,024	1,784,378	28,829,402	33,264,403	62,093,805
1866 .....	22,380,652	2,448,228	24,828,880	48,528,628	73,357,508
1867 .....	17,295,837	3,724,465	21,020,302	25,044,005	46,064,307
1868 .....	21,419,222	2,661,555	24,080,777	26,261,379	50,342,156
1869 .....	20,085,805	3,295,666	23,381,471	29,293,766	52,675,237
1870 .....	21,060,369	4,278,885	25,339,254	36,265,328	61,604,582
1871 .....	27,564,344	4,711,832	32,276,176	32,542,137	64,818,313
1872 .....	24,426,465	4,984,989	29,411,454	36,346,930	65,758,384
1873 .....	30,361,368	4,203,745	34,565,113	37,649,532	72,214,645
1874 .....	38,883,931	4,589,243	43,473,174	34,365,961	77,839,135
1875 .....	32,238,965	3,966,770	36,225,735	28,271,926	64,497,661
1876 .....	31,526,415	3,477,716	35,004,131	29,010,251	64,014,382
1877 .....	36,676,160	2,698,020	39,374,180	24,277,378	63,651,558
1878 .....	34,929,072	3,355,349	38,284,421	25,357,802	63,642,223
Total .....	385,893,629	50,200,841	436,094,470	446,479,426	882,573,896

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—Continued.

**No. 42.—BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH HONDURAS, AND BRITISH  
GUIANA.**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EX- PORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IM- PORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1865.....	13,560,912	148,428	13,709,340	2,785,081	16,494,421
1866.....	9,514,719	75,832	9,590,551	4,458,788	14,049,339
1867.....	9,963,108	86,683	10,049,791	4,428,801	14,478,592
1868.....	8,985,532	94,531	9,080,063	5,272,414	14,352,477
1869.....	9,101,228	101,760	9,202,988	6,551,920	15,754,908
1870.....	8,087,284	98,954	8,186,238	6,453,529	14,639,767
1871.....	8,804,926	95,448	8,900,374	7,293,569	16,193,943
1872.....	8,614,923	137,629	8,752,552	9,465,130	18,217,682
1873.....	9,093,838	223,807	9,319,745	6,857,442	16,177,187
1874.....	9,180,266	210,441	9,390,707	4,913,808	14,304,515
1875.....	9,414,475	196,627	9,611,102	7,032,358	16,643,460
1876.....	9,947,294	265,531	10,212,825	4,534,929	14,747,754
1877.....	9,374,456	228,579	9,603,035	9,720,987	19,323,022
1878.....	9,317,601	264,770	9,582,371	7,788,993	17,371,364
Total .....	132,962,662	2,229,020	135,191,682	87,566,749	222,758,431

**No. 43.—BRITISH EAST INDIES.**

1865.....	652,527	4,540	657,067	4,619,827	5,276,894
1866.....	581,968	850	582,818	6,181,668	6,764,486
1867.....	381,141	17,779	398,920	8,932,485	9,331,405
1868.....	642,531	4,909	647,440	7,476,294	8,123,734
1869.....	471,010	11,485	482,504	9,003,710	9,486,214
1870.....	239,089	4,550	243,648	10,050,834	10,294,482
1871.....	273,513	31,020	304,533	13,702,787	14,007,320
1872.....	426,382	4,925	431,307	11,242,697	11,674,004
1873.....	165,270	3,906	169,176	16,855,747	17,024,923
1874.....	482,998	10,464	493,462	14,179,664	14,673,126
1875.....	473,049	.....	473,049	15,584,099	16,057,148
1876.....	356,564	7,571	364,135	12,809,937	13,174,072
1877.....	862,620	3,020	865,640	10,725,619	11,591,259
1878.....	886,998	1,843	888,841	12,081,595	12,970,436
Total .....	6,895,069	106,871	7,002,540	153,446,963	160,449,503

**No. 44.—GIBRALTAR, AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.\***

1865.....	2,358,467	208,974	2,567,441	2,137,858	4,705,299
1866.....	2,451,775	31,981	2,483,756	1,833,283	4,317,039
1867.....	3,151,896	163,027	3,314,923	933,230	4,248,153
1868.....	3,374,461	44,469	3,418,930	695,769	4,114,699
1869.....	4,516,509	68,002	4,584,511	1,432,971	6,018,082
1870.....	5,121,611	328,373	5,449,984	1,867,000	7,316,984
1871.....	4,622,714	206,044	4,828,758	1,970,896	6,859,654
1872.....	3,954,002	159,897	4,113,899	3,953,484	8,067,383
1873.....	4,229,986	52,870	4,282,738	4,008,173	8,290,909
1874.....	3,889,214	26,516	3,915,730	1,836,939	5,752,669
1875.....	2,429,547	21,694	2,451,241	1,943,080	4,394,321
1876.....	3,253,032	41,461	3,294,493	1,050,602	4,345,095
1877.....	3,922,031	42,776	3,964,807	1,063,476	5,028,283
1878.....	4,689,125	26,026	4,715,151	1,270,453	5,985,604
Total .....	51,964,250	1,482,650	53,446,900	25,997,214	79,444,114

\* Including Malta, from 1865 to 1868, inclusive.

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

**No. 45.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AUSTRALASIA.**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	6,684,069	5,915	6,690,924	115,659	6,815,583
1866 .....	6,050,532	58,467	6,108,999	419,621	6,528,620
1867 .....	5,102,353	24,137	5,126,490	262,401	5,388,891
1868 .....	4,848,984	41,150	4,890,134	85,125	4,975,259
1869 .....	4,619,313	58,652	4,677,965	126,206	4,804,171
1870 .....	3,419,973	46,602	3,466,575	278,964	3,745,539
1871 .....	2,369,346	54,380	2,423,726	285,011	2,708,737
1872 .....	2,890,603	50,413	2,950,016	3,736,107	6,686,123
1873 .....	3,917,477	62,789	3,980,266	3,142,418	7,122,684
1874 .....	3,785,908	58,380	3,844,288	1,750,177	5,594,465
1875 .....	3,505,435	76,180	3,581,615	3,730,976	7,312,591
1876 .....	3,878,866	77,089	3,955,955	1,455,649	5,411,604
1877 .....	5,780,278	105,189	5,885,467	1,476,238	7,361,705
1878 .....	6,479,193	292,102	6,771,295	1,185,905	7,957,200
Total .....	63,351,270	1,011,445	64,362,715	18,050,457	82,413,172

**No. 46.—GREECE.**

1865 .....				87,751	87,751
1866 .....				83,765	83,765
1867 .....				184,783	184,783
1868 .....				128,925	128,925
1869 .....				138,431	138,431
1870 .....				80,001	80,001
1871 .....	33,101		33,101	298,335	331,436
1872 .....	71,700		71,700	307,761	379,461
1873 .....	51,379		51,379	413,604	464,983
1874 .....	32,668		32,668	484,168	516,836
1875 .....	22,900		22,900	455,290	478,190
1876 .....	143,235		143,235	560,411	703,646
1877 .....	190,170	6,458	196,628	523,128	719,756
1878 .....	*4,888,104	2,222	4,890,326	276,445	5,166,771
Total .....	5,433,257	8,680	5,441,937	4,022,798	9,464,735

\* Fire-arms.

**No. 47.—HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.**

1865 .....	6,227,264	406,228	6,633,490	1,500,886	8,133,876
1866 .....	3,584,573	229,793	3,814,366	1,189,489	5,003,855
1867 .....	2,398,418	348,413	2,746,831	1,011,240	3,758,071
1868 .....	3,015,093	298,608	3,313,701	837,229	4,150,930
1869 .....	1,320,482	129,462	1,449,944	714,528	2,164,472
1870 .....	2,571,519	183,700	2,755,219	924,777	3,679,996
1871 .....	2,398,440	172,989	2,571,429	1,007,844	3,579,273
1872 .....	3,028,649	244,232	3,272,881	1,510,956	4,783,837
1873 .....	3,911,130	416,331	4,327,461	2,059,448	6,386,909
1874 .....	4,588,624	201,401	4,790,025	1,649,781	6,439,806
1875 .....	5,117,737	123,372	5,241,109	2,434,434	7,675,543
1876 .....	5,360,235	146,552	5,506,787	3,196,032	8,702,819
1877 .....	4,458,890	107,584	4,566,474	3,298,576	7,865,050
1878 .....	4,730,044	88,922	4,818,966	3,213,298	8,032,264
Total .....	52,711,098	3,097,585	55,808,683	24,548,018	80,356,701



VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

## No. 48.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1865 .....	591, 180	52, 067	643, 247	573, 734	1, 216, 981
1866 .....	965, 204	160, 866	1, 126, 070	1, 566, 221	2, 712, 291
1867 .....	777, 342	87, 150	864, 492	1, 070, 252	1, 934, 744
1868 .....	751, 941	89, 951	841, 892	1, 189, 400	2, 031, 292
1869 .....	687, 352	86, 665	774, 017	1, 288, 764	2, 062, 801
1870 .....	744, 371	64, 045	808, 416	1, 134, 723	1, 943, 139
1871 .....	814, 885	43, 730	858, 615	1, 143, 244	2, 001, 859
1872 .....	590, 295	43, 469	633, 764	1, 280, 833	1, 914, 597
1873 .....	631, 103	43, 088	674, 191	1, 275, 061	1, 949, 252
1874 .....	588, 280	26, 348	614, 628	1, 016, 952	1, 631, 580
1875 .....	621, 974	40, 190	662, 164	1, 227, 191	1, 889, 355
1876 .....	724, 267	45, 395	769, 662	1, 376, 681	2, 146, 343
1877 .....	1, 109, 429	163, 520	1, 272, 949	2, 550, 335	3, 823, 284
1878 .....	1, 683, 446	52, 653	1, 736, 099	2, 678, 830	4, 414, 929
Total .....	11, 281, 069	999, 137	12, 280, 206	19, 392, 241	31, 672, 447

## No. 49.—ITALY.\*

1865 .....	6, 064, 834	44, 261	6, 109, 095	2, 177, 728	8, 286, 823
1866 .....	4, 934, 148	4, 450	4, 938, 598	4, 145, 772	9, 084, 370
1867 .....	4, 902, 983	57, 297	4, 960, 280	5, 288, 887	10, 249, 167
1868 .....	5, 434, 276	24, 218	5, 458, 494	4, 509, 633	9, 968, 127
1869 .....	5, 682, 951	23, 224	5, 706, 175	6, 209, 863	11, 916, 038
1870 .....	6, 344, 912	129, 741	6, 474, 653	6, 641, 566	13, 116, 219
1871 .....	6, 090, 449	68, 776	6, 159, 225	7, 443, 512	13, 602, 737
1872 .....	5, 438, 718	13, 468	5, 452, 186	7, 592, 191	13, 044, 377
1873 .....	7, 241, 097	54, 552	7, 295, 649	7, 974, 482	15, 270, 131
1874 .....	8, 378, 666	4, 019	8, 382, 685	8, 499, 294	16, 881, 979
1875 .....	7, 228, 554	1, 515	7, 228, 069	9, 190, 182	16, 418, 251
1876 .....	7, 770, 470	17, 005	7, 787, 475	7, 628, 362	15, 415, 837
1877 .....	8, 484, 496	10, 172	8, 494, 668	7, 105, 230	15, 599, 898
1878 .....	8, 736, 719	4, 381	8, 741, 100	6, 711, 006	15, 452, 106
Total .....	92, 731, 273	457, 079	93, 188, 352	91, 117, 708	184, 306, 060

\* For 1859 and 1860 Venice is included in Austria.

## No. 50.—JAPAN.

1865 .....	41, 913	.....	41, 913	285, 176	327, 089
1866 .....	254, 168	611	254, 779	1, 815, 364	2, 070, 143
1867 .....	635, 876	76, 148	712, 024	2, 618, 283	3, 330, 307
1868 .....	755, 238	14, 233	769, 471	2, 424, 153	3, 193, 624
1869 .....	1, 255, 703	36, 233	1, 291, 936	3, 245, 317	4, 537, 253
1870 .....	551, 797	19, 389	571, 186	3, 052, 026	3, 623, 212
1871 .....	459, 230	16, 943	476, 173	5, 298, 153	5, 774, 326
1872 .....	887, 482	18, 731	906, 213	6, 537, 584	7, 443, 797
1873 .....	1, 167, 972	6, 882	1, 174, 854	7, 903, 794	9, 078, 648
1874 .....	1, 023, 285	23, 680	1, 046, 965	6, 468, 460	7, 515, 425
1875 .....	1, 647, 197	14, 736	1, 661, 933	7, 759, 569	9, 421, 502
1876 .....	1, 096, 387	3, 309	1, 099, 696	15, 470, 047	16, 569, 743
1877 .....	1, 250, 057	2, 289	1, 252, 346	13, 687, 061	14, 939, 407
1878 .....	2, 243, 215	3, 612	2, 246, 827	7, 446, 547	9, 693, 374
Total .....	13, 269, 520	236, 796	13, 506, 316	84, 011, 534	97, 517, 850

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—Continued.

## No. 51.—LIBERIA.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EX- PORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IM- PORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1865 .....	311, 218	686	311, 904	962	312, 866
1866 .....	83, 519	144	83, 663	56, 473	140, 136
1867 .....	74, 986	4, 875	79, 861	62	79, 923
1868 .....	177, 210	6, 209	183, 419	5, 168	188, 587
1869 .....	70, 804	2, 932	73, 736	92, 721	166, 457
1870 .....	149, 648	4, 794	154, 442	104, 605	259, 047
1871 .....	91, 826	3, 440	95, 266	73, 964	169, 230
1872 .....	96, 032	1, 965	97, 997	77, 789	175, 786
1873 .....	98, 655	2, 488	101, 143	104, 335	205, 478
1874 .....	123, 463	1, 218	124, 681	55, 649	180, 330
1875 .....	122, 612	708	123, 320	52, 935	176, 255
1876 .....	155, 112	1, 075	156, 187	78, 251	234, 438
1877 .....	122, 819	1, 661	124, 480	57, 470	182, 150
1878 .....	104, 192	710	104, 902	80, 153	185, 055
Total .....	1, 782, 096	33, 105	1, 815, 201	840, 557	2, 655, 758

## No. 52.—MEXICO.

1865 .....	13, 819, 972	2, 530, 867	16, 350, 839	6, 220, 874	22, 571, 713
1866 .....	3, 701, 599	871, 619	4, 573, 218	1, 726, 092	6, 299, 310
1867 .....	4, 823, 614	572, 182	5, 395, 796	1, 071, 936	6, 467, 732
1868 .....	5, 048, 420	1, 392, 919	6, 441, 339	1, 590, 667	8, 032, 006
1869 .....	3, 835, 699	1, 047, 408	4, 883, 107	2, 336, 164	7, 219, 271
1870 .....	4, 544, 745	1, 314, 955	5, 859, 700	2, 715, 665	8, 575, 365
1871 .....	5, 044, 033	2, 568, 080	7, 612, 113	3, 209, 688	10, 821, 801
1872 .....	3, 420, 658	2, 122, 931	5, 543, 589	4, 002, 920	9, 546, 509
1873 .....	3, 941, 019	2, 323, 882	6, 264, 901	4, 276, 165	10, 541, 066
1874 .....	4, 016, 148	1, 930, 691	5, 946, 839	4, 346, 364	10, 293, 203
1875 .....	3, 872, 004	1, 865, 278	5, 737, 282	5, 174, 594	10, 911, 876
1876 .....	4, 700, 978	1, 499, 594	6, 200, 572	5, 150, 572	11, 351, 144
1877 .....	4, 503, 802	1, 389, 692	5, 893, 494	5, 204, 264	11, 097, 758
1878 .....	5, 811, 429	1, 649, 275	7, 460, 704	5, 251, 502	12, 712, 206
Total .....	71, 084, 120	23, 079, 373	94, 163, 493	52, 277, 467	146, 440, 960

## No. 53.—NETHERLANDS.

1865 .....	3, 006, 453	128, 421	3, 134, 874	778, 020	3, 912, 894
1866 .....	2, 407, 149	23, 282	2, 430, 431	2, 778, 314	5, 208, 745
1867 .....	2, 966, 502	113, 205	3, 079, 707	1, 585, 360	4, 665, 067
1868 .....	4, 624, 454	31, 477	4, 655, 931	1, 273, 857	5, 929, 788
1869 .....	3, 936, 163	89, 593	4, 025, 756	2, 691, 034	6, 716, 790
1870 .....	6, 115, 821	284, 014	6, 399, 835	1, 344, 922	7, 744, 757
1871 .....	12, 381, 161	288, 970	12, 670, 131	2, 047, 962	14, 718, 093
1872 .....	11, 010, 391	165, 541	11, 175, 932	2, 547, 715	13, 723, 647
1873 .....	10, 842, 840	367, 468	11, 210, 308	2, 943, 077	14, 153, 385
1874 .....	13, 712, 846	202, 578	13, 915, 424	2, 516, 623	16, 432, 047
1875 .....	7, 483, 010	60, 064	7, 543, 074	2, 353, 658	9, 896, 732
1876 .....	12, 185, 355	57, 753	12, 243, 108	2, 438, 257	14, 681, 365
1877 .....	10, 411, 767	154, 578	10, 566, 335	2, 547, 119	13, 113, 454
1878 .....	13, 174, 079	125, 968	13, 300, 047	2, 774, 934	16, 074, 981
Total .....	114, 257, 961	2, 094, 912	116, 352, 893	30, 620, 852	146, 973, 745

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—Continued.

No. 54.—DUTCH WEST INDIES AND DUTCH GULANA.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EX- PORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IM- PORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	1, 536, 024	32, 940	1, 568, 964	459, 888	2, 028, 852
1866 .....	1, 131, 777	12, 850	1, 144, 627	530, 036	1, 674, 663
1867 .....	848, 933	40, 214	889, 147	589, 163	1, 478, 310
1868 .....	933, 452	39, 903	973, 355	712, 154	1, 685, 509
1869 .....	899, 609	29, 595	929, 204	952, 664	1, 881, 868
1870 .....	937, 265	33, 672	970, 937	672, 336	1, 643, 273
1871 .....	824, 120	25, 788	849, 908	1, 020, 222	1, 870, 130
1872 .....	767, 344	24, 946	792, 290	1, 064, 501	1, 856, 791
1873 .....	954, 852	43, 350	998, 211	1, 182, 994	2, 181, 205
1874 .....	979, 001	21, 386	1, 000, 387	1, 580, 736	2, 581, 123
1875 .....	818, 424	20, 843	839, 267	1, 486, 577	2, 325, 844
1876 .....	857, 546	15, 450	872, 996	671, 726	1, 544, 722
1877 .....	966, 322	18, 308	984, 630	690, 694	1, 675, 324
1878 .....	685, 789	3, 588	689, 377	624, 934	1, 314, 311
Total .....	13, 140, 458	362, 842	13, 503, 300	12, 238, 625	25, 741, 925

No. 55.—DUTCH EAST INDIES.

1865 .....	128, 138	.....	128, 138	1, 012, 180	1, 140, 318
1866 .....	161, 053	.....	161, 053	776, 255	937, 308
1867 .....	204, 395	6, 658	211, 053	2, 644, 186	2, 855, 239
1868 .....	144, 263	.....	144, 263	1, 903, 375	2, 047, 638
1869 .....	132, 502	325	132, 827	1, 947, 201	2, 080, 028
1870 .....	155, 972	2, 664	158, 636	2, 550, 692	2, 709, 328
1871 .....	203, 785	.....	203, 785	3, 043, 131	3, 246, 916
1872 .....	111, 323	.....	111, 323	7, 325, 202	7, 436, 525
1873 .....	255, 134	.....	255, 134	7, 556, 954	7, 812, 088
1874 .....	451, 462	122	451, 584	3, 857, 706	4, 309, 290
1875 .....	1, 034, 159	.....	1, 034, 159	6, 775, 399	7, 809, 558
1876 .....	633, 612	.....	633, 612	5, 989, 628	6, 623, 240
1877 .....	2, 667, 893	.....	2, 667, 893	4, 511, 214	7, 179, 107
1878 .....	1, 456, 362	.....	1, 456, 362	4, 568, 515	6, 024, 877
Total .....	7, 740, 053	9, 769	7, 749, 822	54, 461, 638	62, 211, 460

No. 56.—PERU.

1865 .....	722, 803	58, 583	781, 386	250, 815	1, 032, 201
1866 .....	1, 144, 255	71, 580	1, 215, 835	807, 238	2, 023, 073
1867 .....	1, 098, 518	32, 396	1, 730, 914	1, 701, 987	3, 432, 901
1868 .....	1, 602, 927	63, 428	1, 666, 355	1, 765, 397	3, 431, 752
1869 .....	1, 556, 534	116, 911	1, 673, 445	1, 386, 810	3, 059, 755
1870 .....	1, 858, 244	115, 923	1, 974, 167	2, 557, 833	4, 532, 000
1871 .....	2, 279, 773	101, 232	2, 381, 005	4, 731, 430	7, 112, 435
1872 .....	4, 439, 995	155, 408	4, 595, 403	1, 668, 983	6, 264, 386
1873 .....	2, 671, 534	193, 411	2, 864, 945	1, 186, 161	4, 051, 106
1874 .....	1, 811, 369	103, 502	1, 914, 871	1, 256, 286	3, 171, 157
1875 .....	2, 443, 657	37, 284	2, 480, 941	1, 291, 235	3, 772, 176
1876 .....	1, 001, 722	31, 176	1, 032, 898	1, 426, 043	2, 458, 941
1877 .....	1, 239, 006	61, 546	1, 300, 552	1, 479, 511	2, 780, 063
1878 .....	975, 507	80, 131	1, 055, 638	1, 531, 591	2, 587, 229
Total .....	25, 445, 844	1, 172, 511	26, 618, 355	23, 040, 820	49, 659, 175

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—Continued.

## No. 57.—PORTUGAL.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1865 .....	1,042,918	19,520	1,062,438	110,985	1,173,423
1866 .....	498,728	19,486	518,214	247,013	765,229
1867 .....	546,244	3,700	549,944	261,743	811,687
1868 .....	915,085	21,808	936,893	226,964	1,163,857
1869 .....	883,429	42,345	925,774	220,030	1,145,804
1870 .....	1,528,056	37,907	1,565,963	303,997	1,869,960
1871 .....	1,423,949	6,345	1,430,294	329,064	1,759,358
1872 .....	1,508,484	8,939	1,517,423	461,013	1,978,436
1873 .....	1,180,187	5,450	1,185,637	579,075	1,764,712
1874 .....	1,553,042	25,819	1,578,861	506,135	2,084,996
1875 .....	2,820,099	48,737	2,868,836	480,362	3,349,198
1876 .....	3,169,027	78,785	3,247,812	573,688	3,821,500
1877 .....	2,361,734	19,030	2,380,764	524,826	2,905,590
1878 .....	3,879,896	131,645	4,011,541	429,447	4,440,988
Total .....	23,310,878	469,516	23,780,394	5,254,344	29,034,738

## No. 58.—PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

1865 .....	148,145	2,737	150,882	212,802	363,684
1866 .....	110,444	274	110,718	200,874	311,592
1867 .....	168,243	3,845	172,088	309,831	481,919
1868 .....	283,612	2,074	285,686	22,213	307,899
1869 .....	221,560	7,620	229,180	67,468	296,648
1870 .....	198,496	2,320	200,816	42,477	243,293
1871 .....	166,559	1,743	168,302	82,432	250,734
1872 .....	211,193	2,225	213,418	192,515	405,933
1873 .....	178,030	2,877	180,907	125,877	306,784
1874 .....	215,293	.....	215,293	47,958	263,251
1875 .....	298,388	2,804	301,192	149,409	450,601
1876 .....	303,363	1,767	305,130	67,928	373,058
1877 .....	451,178	1,737	452,915	78,514	531,429
1878 .....	645,108	2,000	647,108	61,203	708,311
Total .....	3,599,612	34,023	3,633,635	1,661,501	5,295,136

## No. 59.—RUSSIA AND RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS.

1865 .....	454,653	120,320	574,973	1,365,372	1,940,345
1866 .....	2,632,042	50,100	2,682,142	1,170,651	3,852,793
1867 .....	2,033,602	69,071	2,102,673	1,668,563	3,771,236
1868 .....	2,302,353	64,764	2,367,117	2,274,085	4,641,202
1869 .....	4,296,659	23,836	4,320,495	1,181,154	5,501,649
1870 .....	4,180,639	13,721	4,194,360	1,581,637	5,775,997
1871 .....	6,777,442	26,366	6,803,808	1,462,901	8,266,709
1872 .....	6,917,709	4,076	6,921,785	1,965,393	8,887,178
1873 .....	11,764,256	20,545	11,784,801	2,212,293	13,997,094
1874 .....	10,284,803	15,937	10,300,740	1,257,170	11,557,910
1875 .....	11,481,758	2,379	11,484,137	1,399,759	12,883,896
1876 .....	11,922,285	1,548	11,923,833	1,112,152	13,035,985
1877 .....	4,423,661	769	4,424,430	618,534	5,042,964
1878 .....	11,100,249	6,682	11,106,931	671,320	11,778,251
Total .....	90,572,111	420,114	90,992,225	19,940,984	110,933,209

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

## No. 60.—SPAIN.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EX- PORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IM- PORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	4, 035, 869	13, 445	4, 049, 314	1, 032, 963	5, 082, 297
1866 .....	5, 718, 746	.....	5, 718, 746	2, 673, 108	8, 391, 854
1867 .....	5, 506, 749	59, 547	5, 566, 296	3, 050, 812	8, 617, 108
1868 .....	7, 627, 552	23, 011	7, 650, 563	2, 878, 007	10, 528, 570
1869 .....	7, 586, 294	4, 885	7, 601, 179	3, 558, 388	11, 159, 567
1870 .....	9, 749, 545	32, 858	9, 782, 403	3, 638, 345	13, 420, 748
1871 .....	10, 248, 320	3, 566	10, 251, 886	4, 188, 445	14, 440, 331
1872 .....	9, 445, 705	20, 861	9, 466, 566	4, 426, 165	13, 892, 731
1873 .....	10, 056, 724	16, 909	10, 073, 633	4, 962, 431	15, 036, 064
1874 .....	11, 643, 715	9, 423	11, 653, 138	4, 598, 204	16, 251, 342
1875 .....	7, 540, 086	27, 290	7, 567, 376	4, 534, 666	12, 102, 042
1876 .....	10, 138, 320	9, 400	10, 147, 720	3, 399, 863	13, 547, 583
1877 .....	10, 461, 750	11, 726	10, 473, 476	3, 280, 836	13, 754, 312
1878 .....	8, 200, 840	4, 626	8, 205, 466	3, 265, 646	11, 471, 112
Total .....	117, 970, 215	237, 547	118, 207, 762	49, 487, 899	167, 695, 661

## No. 61.—CUBA.

1865 .....	17, 930, 787	746, 324	18, 677, 111	30, 030, 356	48, 707, 467
1866 .....	14, 868, 740	471, 894	15, 340, 634	37, 525, 999	52, 866, 633
1867 .....	13, 728, 761	428, 536	14, 157, 297	38, 396, 526	52, 553, 823
1868 .....	13, 805, 567	870, 130	14, 675, 697	49, 774, 704	64, 450, 401
1869 .....	11, 816, 020	630, 974	12, 446, 994	56, 976, 491	69, 423, 485
1870 .....	12, 879, 287	1, 250, 527	14, 129, 814	53, 777, 108	67, 906, 922
1871 .....	13, 768, 060	1, 040, 737	14, 808, 797	57, 534, 925	72, 343, 722
1872 .....	12, 960, 831	889, 796	13, 850, 627	67, 264, 415	81, 115, 042
1873 .....	15, 117, 767	1, 280, 110	16, 397, 877	77, 077, 725	93, 475, 602
1874 .....	15, 677, 716	1, 426, 907	17, 104, 623	85, 428, 097	102, 532, 720
1875 .....	14, 185, 956	1, 166, 481	15, 352, 437	64, 587, 717	79, 940, 154
1876 .....	12, 080, 303	768, 167	12, 848, 470	56, 007, 866	68, 856, 336
1877 .....	12, 709, 003	662, 575	13, 371, 578	65, 828, 395	79, 199, 973
1878 .....	11, 365, 013	624, 250	11, 989, 263	56, 901, 332	68, 890, 595
Total .....	192, 893, 811	12, 257, 408	205, 151, 219	797, 111, 656	1, 002, 262, 875

## No. 62.—PORTO RICO.

1865 .....	2, 824, 545	70, 121	2, 894, 666	3, 486, 253	6, 380, 919
1866 .....	2, 046, 389	81, 703	2, 128, 092	6, 170, 018	8, 298, 110
1867 .....	1, 595, 474	41, 547	1, 637, 021	5, 313, 249	6, 950, 270
1868 .....	2, 456, 008	91, 533	2, 547, 536	6, 345, 639	8, 893, 175
1869 .....	2, 333, 539	106, 632	2, 440, 171	7, 407, 650	9, 847, 821
1870 .....	2, 220, 705	80, 006	2, 300, 711	8, 183, 249	10, 483, 960
1871 .....	2, 511, 305	86, 334	2, 597, 639	9, 452, 445	12, 050, 084
1872 .....	2, 406, 252	136, 907	2, 543, 159	11, 327, 766	13, 870, 925
1873 .....	1, 913, 333	88, 857	2, 002, 190	7, 979, 031	9, 981, 221
1874 .....	1, 857, 060	149, 329	2, 006, 389	6, 884, 719	8, 891, 108
1875 .....	2, 113, 688	97, 563	2, 211, 251	6, 913, 662	9, 124, 883
1876 .....	1, 750, 162	65, 794	1, 815, 956	4, 173, 794	5, 989, 750
1877 .....	1, 980, 265	109, 320	2, 089, 585	4, 405, 752	6, 495, 337
1878 .....	1, 504, 431	49, 358	1, 553, 789	4, 900, 817	6, 354, 606
Total .....	29, 513, 101	1, 255, 004	30, 768, 105	92, 844, 064	123, 612, 169

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

**No. 63.—ALL SPANISH POSSESSIONS OTHER THAN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.\***

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1865 .....	163, 377	7, 956	171, 333	2, 365, 134	2, 536, 467
1866 .....	284, 740	13, 756	298, 496	3, 675, 657	3, 974, 153
1867 .....	111, 712	4, 147	115, 859	3, 493, 372	3, 609, 231
1868 .....	190, 881	161	191, 042	3, 965, 348	4, 156, 390
1869 .....	165, 993	10, 973	176, 966	4, 293, 891	4, 470, 857
1870 .....	212, 460	9, 339	221, 799	6, 684, 086	6, 905, 885
1871 .....	119, 805	9, 481	129, 286	5, 638, 308	5, 767, 594
1872 .....	134, 548	5, 886	140, 434	7, 781, 629	7, 922, 063
1873 .....	109, 959	1, 211	111, 170	6, 208, 340	6, 319, 510
1874 .....	131, 363	226	131, 589	6, 311, 113	6, 442, 702
1875 .....	179, 575	3, 243	182, 818	6, 963, 638	7, 146, 456
1876 .....	186, 837	5, 327	191, 664	5, 638, 508	5, 830, 172
1877 .....	181, 411	610	182, 021	7, 366, 657	7, 548, 678
1878 .....	224, 807	8, 238	233, 045	8, 093, 664	8, 326, 709
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2, 396, 968</b>	<b>80, 554</b>	<b>2, 477, 522</b>	<b>78, 479, 545</b>	<b>80, 957, 067</b>

\* Principally Canary and Philippine Islands.

**No. 64.—SWEDEN AND NORWAY.**

1865 .....	183, 593	5, 964	189, 557	653, 838	843, 395
1866 .....	149, 882	7, 091	156, 973	430, 900	587, 873
1867 .....	125, 267	3, 600	128, 867	911, 839	1, 040, 706
1868 .....	177, 426	.....	177, 426	1, 224, 658	1, 402, 084
1869 .....	166, 974	.....	166, 974	1, 103, 611	1, 270, 585
1870 .....	105, 532	.....	105, 532	1, 180, 741	1, 286, 273
1871 .....	1, 318, 797	83	1, 318, 880	1, 839, 024	3, 157, 904
1872 .....	742, 055	.....	742, 055	1, 770, 586	2, 512, 641
1873 .....	2, 542, 330	.....	2, 542, 330	2, 598, 052	5, 140, 382
1874 .....	2, 385, 088	1, 386	2, 386, 474	2, 037, 914	4, 424, 388
1875 .....	821, 603	.....	821, 603	546, 851	1, 368, 454
1876 .....	1, 460, 967	5, 134	1, 466, 121	347, 945	1, 814, 066
1877 .....	3, 041, 625	15, 144	3, 056, 769	243, 562	3, 300, 331
1878 .....	2, 792, 228	15, 332	2, 807, 560	137, 766	2, 945, 316
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16, 013, 387</b>	<b>53, 734</b>	<b>16, 067, 121</b>	<b>15, 027, 277</b>	<b>31, 094, 398</b>

**No. 65.—TURKEY IN EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA.**

1865 .....	428, 713	185, 474	614, 187	326, 958	941, 145
1866 .....	565, 548	5, 297	570, 845	841, 764	912, 609
1867 .....	486, 360	11, 289	497, 649	374, 182	871, 831
1868 .....	719, 553	26, 544	746, 097	676, 248	1, 422, 345
1869 .....	653, 195	101, 890	755, 085	890, 829	1, 645, 914
1870 .....	2, 565, 289	13, 025	2, 578, 314	678, 718	3, 257, 032
1871 .....	1, 240, 071	1, 814	1, 250, 885	527, 498	1, 777, 878
1872 .....	1, 209, 443	6, 995	1, 216, 438	866, 719	2, 083, 157
1873 .....	1, 542, 062	10, 983	1, 553, 045	1, 134, 018	2, 687, 063
1874 .....	2, 549, 493	9, 058	2, 558, 551	786, 877	3, 345, 428
1875 .....	4, 244, 884	34	4, 244, 918	579, 947	4, 824, 865
1876 .....	3, 388, 371	2, 258	3, 390, 629	439, 647	3, 830, 276
1877 .....	9, 338, 501	.....	9, 338, 501	429, 017	9, 767, 518
1878 .....	1, 412, 061	100	1, 413, 161	558, 091	1, 971, 252
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>30, 353, 544</b>	<b>374, 261</b>	<b>30, 727, 805</b>	<b>8, 610, 508</b>	<b>39, 338, 313</b>

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

**No. 66.—UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA (New Granada and Panama).**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EX- PORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IM- PORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	4, 051, 561	456, 326	4, 507, 887	4, 158, 697	8, 666, 584
1866 .....	3, 338, 047	68, 894	3, 406, 941	1, 351, 555	4, 758, 496
1867 .....	4, 120, 690	87, 049	4, 207, 739	1, 990, 040	6, 197, 779
1868 .....	3, 619, 394	92, 402	3, 711, 796	2, 538, 297	6, 250, 093
1869 .....	4, 054, 501	178, 451	4, 232, 952	4, 684, 454	8, 917, 406
1870 .....	3, 979, 396	178, 759	4, 158, 155	4, 508, 723	8, 666, 878
1871 .....	3, 836, 837	227, 712	4, 064, 549	5, 570, 052	9, 634, 601
1872 .....	4, 259, 398	181, 501	4, 440, 899	6, 131, 372	10, 572, 271
1873 .....	5, 106, 703	267, 070	5, 373, 773	6, 148, 840	11, 522, 613
1874 .....	5, 043, 146	223, 654	5, 266, 800	7, 363, 757	12, 630, 557
1875 .....	4, 206, 618	226, 349	4, 432, 967	12, 284, 063	16, 717, 030
1876 .....	3, 887, 210	164, 804	4, 052, 014	5, 034, 273	9, 086, 287
1877 .....	3, 942, 742	78, 167	4, 020, 909	5, 023, 326	9, 044, 235
1878 .....	4, 371, 198	124, 124	4, 495, 322	5, 848, 043	10, 343, 365
Total .....	57, 817, 441	2, 555, 262	60, 372, 703	72, 635, 492	133, 008, 195

**No. 67.—URUGUAY.**

1865 .....	807, 409	66, 674	874, 083	626, 676	1, 500, 759
1866 .....	363, 896	.....	363, 896	1, 463, 953	1, 827, 849
1867 .....	544, 199	52, 809	597, 008	1, 518, 488	2, 115, 496
1868 .....	797, 361	23, 645	821, 006	1, 179, 520	2, 000, 526
1869 .....	836, 112	58, 270	894, 382	1, 472, 608	2, 366, 990
1870 .....	1, 142, 602	56, 635	1, 199, 237	1, 630, 400	2, 829, 637
1871 .....	1, 026, 554	17, 017	1, 043, 571	2, 570, 885	3, 614, 456
1872 .....	1, 620, 744	52, 597	1, 673, 341	3, 397, 511	5, 070, 852
1873 .....	1, 836, 421	81, 144	1, 917, 565	3, 571, 376	5, 488, 941
1874 .....	1, 115, 042	32, 578	1, 147, 620	2, 515, 563	3, 663, 183
1875 .....	1, 440, 665	68, 273	1, 508, 938	2, 935, 039	4, 443, 977
1876 .....	1, 126, 123	11, 470	1, 137, 593	1, 804, 552	2, 942, 145
1877 .....	1, 077, 434	22, 953	1, 100, 387	2, 185, 278	3, 295, 665
1878 .....	1, 061, 417	32, 015	1, 093, 432	2, 437, 102	3, 530, 534
Total .....	14, 795, 979	576, 080	15, 372, 059	29, 318, 951	44, 691, 010

**No. 68.—VENEZUELA.**

1865 .....	1, 769, 912	97, 903	1, 867, 815	1, 322, 276	3, 210, 091
1866 .....	1, 218, 659	17, 582	1, 236, 241	2, 233, 904	3, 470, 145
1867 .....	873, 070	31, 620	904, 690	1, 754, 548	2, 659, 238
1868 .....	926, 922	34, 340	961, 262	2, 368, 977	3, 330, 239
1869 .....	844, 859	29, 176	874, 035	2, 348, 116	3, 222, 151
1870 .....	850, 048	16, 492	866, 540	1, 917, 315	2, 783, 855
1871 .....	819, 743	19, 850	839, 593	2, 902, 091	3, 741, 684
1872 .....	905, 260	34, 580	939, 840	4, 455, 146	5, 394, 986
1873 .....	1, 528, 342	47, 305	1, 575, 647	5, 512, 910	7, 088, 557
1874 .....	1, 860, 229	71, 045	1, 931, 274	5, 399, 786	7, 331, 060
1875 .....	1, 879, 654	39, 075	1, 918, 729	5, 227, 575	7, 146, 304
1876 .....	2, 813, 694	67, 290	2, 880, 983	5, 516, 789	8, 387, 772
1877 .....	2, 775, 149	38, 892	2, 814, 041	7, 000, 801	9, 814, 842
1878 .....	2, 751, 795	52, 870	2, 804, 665	7, 310, 297	10, 114, 962
Total .....	21, 835, 336	368, 029	22, 423, 365	55, 270, 531	77, 693, 896

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from,  
the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Concluded.*

No. 69.—ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	* 4, 985, 619	* 1, 315, 476	* 6, 301, 095	* 12, 987, 187	* 19, 288, 282
1866 .....	1, 156, 528	86, 870	1, 243, 398	† 9, 922, 265	† 11, 165, 663
1867 .....	‡ 3, 399, 891	82, 012	‡ 3, 481, 903	‡ 7, 081, 190	‡ 10, 563, 093
1868 .....	1, 516, 763	86, 892	1, 603, 655	1, 425, 459	3, 029, 114
1869 .....	917, 582	25, 903	943, 485	1, 117, 584	2, 061, 069
1870 .....	703, 456	38, 487	741, 923	988, 058	1, 729, 981
1871 .....	1, 293, 928	58, 558	1, 352, 486	1, 515, 614	2, 868, 100
1872 .....	636, 550	61, 692	698, 242	1, 287, 666	1, 985, 908
1873 .....	864, 934	53, 436	918, 370	1, 396, 252	2, 314, 622
1874 .....	1, 032, 621	42, 969	1, 075, 590	1, 135, 006	2, 210, 596
1875 .....	1, 276, 443	79, 462	1, 355, 905	1, 030, 483	2, 386, 388
1876 .....	2, 034, 955	77, 448	2, 112, 403	1, 183, 794	3, 296, 197
1877 .....	1, 564, 798	54, 295	1, 619, 093	825, 677	2, 444, 770
1878 .....	1, 900, 830	57, 420	1, 958, 250	971, 493	2, 929, 743
Total .....	23, 284, 898	2, 120, 900	25, 405, 798	42, 867, 728	68, 273, 526

\*Including \$4,643,582 domestic exports, \$1,221,597 foreign exports from and \$11,536,790 imports at New Orleans and San Francisco for the latter portion of the fiscal year 1865, the returns not having been received from the customs-districts named in time to be embodied in the annual publication of imports and exports, by countries, for that year. These amounts cannot now be distributed by countries.

†Including \$7,500,868 imports at New Orleans, Paso del Norte, and Puget Sound, for the latter portion of the fiscal year 1866, the returns not having been received from the customs-districts named in time to be embodied in the annual publication of imports, by countries, for that year. This amount cannot now be distributed by countries.

‡Including \$3,144,916 domestic exports, corrections, &c., as per page 48, annual for 1867, not stated by countries.



**VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, by COUNTRIES, from 1865 to 1878, inclusive.**

NOTE.—In the following tables only those years of the above period appear in which imports or exports of specie occurred.

**No. 70.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....				2,960	2,960
1866 .....	49,960	9,061	59,021		59,021
1867 .....		8,008	8,008	94	8,102
1868 .....		86,516	86,516	1,575	88,091
1869 .....		67,271	67,271		67,271
1870 .....		9,571	9,571		9,571
1871 .....	13,092	67,651	80,743		80,743
1877 .....				250	250
1878 .....				1,351	1,351
Total .....	63,052	248,078	311,130	6,230	317,360

**No. 71.—BELGIUM.**

1870 .....				930	930
1876 .....				570	570
Total .....				1,500	1,500

**No. 72.—BRAZIL.**

1865 .....	47,421	1,600	49,021	65,047	114,068
1866 .....	75,896	17,949	93,845	14,620	108,465
1867 .....	71,622	29,342	100,964	32,651	133,615
1868 .....	59,459	88,020	147,479	87,145	234,624
1869 .....	131,206	71,269	202,475	75,047	277,522
1870 .....	42,263	1,260	43,523	14,740	58,263
1871 .....	2,981	72,440	75,421	9,433	84,854
1872 .....	12,729	60,412	73,141	11,865	85,006
1873 .....	2,200		2,200	17,652	19,852
1874 .....	2,350	1,314	3,664	22,668	26,332
1875 .....	3,000		3,000	5,183	8,183
1876 .....	1,000		1,000	6,792	7,792
1877 .....	1,000		1,000		1,000
1878 .....				3,063	3,063
Total .....	453,127	343,606	796,733	365,906	1,162,639

**No. 73.—CHILI.**

1866 .....	144,195		144,195		144,195
1867 .....	723,451		723,451		723,451
1870 .....	487,510		487,510		487,510
1873 .....	154,926		154,926		154,926
1875 .....	200		200		200
1876 .....	100		100		100
1877 .....				9,348	9,348
Total .....	1,510,382		1,510,382	9,348	1,519,730

VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, &c.—Continued.

No. 74.—CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.\*

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EIMPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1865 .....	58, 014	.....	58, 014	.....	58, 014
1866 .....	121, 683	.....	121, 683	9, 889	131, 572
1867 .....	123, 157	.....	123, 157	8, 359	131, 516
1868 .....	85, 030	.....	85, 030	6, 602	91, 632
1869 .....	995, 691	35, 662	931, 353	2, 582	933, 935
1870 .....	897, 306	31, 911	929, 217	1, 108	930, 325
1871 .....	87, 889	.....	87, 889	47, 383	135, 272
1872 .....	525, 890	15, 000	540, 890	19, 033	559, 923
1873 .....	379, 759	5, 960	385, 739	6, 354	392, 093
1874 .....	593, 459	41, 012	634, 471	40, 919	675, 390
1875 .....	308, 410	89, 292	397, 702	192, 208	599, 910
1876 .....	46, 114	2, 816	48, 930	221, 605	270, 535
1877 .....	391, 041	4, 915	395, 956	204, 930	600, 886
1878 .....	274, 608	106, 399	381, 007	101, 393	482, 400
Total .....	4, 788, 051	332, 987	5, 121, 038	862, 365	5, 983, 403

\* Including Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

No. 75.—CHINA (including Hong-Kong).†

1865 .....	3, 871, 073	564, 913	4, 435, 986	726	4, 436, 712
1866 .....	5, 586, 478	1, 418, 115	7, 004, 593	1, 541	7, 006, 134
1867 .....	5, 237, 330	951, 478	6, 188, 808	.....	6, 188, 808
1868 .....	5, 579, 454	2, 132, 022	7, 711, 476	25	7, 711, 501
1869 .....	5, 087, 294	2, 085, 200	7, 172, 494	1, 760	7, 174, 254
1870 .....	3, 369, 547	2, 554, 138	5, 923, 685	62, 960	5, 986, 645
1871 .....	1, 878, 380	1, 693, 267	3, 571, 647	1, 930	3, 573, 597
1872 .....	4, 799, 470	1, 199, 865	5, 999, 335	700	6, 000, 035
1873 .....	4, 789, 608	2, 384, 941	7, 154, 549	181	7, 154, 730
1874 .....	6, 621, 400	2, 759, 641	9, 381, 041	39, 772	9, 420, 813
1875 .....	5, 210, 966	1, 392, 403	6, 603, 369	6, 840	6, 610, 209
1876 .....	5, 842, 947	2, 086, 642	7, 929, 589	6, 908	7, 936, 497
1877 .....	12, 255, 259	3, 175, 606	15, 430, 865	10, 952	15, 441, 817
1878 .....	13, 200, 925	3, 011, 650	16, 212, 575	7, 559	16, 220, 134
Total .....	83, 330, 131	27, 389, 881	110, 720, 012	141, 874	110, 861, 886

† Also including Singapore for 1869.

No. 76.—DENMARK, AND DANISH WEST INDIES.‡

1866 .....	5, 000	.....	5, 000	300	5, 300
1866 .....	39, 792	.....	39, 792	3, 569	43, 361
1867 .....	82, 935	16, 779	99, 714	53, 302	153, 016
1868 .....	5, 746	.....	5, 746	30, 874	36, 620
1869 .....	76, 464	2, 122	78, 586	50, 597	129, 183
1870 .....	140, 326	10, 625	150, 951	122, 378	273, 329
1871 .....	166, 111	.....	166, 111	400	166, 511
1872 .....	160, 052	31, 250	191, 302	11, 705	203, 007
1873 .....	134, 000	3, 478	137, 478	20, 539	158, 017
1874 .....	209, 500	.....	209, 500	68, 942	279, 442
1875 .....	160, 000	.....	160, 000	63, 228	223, 228
1876 .....	38, 000	.....	38, 000	28, 621	67, 621
1877 .....	1, 500	.....	1, 500	.....	1, 500
1878 .....	.....	.....	.....	476, 870	476, 870
Total .....	1, 219, 428	64, 254	1, 283, 680	933, 325	2, 217, 005

‡ All to and from the Danish West Indies; none to or from Denmark.

VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, &c.—Continued.

## No. 77.—FRANCE.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	3,657,091	173,400	3,830,491	4,633	3,835,124
1866 .....	10,192,998	340,348	10,533,346	8,224	10,541,570
1867 .....	10,256,371	1,223,810	11,479,681	1,822,495	13,302,176
1868 .....	20,055,105	1,458,789	21,513,894	1,606,346	23,120,240
1869 .....	9,702,220	1,055,048	10,757,268	5,353,793	16,111,061
1870 .....	8,283,393	994,969	9,278,362	5,356,272	14,634,634
1871 .....	635,249	97,358	732,607	3,746	736,353
1872 .....	812,805	48,900	861,705	24,050	885,755
1873 .....	416,650	14,400	431,050	324	431,574
1874 .....	6,403,242	100,900	6,504,142	79,213	6,583,355
1875 .....	16,961,324	159,860	17,121,184	3,569,483	20,690,667
1876 .....	6,970,818	106,175	7,076,993	547,487	7,624,480
1877 .....	2,135,450	422,700	2,558,150	2,799,248	5,357,398
1878 .....	1,812,081	338,888	2,150,969	654,178	2,805,147
Total .....	98,294,797	6,535,045	104,829,842	21,829,492	126,659,334

## No. 78.—FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

1865 .....				2,084	2,084
1873 .....				10,466	10,466
1876 .....				4,648	4,648
1877 .....				350	350
1878 .....				2,895	2,895
Total .....				20,443	20,443

## No. 79.—FRENCH WEST INDIES AND FRENCH GUIANA.

1865 .....				3,100	3,100
1875 .....				1,827	1,827
1876 .....		26,000	26,000		26,000
1877 .....		27,757	27,757	1,067	28,824
1878 .....				4,156	4,156
Total .....		53,757	53,757	10,150	63,907

## No. 80.—GERMANY.

1865 .....	3,133,286	58,329	3,191,615	3,776	3,195,391
1866 .....	6,414,007	408,428	6,822,435	31,192	6,853,627
1867 .....	6,463,999	731,610	7,194,709	15,386	7,210,095
1868 .....	9,807,157	1,231,992	11,039,149	6,942	11,046,091
1869 .....	2,046,883	427,880	3,374,763	182,609	3,557,372
1870 .....	291,231	167,746	458,977	382,637	841,614
1871 .....	257,999	216,623	474,622		474,622
1872 .....	277,038	308,278	585,316	2,069	587,385
1873 .....	1,643,587	298,462	1,942,049	96,198	2,038,247
1874 .....	2,676,241	44,244	2,720,485	164,400	2,884,885
1875 .....	3,285,265	10,955	3,296,220	645,674	3,941,894
1876 .....	1,945,395		1,945,395	168,655	2,114,050
1877 .....	736,391	3,990	740,381	526,120	1,266,501
1878 .....	119,862	56,385	176,247	18,150	194,397
Total .....	39,997,441	3,964,922	43,962,363	2,243,808	46,206,171

**VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, &c.—Continued.**

**No. 81.—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EX- PORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IM- PORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1865 .....	*35, 114, 461	1, 135, 724	36, 250, 185	150, 115	36, 400, 300
1866 .....	54, 040, 324	722, 471	54, 762, 795	164, 592	54, 927, 387
1867 .....	27, 310, 593	1, 542, 038	28, 852, 631	6, 517, 127	35, 369, 758
1868 .....	43, 000, 677	2, 415, 382	45, 416, 059	1, 155, 617	46, 571, 676
1869 .....	19, 194, 194	2, 942, 040	22, 136, 234	4, 305, 641	26, 441, 875
1870 .....	24, 182, 953	6, 796, 272	30, 979, 225	2, 977, 603	33, 956, 828
1871 .....	74, 516, 475	10, 487, 238	85, 003, 718	111, 996	85, 115, 709
1872 .....	51, 750, 818	4, 438, 388	56, 189, 206	553, 633	56, 742, 839
1873 .....	51, 161, 357	7, 189, 668	58, 351, 025	498, 570	58, 849, 595
1874 .....	32, 542, 459	3, 252, 109	35, 794, 568	13, 552, 517	49, 347, 085
1875 .....	53, 258, 020	1, 376, 520	54, 634, 540	1, 749, 883	56, 384, 423
1876 .....	30, 149, 398	2, 698, 876	32, 848, 274	1, 479, 683	34, 327, 957
1877 .....	23, 825, 098	5, 682, 839	29, 507, 937	21, 404, 002	50, 911, 939
1878 .....	9, 635, 995	1, 944, 661	11, 580, 656	12, 552, 008	24, 132, 664
* Total .....	529, 682, 822	52, 624, 226	582, 307, 048	67, 172, 987	649, 480, 035

\* See "all other countries."

**No. 82.—DOMINION OF CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.**

1865 .....	2, 987, 259	25, 484	3, 012, 743	4, 044, 065	7, 056, 808
1866 .....	4, 494, 236	33, 456	4, 527, 692	6, 176, 331	10, 704, 023
1867 .....	3, 252, 867	50, 000	3, 302, 867	8, 560, 173	11, 863, 040
1868 .....	2, 181, 495	.....	2, 181, 495	4, 100, 842	6, 282, 337
1869 .....	805, 981	9, 780	815, 761	2, 796, 548	3, 612, 309
1870 .....	1, 510, 070	.....	1, 510, 070	4, 824, 473	6, 334, 543
1871 .....	2, 226, 550	.....	2, 226, 550	4, 882, 214	7, 108, 764
1872 .....	3, 347, 626	.....	3, 347, 626	4, 614, 502	7, 962, 128
1873 .....	4, 007, 443	.....	4, 007, 443	6, 159, 538	10, 166, 981
1874 .....	3, 621, 983	.....	3, 621, 983	3, 792, 043	7, 414, 026
1875 .....	2, 070, 796	.....	2, 070, 796	4, 491, 944	6, 562, 740
1876 .....	2, 056, 816	.....	2, 056, 816	1, 920, 356	3, 977, 172
1877 .....	1, 455, 548	.....	1, 455, 548	1, 768, 712	3, 224, 260
1878 .....	811, 422	.....	811, 422	2, 613, 389	3, 424, 811
Total .....	34, 830, 092	118, 720	34, 948, 812	60, 745, 130	95, 693, 942

**No. 83.—BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH HONDURAS, AND BRITISH GUIANA.**

1865 .....	362, 486	.....	362, 486	280, 804	643, 290
1866 .....	8, 063	372	8, 435	350, 044	358, 479
1867 .....	19, 576	10, 000	29, 576	313, 331	342, 907
1868 .....	27, 105	9, 196	36, 301	258, 875	295, 176
1869 .....	41, 116	.....	41, 116	130, 471	171, 587
1870 .....	78, 869	14, 520	93, 389	119, 026	212, 415
1871 .....	42, 521	37, 105	79, 626	51, 519	131, 145
1872 .....	43, 714	800	44, 514	85, 217	129, 731
1873 .....	22, 461	15, 702	38, 163	159, 132	197, 295
1874 .....	292, 682	.....	292, 682	111, 103	403, 785
1875 .....	3, 550	.....	3, 550	109, 778	113, 328
1876 .....	200	.....	200	116, 481	116, 681
1877 .....	22, 126	22, 502	44, 628	206, 483	251, 111
1878 .....	6, 875	12, 409	19, 284	185, 115	204, 399
Total .....	971, 344	122, 606	1, 093, 950	2, 477, 379	3, 571, 329

VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

**No. 84.—BRITISH EAST INDIES.**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1878 .....	52, 350		52, 350		52, 350

**No. 85.—GIBRALTAR AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.\***

1865 .....				135	135
1866 .....				10, 087	10, 087
1868 .....				4, 925	4, 925
1869 .....	429		429	23, 704	24, 133
1870 .....				17, 605	17, 605
1871 .....				9, 264	9, 264
1872 .....				12, 226	12, 226
1873 .....	75, 000		75, 000	29, 870	104, 870
1874 .....				12, 798	12, 798
1875 .....				61, 665	61, 665
1876 .....				25, 471	25, 471
1877 .....				6, 761	6, 761
1878 .....				55, 748	55, 478
Total .....	75, 429		75, 429	271, 259	346, 688

\* Including Malta for 1865, 1866, and 1868.

**No. 86.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AUSTRALASIA.**

1866 .....				4, 397	4, 397
1869 .....				1, 447	1, 447
1871 .....				400	400
1872 .....				241, 861	241, 861
1875 .....				24, 614	24, 614
1876 .....	6, 000		6, 000		6, 000
Total .....	6, 000		6, 000	272, 719	278, 719

**No. 87.—HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.**

1865 .....	1, 420		1, 420	22, 579	23, 999
1866 .....	12, 162		12, 162	49, 712	61, 874
1867 .....	7, 080		7, 080	10, 839	17, 919
1868 .....	6, 000	3, 102	9, 102	6, 221	15, 323
1869 .....	28, 956		28, 956	15, 104	44, 060
1870 .....	46, 114		46, 114	54, 878	100, 992
1871 .....	392, 617	960	393, 577	47, 831	441, 408
1872 .....	298, 098		298, 098	6, 965	305, 063
1873 .....	943, 116	668	943, 782	200, 977	1, 144, 759
1874 .....	191, 715		191, 715	283, 396	475, 111
1875 .....	232, 500		232, 500	113, 955	346, 455
1876 .....	68, 348		68, 348	285, 530	353, 878
1877 .....	54, 707		54, 707	563, 842	620, 549
1878 .....	77, 388		77, 388	961, 626	1, 039, 014
Total .....	2, 360, 221	4, 728	2, 364, 949	2, 625, 485	4, 990, 434

VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, &c.—Continued.

## No. 88.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	60,661	.....	60,661	16	60,677
1866 .....	86,435	.....	86,435	2,884	89,319
1867 .....	89,045	.....	89,045	32,533	121,578
1868 .....	94,732	.....	94,732	.....	94,732
1869 .....	19,110	.....	19,110	9,301	28,411
1870 .....	60,000	.....	60,000	9,525	69,525
1871 .....	25,500	.....	25,500	9,910	35,410
1872 .....	30,000	.....	30,000	4,487	34,487
1873 .....	23,000	.....	23,000	41,209	64,209
1874 .....	35,000	.....	35,000	220	35,220
1875 .....	33,200	.....	33,200	.....	33,200
1876 .....	30,000	9,595	39,595	5,911	45,506
1877 .....	187,513	.....	187,513	81,428	268,941
1878 .....	100,250	.....	100,250	9,600	109,850
Total .....	874,446	9,595	884,041	207,024	1,091,065

## No. 89.—ITALY.

1870 .....	.....	.....	.....	98	98
1871 .....	.....	.....	.....	242	242
1872 .....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	410	410
1877 .....	.....	.....	.....	136	136
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	946	946

## No. 90.—JAPAN.

1865 .....	856	22,000	22,856	.....	22,856
1866 .....	218,383	59,610	277,993	.....	277,993
1867 .....	54,260	33,824	88,084	204	88,288
1868 .....	24,930	71,639	96,569	5,029	101,598
1869 .....	1,581,017	1,083,108	2,664,125	.....	2,664,125
1870 .....	363,868	594,680	958,528	1,131,339	2,089,867
1871 .....	528,445	625,723	1,154,168	89,838	1,244,006
1872 .....	3,474,807	105,246	3,580,053	2,636,659	6,216,712
1873 .....	6,496,086	394,785	6,890,871	1,349,580	8,240,451
1874 .....	784,822	37,360	822,182	20,910	843,092
1875 .....	.....	.....	.....	12,733	12,733
1876 .....	2,070	.....	2,070	38,123	40,193
1877 .....	1,289,584	382,954	1,672,538	2,372	1,674,910
1878 .....	527,057	.....	527,057	95,078	622,135
Total .....	15,346,185	3,410,909	18,757,094	5,381,865	24,138,959

## No. 91.—LIBERIA.

1865 .....	50,000	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
1869 .....	.....	.....	.....	509	509
Total .....	50,000	.....	50,000	509	50,509

VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

## No. 92.—MEXICO.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1865 .....	664, 241	.....	664, 241	1, 133, 299	1, 797, 540
1866 .....	15, 000	.....	15, 000	2, 429, 511	2, 444, 511
1867 .....	38, 452	18, 000	56, 452	2, 849, 038	2, 905, 490
1868 .....	12, 924	.....	12, 924	4, 525, 255	4, 538, 179
1869 .....	2, 000	.....	2, 000	4, 895, 842	4, 897, 842
1870 .....	11, 696	4, 000	15, 696	10, 383, 366	10, 399, 062
1871 .....	38, 500	.....	38, 500	14, 301, 475	14, 339, 975
1872 .....	25, 000	10, 000	35, 000	4, 504, 204	4, 539, 204
1873 .....	143, 797	21, 465	165, 262	12, 154, 060	12, 319, 322
1874 .....	57, 531	.....	57, 531	8, 893, 541	8, 951, 072
1875 .....	23, 788	9, 713	33, 501	6, 460, 389	6, 493, 890
1876 .....	5, 800	1, 800	7, 600	7, 355, 181	7, 362, 781
1877 .....	5, 239	.....	5, 239	10, 240, 319	10, 245, 558
1878 .....	32, 180	.....	32, 180	8, 394, 146	8, 426, 326
Total .....	1, 076, 148	64, 978	1, 141, 126	98, 519, 626	99, 660, 752

## No. 93.—NETHERLANDS.

1869 .....	.....	.....	289	289
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## No. 94.—DUTCH WEST INDIES AND DUTCH GUIANA.

1865 .....	.....	.....	135, 687	135, 687
1866 .....	.....	.....	194, 702	194, 702
1867 .....	.....	.....	107, 073	107, 073
1868 .....	.....	.....	96, 757	96, 757
1869 .....	26, 442	.....	26, 442	46, 435
1870 .....	.....	.....	59, 637	59, 637
1871 .....	18, 500	.....	18, 500	43, 835
1872 .....	21, 911	.....	21, 911	3, 063
1873 .....	.....	.....	.....	9, 319
1874 .....	13, 000	19, 344	32, 344	74, 224
1875 .....	31, 000	.....	31, 000	32, 061
1876 .....	16, 000	.....	16, 000	25, 446
1877 .....	21, 000	.....	21, 000	44, 831
1878 .....	.....	.....	.....	34, 613
Total .....	147, 853	19, 344	167, 197	907, 683
				1, 074, 880

## No. 95.—DUTCH EAST INDIES.

1877 .....	.....	.....	230	230
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## No. 96.—PERU.

1870 .....	1, 819, 018	.....	1, 819, 018	.....	1, 819, 018
1871 .....	1, 200, 000	.....	1, 200, 000	.....	1, 200, 000
1872 .....	4, 500, 000	.....	4, 500, 000	7, 522	4, 507, 522
1873 .....	1, 549, 099	.....	1, 549, 099	20, 090	1, 569, 189
1874 .....	707, 035	.....	707, 035	.....	707, 035
1875 .....	.....	.....	.....	53, 360	53, 360
1876 .....	175, 200	.....	175, 200	14, 930	190, 130
1877 .....	.....	.....	.....	65, 950	65, 950
1878 .....	5, 134	.....	5, 134	546, 705	551, 839
Total .....	9, 955, 498	.....	9, 955, 498	708, 557	10, 664, 043

VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

## No. 97.—PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1865 .....				3, 170	3, 170
1866 .....		19, 740	19, 740	1, 100	20, 840
1867 .....				4, 300	4, 300
1868 .....		10, 367	10, 367	3, 600	13, 967
1872 .....				3, 917	3, 917
1873 .....				1, 249	1, 249
1874 .....				3, 649	3, 649
1875 .....				10, 584	10, 584
1876 .....				13, 036	13, 036
1877 .....				13, 837	13, 837
1878 .....				11, 873	11, 873
Total .....		30, 107	30, 107	70, 315	100, 422

## No. 98.—SPAIN.

1866 .....				1, 901	1, 901
1867 .....		19, 572	19, 572		19, 572
1868 .....	12, 000		12, 000	1, 360	13, 360
1872 .....				271	271
1875 .....				207	207
1876 .....				1, 083	1, 083
Total .....	12, 000	19, 572	31, 572	4, 822	36, 394

## No. 99.—CUBA.

1865 .....	916, 815	489, 886	1, 406, 701	576, 440	1, 983, 141
1866 .....	125, 806	305, 720	431, 526	269, 813	701, 339
1867 .....	443, 074	1, 217, 704	1, 660, 778	928, 239	2, 589, 017
1868 .....	1, 450, 276	2, 522, 455	3, 972, 731	976, 023	4, 948, 754
1869 .....	827, 935	6, 433, 813	7, 261, 748	1, 224, 883	8, 486, 631
1870 .....	212, 375	3, 070, 592	3, 282, 967	279, 307	3, 562, 274
1871 .....	432, 436	598, 969	1, 031, 405	705, 659	1, 737, 064
1872 .....	208, 127	693, 202	901, 329	455, 790	1, 357, 119
1873 .....	113, 272	117, 619	230, 891	392, 101	622, 992
1874 .....	3, 920, 265	568, 621	4, 488, 886	844, 369	5, 331, 255
1875 .....	1, 400, 702	5, 207, 870	6, 608, 572	2, 157, 810	8, 766, 382
1876 .....	1, 665, 755	1, 535, 707	3, 201, 462	2, 709, 822	5, 911, 284
1877 .....	39, 000	3, 259, 846	3, 298, 846	1, 870, 904	5, 169, 750
1878 .....		1, 173, 119	1, 173, 119	1, 983, 830	3, 156, 949
Total .....	11, 753, 838	27, 193, 123	38, 946, 961	15, 374, 990	54, 323, 951



VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Continued.*

## No. 100.—PORTO RICO.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	688,936	51,571	740,507	2,085	742,592
1866 .....	416,446	30,206	446,652	5,000	451,652
1867 .....	428,172	40,511	468,683	1,410	470,093
1868 .....	535,205	.....	535,205	1,384	536,589
1869 .....	336,425	7,405	343,830	250	344,080
1870 .....	633,013	21,600	654,613	.....	654,613
1871 .....	888,986	69,749	958,735	1,500	960,235
1872 .....	236,903	54,020	290,923	915	291,838
1873 .....	82,178	36,100	118,278	6,800	125,078
1874 .....	275,430	21,675	297,105	200	297,305
1875 .....	264,119	11,400	275,519	16,400	291,919
1876 .....	348,914	.....	348,914	132,030	480,944
1877 .....	343,679	1,300	344,979	72,277	417,256
1878 .....	500	7,150	7,650	246,232	253,882
Total .....	5,478,906	352,687	5,831,593	486,483	6,318,076

## No. 101.—ALL SPANISH POSSESSIONS, OTHER THAN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.\*

1866 .....	116,085	.....	116,085	.....	116,085
1867 .....	112	.....	112	.....	112
1870 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,600
1872 .....	193,964	.....	193,964	.....	193,964
Total .....	310,161	.....	310,161	1,600	311,761

\* Principally Canary and Philippine Islands.

## No. 102.—UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA (New Granada and Panama).

1865 .....	107,107	.....	107,107	451,635	558,742
1866 .....	385,000	.....	385,000	340,512	725,512
1867 .....	359,000	.....	359,000	544,180	903,180
1868 .....	457,565	.....	457,565	1,113,422	1,570,987
1869 .....	845,574	1,816	847,390	607,552	1,454,642
1870 .....	633,465	.....	633,465	497,467	1,130,932
1871 .....	345,730	9,800	355,530	866,724	1,222,254
1872 .....	235,860	.....	235,860	458,077	693,937
1873 .....	210,298	31,615	241,913	262,124	504,037
1874 .....	80,699	11,845	92,544	385,676	478,220
1875 .....	66,332	.....	66,332	658,242	724,574
1876 .....	59,232	.....	59,232	463,373	522,605
1877 .....	79,490	14,000	93,490	431,067	524,557
1878 .....	188,028	9,079	197,107	656,056	853,163
Total .....	4,053,380	78,155	4,131,535	7,735,807	11,867,342

## No. 103.—URUGUAY.

1877 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,433	2,433
1878 .....	.....	.....	.....	6,326	6,326
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	8,759	8,759

**VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, &c.—Concluded.**

**No. 104.—VENEZUELA.**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1865 .....	47,500	.....	47,500	298,722	346,222
1866 .....	89,275	35,221	124,496	242,545	367,041
1867 .....	15,500	.....	15,500	242,427	257,927
1868 .....	326,115	8,647	334,762	164,467	499,229
1869 .....	347,029	.....	347,029	83,644	430,673
1870 .....	457,785	.....	457,785	119,997	577,782
1871 .....	620,398	51,043	671,441	73,538	744,979
1872 .....	1,273,128	52,951	1,326,079	19,055	1,345,134
1873 .....	1,322,257	188,147	1,510,404	35,616	1,546,020
1874 .....	523,910	74,654	598,564	62,346	660,910
1875 .....	543,600	17,000	560,600	462,649	1,023,249
1876 .....	610,584	.....	610,584	358,926	969,510
1877 .....	291,113	21,660	312,773	428,758	741,531
1878 .....	217,230	18,500	235,730	134,134	369,864
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,685,424</b>	<b>467,823</b>	<b>7,153,247</b>	<b>2,726,824</b>	<b>9,880,071</b>

**No. 105.—ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.**

1865 .....	*12,844,497	*502,195	*13,346,692	*2,628,604	*15,975,386
1866 .....	11,150	.....	11,150	1387,926	1399,076
1867 .....	500	.....	500	27,314	27,814
1868 .....	25,000	.....	25,000	35,082	60,082
1869 .....	20,000	.....	20,000	168	20,168
1870 .....	363,000	.....	363,000	2,233	365,233
1871 .....	85,000	10,703	95,703	11,167	106,870
1872 .....	570,300	60,982	631,282	65,873	697,155
1873 .....	235,452	20,000	255,452	8,928	264,380
1874 .....	146,963	.....	146,963	.....	146,963
1875 .....	357	.....	357	.....	357
1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	4,603	4,603
1877 .....	.....	7,430	7,430	15,807	23,237
1878 .....	.....	.....	.....	65,220	65,220
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,302,219</b>	<b>601,310</b>	<b>14,903,529</b>	<b>3,253,015</b>	<b>18,156,544</b>

\*Including \$2,584,695 imports at New Orleans and San Francisco, and \$12,792,847 domestic and \$502,195 foreign exports from New Orleans and San Francisco for the latter portion of the fiscal year 1865, the returns not having been received from the customs-districts named in time to be embodied in the annual publication of imports and exports, by countries, for that year. These amounts cannot now be distributed by countries.

†Including \$370,936 imports at New Orleans, Paso del Norte, and Puget Sound, for the latter portion of the fiscal year 1866, the returns not having been received from the customs-districts named in time to be embodied in the annual publication of imports, by countries, for that year. This amount cannot now be distributed by countries.

No. 106.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other COMMODITIES IMPORTED into the UNITED STATES during the TEN YEARS from 1869 to 1878, inclusive. (Specie values.)

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
<b>FREE OF DUTY.</b>										
Argols ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	165,439	596,689	578,247	461,280	835,398	1,050,396	1,277,886	1,298,568
Articles the produce or manufacture of the United States, brought back, not elsewhere specified.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	2,807,962	2,806,062	4,093,684	2,826,398	2,007,834	2,780,544	3,022,701
<b>Barks:</b>										
Medicinal: Peruvian, callisaya, Lima, &c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	1,067,691	956,816	1,375,252	896,962	1,263,400	564,488	1,417,695
Barks used for tanning.....	d 472,101	d 463,344	d 507,235	195,661	157,689	104,319	193,934	184,826	311,258	412,575
Cork bark and wood, unmanufactured.....	e.....	e.....	b.....	b.....	645,891	435,909	381,959	606,169	419,114	483,061
Bolting-cloths.....	177,040	140,352	119,811	125,293	111,554	155,815	199,779	179,826	193,740	240,863
Books, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	323,002	343,408	340,270	319,360	265,214	258,351
Camphor, crude.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	151,376	109,576	109,319	35,542	153,229	166,895
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	f.....	f.....	1,201,071	2,307,293	4,789,697	3,344,778	4,654,642	3,981,230	3,944,796	4,104,810
Chloride of lime or bleaching-powder ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	1,102,360	1,025,156	1,033,425	850,215	711,600	598,813
Cocoa, crude, and leaves and shells of ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	613,126	400,802	583,011	521,422	597,847	605,340
Cochineal.....	860,444	834,331	1,184,255	977,191	678,808	932,293	578,149	486,704	649,325	699,055
Coffee ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	44,107,397	55,048,967	50,591,488	50,748,997	53,634,991	51,914,605
Cotton, raw ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	259,059	331,573	210,264	526,372	846,564	704,764	406,808	381,723	413,503	469,882
Cutch or catechu, and terra-japonica or gambier ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	345,184	418,109	424,046	563,569	743,702	742,525	656,181	782,063	910,479	978,539
Dye-woods, in sticks.....	1,092,629	1,397,093	647,240	846,118	894,350	577,628	983,519	1,594,896	1,175,399	1,390,485
Eggs.....	e.....	e.....	e.....	649,894	683,850	747,866	600,472	630,393	617,622	726,037
<b>Fish, not of American fisheries:</b>										
Fresh, of all kinds ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	b.....	b.....	b.....	242,429	278,921	294,837	351,899	271,597	236,098	339,561
Herring, pickled ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	g.....	g.....	g.....	g.....	g.....	181,521	298,590	306,555	210,798	220,533
Mackerel, pickled ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	g.....	g.....	g.....	g.....	g.....	800,920	584,293	605,412	372,260	907,246
All other, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	553,949	928,344	501,154	641,592	687,437

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Fur-skins, undressed ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	A	1,028,809	740,841	976,540	848,215	1,513,122	1,497,802	1,501,000	1,714,000
Gold and silver:									
Gold bullion.....	890,830	1,177,387	1,372,207	1,542,593	1,614,069	1,561,638	1,204,065	2,119,570	1,972,662
Gold coin.....	13,241,638	5,708,174	7,345,251	7,139,854	17,848,468	12,115,155	6,787,744	24,126,664	11,357,553
Silver bullion.....	55,142	105,836	380,909	471,715	837,683	1,295,754	1,058,177	4,693,253	6,971,849
Silver coin.....	5,620,166	14,190,797	14,280,627	12,326,775	8,114,086	5,908,170	6,885,795	9,834,927	9,519,250
Total gold and silver.....	19,807,676	21,270,624	13,743,689	21,480,987	28,454,906	20,900,717	15,936,681	40,774,414	29,891,314
Guano (except from bonded islands).....	204,348	3,322,328	423,323	177,709	290,599	538,706	705,782	873,390	840,607
Guns ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	865,912	1,728,634	1,733,665	1,785,019	2,821,383	1,877,322	1,387,310	1,287,855
Gypsum or plaster of Paris, unground.....	137,154	89,344	99,205	121,451	130,192	115,664	139,587	105,635	106,703
Hair, unmanufactured:									
Horse-hair, used for weaving.....	1,049,079	1,379,649	1,277,637	1,086,527	293,852	457,435	298,461	215,239	182,424
Hair of all kinds, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	e.....	e.....	189,414	222,530	632,356	470,084	499,354	296,398	240,038
Hides and skins, other than furs ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	2,986,924	10,243,421	16,444,877	18,536,902	13,035,707	14,963,701	17,223,363
Household and personal effects and wearing-apparel, old and in use, of persons arriving from foreign countries.....	983,110	1,023,801	1,887,351	1,207,890	887,874	872,023	1,226,330	1,152,755	1,185,942
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	2,307,233	4,789,580	6,900,550	6,106,729	4,675,490	4,063,659	5,542,166	4,711,102
Indigo.....	1,649,550	2,052,222	1,494,744	880,881	980,880	649,728	794,900	1,301,058	1,537,680
Jute bolls ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	i.....	i.....	i.....	1,197,773	687,399	740,357	i.....	i.....	i.....
Madder, not including the extract of.....	3,553,258	799,688	799,652	792,556	694,955	397,795	151,005	144,213	52,933
Oils:									
Whale or fish, not of American fisheries ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	91,944	161,289	62,438	84,086	176,384
Vegetable, fixed or expressed ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	462,696	436,073	356,669	320,429	564,813	448,833
Volatile or essential ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	476,029	435,708	527,740	396,183	344,486	454,395
Paintings, statuary, and other works of art of American artists ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	b.....	b.....	260,907	237,389	267,409	294,923	308,189	228,182	174,324

a Included in "All other dutiable articles."  
b Included in "All other free articles."  
c Included in "All other free articles," &c.  
d Includes all crude articles used for dyeing and tanning.  
e Included in "All other dutiable articles."  
f Included in "All other free articles," except "crude drugs."  
g Included in "Dutiable," "Furs and dressed fur-skins."  
h Included in "Dutiable," "Jute, raw."  
i Included in "Dutiable," "Jute, raw."

## No. 106.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other COMMODITIES IMPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
COMMODITIES.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Paper materials:									
Rags of cotton or linen.....	2,800,619	3,139,024	3,748,964	4,890,045	4,054,867	3,961,366	3,973,149	2,485,968	2,587,217
Other materials ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.	a.	a.	1,117,668	1,672,178	707,362	797,596	1,368,058	1,329,562
Seeds ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.	a.	a.	a.	287,925	175,769	319,696	439,149	494,689
Silk, raw ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	3,318,496	3,017,958	5,739,592	5,625,620	6,460,621	3,854,008	4,594,306	5,424,408	6,702,937
Soda, nitrate of ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	b.	b.	673,365	928,079	1,452,730	1,338,141	968,615	1,055,360	1,323,547
Sulphur or brimstone, crude ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	c.	c.	683,084	765,024	1,300,626	1,260,140	1,255,100	1,472,678	1,242,788
Tea ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	d.	d.	d.	d.	24,468,094	21,112,234	22,673,703	19,524,166	16,161,467
Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	d.	d.	d.	d.	2,914,481	3,180,769	2,327,212	1,816,289	1,793,613
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	686,361	670,131	1,016,847	1,325,415	1,877,631	2,262,441	1,895,585	1,406,681	1,237,518
Articles imported from Hawaiian Islands under reciprocity treaty, as follows:									
Bananas.....									10,074
Peanuts.....									1,863
Palm.....									4,024
Rice.....									1,309
Brown sugar.....									128,088
Molasses.....									209,042
Tallow.....									2,108,470
All other articles.....									23,615
Total under treaty.....									14,449
All other free articles.....	4,058,300	4,003,568	7,446,908	4,949,143	7,122,663	9,990,144	6,978,835	6,623,594	2,682
Total free of duty.....	41,454,568	46,559,965	57,857,761	61,010,902	108,296,831	179,936,698	167,180,644	158,298,604	7,469
DUTABLE.									451
Argols ( <i>see</i> Free of duty).....	322,111	351,245	163,573	e	e	e	e	e	2,277,354
									2,522,254
									6,579,172
									181,099,579

### IMPORTS.

[illegible]

## No. 106.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other COMMODITIES IMPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Clothing (except when of silk, and except hosiery, &c., of cotton or wool):										
Cut and sewed together .....	828, 438	1, 546, 856	1, 670, 422	2, 360, 059	1, 835, 786	1, 562, 085	814, 172	563, 539	228, 715	183, 583
Articles of wear, not elsewhere specified .....	621, 010	1, 028, 477	1, 203, 705	793, 320	509, 282	381, 543	924, 680	1, 086, 159	981, 236	1, 091, 836
Coal, bituminous .....	1, 216, 247	1, 110, 316	1, 132, 775	1, 201, 206	1, 539, 663	1, 950, 425	1, 788, 687	1, 607, 891	1, 775, 667	1, 836, 187
Cocoa, manufactured, not including chocolate (see Free of duty) .....	380, 812	418, 064	388, 579	600, 640	112, 150	7, 078	10, 023	8, 180	9, 182	14, 806
Coffee (see Free of duty) .....	24, 531, 743	24, 234, 879	30, 992, 869	37, 942, 225	2, 274	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
Copper, and manufactures of:										
Ore .....	468, 733	171, 976	41, 007	85, 622	57, 950	71, 111	179, 239	71, 180	2, 475	84, 339
Pigs, bars, ingots, old, and other, unmanufactured .....	53, 083	28, 116	82, 070	1, 040, 458	2, 635, 604	287, 978	144, 448	271, 296	254, 696	49, 100
Manufactures of .....	55, 617	456, 165	628, 675	800, 478	1, 051, 492	103, 656	203, 623	243, 962	330, 016	322, 418
Cordage, rope, and twine of all kinds .....	66, 789	85, 847	72, 203	118, 852	279, 756	204, 091	76, 192	81, 675	67, 650	129, 663
Cotton, and manufactures of:										
Raw (see Free of duty) .....	81, 562	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
Bleached and unbleached .....	3, 533, 132	3, 925, 266	4, 883, 622	5, 316, 877	3, 985, 558	3, 083, 933	2, 873, 222	1, 845, 633	1, 237, 312	1, 076, 143
Printed, painted, or colored .....	2, 060, 918	4, 003, 037	3, 634, 315	4, 975, 624	5, 028, 256	3, 155, 404	2, 583, 936	2, 074, 044	1, 415, 112	1, 086, 426
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers .....	4, 007, 276	4, 734, 475	5, 085, 993	5, 451, 523	5, 440, 208	4, 621, 259	4, 948, 024	4, 042, 871	3, 804, 520	4, 662, 246
Jeans, denim, drillings, &c .....	991, 051	818, 506	737, 251	878, 580	536, 393	327, 138	268, 739	182, 257	86, 919	104, 633
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .....	8, 968, 935	9, 898, 769	15, 355, 459	18, 064, 843	20, 321, 909	19, 096, 045	17, 054, 480	13, 939, 873	12, 879, 751	12, 131, 590
Total manufactures of cotton .....	20, 481, 312	23, 380, 053	29, 876, 640	35, 307, 447	35, 201, 324	28, 183, 869	27, 738, 401	22, 725, 568	18, 923, 614	19, 061, 037
Cutch and catechu (see Free of duty) .....	112, 500	131, 259	71, 262	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
Earthen, stone, and china ware .....	4, 372, 607	4, 398, 771	4, 681, 376	5, 270, 785	6, 015, 925	4, 882, 355	4, 205, 210	4, 304, 808	3, 709, 542	4, 051, 796
Fancy goods .....	3, 038, 474	4, 019, 613	4, 693, 822	5, 139, 785	4, 801, 208	4, 518, 967	5, 623, 949	4, 577, 097	3, 838, 302	4, 200, 737
Fish, not of American fisheries:										
Herring, pickled (see Free of duty) .....	b.	b.	b.	384, 035	359, 262	253, 044	229, 464	186, 535	190, 015	180, 440
Mackerel pickled (see Free of duty) .....	b.	b.	b.	449, 624	610, 477	1, 550	653	48	148	67

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Sardines and anchovies, preserved in oil, or otherwise.	b.	b.	b.	625, 535	1, 172, 704	901, 030	526, 170	595, 901	773, 331	677, 910
All other, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty)	1, 973, 170	2, 316, 453	2, 503, 924	440, 594	663, 913	131, 676	102, 283	90, 046	91, 654	149, 462
Flax, and manufactures of: <i>a</i>										
Flax, raw.	669, 411	405, 962	694, 832	1, 399, 747	1, 137, 787	942, 038	1, 112, 405	1, 060, 437	1, 243, 064	1, 177, 229
Manufactures of, by yard.	13, 990, 341	12, 716, 656	13, 560, 702	16, 615, 066	16, 271, 590	14, 061, 428	14, 124, 047	12, 237, 636	11, 509, 804	11, 490, 758
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	2, 562, 548	3, 536, 506	4, 500, 393	4, 005, 430	4, 156, 801	3, 391, 327	2, 478, 295	2, 218, 110	2, 406, 008	2, 922, 642
Fruits of all kinds, including nuts (see articles from Hawaiian Islands, free of duty)	7, 954, 278	7, 416, 592	9, 602, 630	10, 383, 466	9, 673, 462	8, 281, 418	12, 536, 420	11, 912, 240	9, 336, 779	9, 738, 546
Furs and dressed fur-skins (see Free of duty)	c 3, 094, 115	c 2, 236, 229	2, 138, 825	2, 722, 330	2, 910, 500	2, 531, 073	3, 017, 631	3, 053, 570	2, 401, 778	2, 230, 204
Glass and glass-ware:										
Cylinder, crown, or common window.	1, 466, 138	1, 459, 067	1, 447, 292	2, 103, 827	2, 759, 728	1, 881, 368	1, 656, 046	1, 292, 020	1, 096, 456	812, 612
Cylinder and crown, polished.	25, 895	18, 501	16, 738	23, 931	21, 217	14, 883	21, 166	5, 448	8, 482	7, 168
Fluted, rolled, or rough plate.	22, 173	24, 684	26, 131	17, 697	34, 180	34, 237	47, 295	29, 069	14, 405	5, 085
Cast polished plate, not silvered.	717, 952	820, 252	919, 435	1, 063, 810	1, 550, 857	1, 655, 909	1, 620, 032	1, 318, 881	1, 263, 864	885, 823
Cast polished plate, silvered.	625, 328	615, 347	651, 487	803, 487	823, 076	961, 512	887, 847	773, 423	552, 899	572, 066
Other manufactures of.	1, 038, 253	1, 219, 783	1, 208, 477	1, 821, 960	2, 230, 966	1, 710, 005	1, 572, 765	1, 348, 107	1, 060, 680	1, 061, 795
Gums (see Free of duty)	1, 240, 195	1, 288, 494	689, 166	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
Hair (excepting that of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals), and manufactures of:										
Hair, human, and manufactures of.	d.	d.	d.	923, 967	922, 026	897, 693	578, 691	144, 804	77, 075	135, 776
Hair, other, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty)	d.	d.	d.	524, 910	419, 512	331, 707	306, 723	232, 676	162, 596	169, 127
Hemp, and manufactures of: <i>f</i>										
Raw (see Free of duty, Jute)	2, 813, 496	4, 060, 378	3, 918, 129	4, 580, 049	3, 347, 978	3, 676, 967	3, 110, 303	2, 247, 540	1, 852, 480	2, 221, 164
Manufactures of, by yard.	191, 873	124, 535	135, 823	90, 850	40, 414	12, 152	10, 277	774	7, 404	2, 232
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	284, 581	258, 480	267, 596	396, 891	231, 707	102, 032	98, 805	79, 860	91, 593	90, 894
Hides and skins, other than furs (see Free of duty)	12, 483, 525	14, 402, 339	14, 862, 987	12, 973, 904	1, 150, 191	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
India rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured (see Free of duty)	2, 505, 632	3, 459, 065	2, 063, 543	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of.	964, 676	736, 036	921, 074	881, 458	900, 187	803, 430	513, 979	428, 575	325, 113	242, 564

*a* Included in Free, same class. *b* Included in Dutiable, "Fish, all other." *c* Includes "Fur-skins, undressed."

*d* Included in "All other dutiable articles." *e* Including brown holland, burlaps, canvases, coatings, crash, diaper, duck, handkerchiefs, huckabacks, lawns, paddings, and all like manufactures, of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the material of chief value. *f* Except articles specified in the note to "Flax, and manufactures of."



## No. 106.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other COMMODITIES IMPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:										
Pig-iron .....	2, 138, 080	2, 559, 280	3, 108, 480	5, 122, 318	7, 203, 760	3, 288, 022	1, 458, 668	1, 918, 547	1, 556, 415	1, 250, 057
Castings .....	31, 406	20, 297	32, 679	34, 333	32, 113	15, 905	3, 095	3, 711	3, 044	6, 015
Bar-iron .....	3, 675, 743	3, 156, 226	4, 088, 128	5, 153, 472	5, 283, 481	3, 022, 311	1, 728, 137	1, 583, 819	1, 515, 091	1, 541, 115
Boiler-iron .....	31, 963	50, 368	31, 284	57, 392	55, 030	11, 177	9, 229	1, 833	1, 182	108
Band, hoop, and scroll iron .....	369, 440	280, 665	508, 501	573, 457	846, 973	200, 574	24, 062	18, 743	12, 659	46
Railroad bars or rails, of iron .....	7, 305, 845	9, 669, 571	17, 380, 297	15, 778, 941	10, 541, 036	987, 290	69, 283	6, 738		
Sheet-iron .....	898, 744	991, 655	610, 809	1, 116, 200	1, 287, 072	808, 016	852, 426	732, 730	103, 283	85, 784
Old and scrap iron .....	2, 523, 788	3, 171, 331	3, 782, 528	6, 040, 678	6, 643, 512	1, 495, 142	792, 136	400, 355	148, 201	105, 992
Hardware .....	286, 965	203, 121	141, 496	204, 992	371, 518	265, 678	311, 807	133, 328	96, 527	92, 602
Anchors, cables, and chains, of all kinds .....	381, 846	452, 177	472, 782	490, 275	675, 184	487, 582	338, 806	219, 695	158, 799	87, 514
Machinery .....	747, 131	914, 018	907, 371	1, 054, 045	1, 683, 966	1, 283, 774	697, 060	705, 953	730, 020	628, 667
Fire-arms .....	287, 209	620, 185	706, 988	711, 858	822, 119	873, 480	655, 204	498, 887	318, 137	333, 297
Steel ingots, bars, sheet, and wire .....	3, 201, 046	2, 342, 408	3, 750, 702	4, 038, 508	4, 155, 224	2, 960, 055	2, 539, 906	1, 804, 459	1, 339, 982	1, 220, 037
Railroad bars or rails, of steel .....	a.....	a.....	a.....	6, 277, 694	9, 196, 666	9, 771, 175	2, 863, 027	314, 282	1, 464	530
Cutlery .....	1, 565, 908	1, 685, 238	1, 956, 351	2, 143, 708	2, 234, 355	1, 566, 194	1, 440, 429	1, 088, 508	875, 276	1, 161, 362
Files .....	642, 352	553, 581	604, 153	583, 068	770, 986	575, 211	359, 437	219, 204	135, 585	125, 448
Saws and tools .....	82, 004	212, 861	514, 346	542, 377	265, 637	48, 210	24, 712	20, 403	13, 507	8, 934
Other manufactures of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified .....	5, 296, 896	5, 821, 862	4, 883, 075	5, 621, 862	7, 221, 801	6, 153, 820	4, 307, 309	3, 536, 426	2, 563, 828	2, 410, 105
Total iron and steel and manufactures of .....	29, 446, 336	32, 865, 454	43, 425, 975	55, 540, 188	59, 306, 452	33, 793, 546	18, 475, 723	13, 191, 618	9, 570, 900	9, 057, 632
Jewelry, and all manufactures of gold and silver, not elsewhere specified .....	825, 454	861, 318	1, 109, 040	1, 410, 158	1, 130, 227	849, 130	687, 696	605, 834	542, 838	249, 253
Jute and other grasses, and manufactures of: b										
Raw (see Free of duty) .....	1, 108, 677	1, 376, 762	2, 121, 056	2, 664, 479	61, 987, 971	61, 004, 618	61, 273, 034	2, 364, 881	2, 351, 778	2, 438, 186
Manufactures of, by yard .....	49, 245	429, 166	28, 556	24, 280	16, 090	1, 462	1, 772	626	629	114

# IMPORTS.

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(gunny, cloth and gunny bags, and manufactures of, used for bagging)	291, 218	1, 484, 902	505, 566	404, 851	241, 148	200, 622	197, 016	162, 286	155, 646
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	1, 064, 131	1, 784, 474	1, 282, 515	2, 064, 480	1, 968, 087	2, 397, 540	1, 868, 085	2, 213, 684	1, 510, 680
On Lead, and manufactures of:									
Pigs, bars, and old	2, 505, 883	2, 644, 404	2, 809, 075	2, 222, 637	2, 128, 387	1, 425, 218	565, 546	702, 240	333, 988
Manufactures of	28, 061	30, 584	28, 015	24, 528	38, 401	27, 758	12, 730	46, 442	7, 968
Leather, and manufactures of:									
Leather of all kinds	4, 782, 388	4, 782, 028	7, 642, 978	6, 708, 288	6, 128, 536	5, 941, 283	2, 994, 881	4, 588, 718	2, 794, 788
Gloves of kid, and all other of skin or leather	2, 515, 927	2, 404, 066	4, 657, 041	2, 570, 911	2, 319, 288	2, 538, 475	2, 789, 061	2, 158, 918	2, 165, 702
Other manufactures of	587, 646	712, 046	948, 818	1, 042, 001	812, 785	771, 284	667, 982	667, 014	488, 223
Marble and stone, and manufactures of	d	d	1, 041, 052	1, 082, 280	1, 244, 682	1, 324, 905	1, 215, 760	685, 133	746, 064
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	d	d	774, 497	947, 789	1, 298, 601	1, 127, 335	1, 039, 407	847, 041	875, 946
Musical instruments	d	d	1, 050, 218	1, 028, 028	870, 248	784, 123	772, 811	564, 530	561, 887
Oils:									
Coal and other mineral oils			506, 591	183, 925	81, 327	6, 534	104	370, 568	535
Whale and fish, not of American fisheries (see Free of duty)	459, 165	361, 576	151, 567	106, 249	121, 927	70, 404	62, 286	44, 015	52, 616
Olive, salad	324, 195	302, 632	349, 535	327, 360	261, 224	335, 918	328, 357	376, 731	414, 435
Olive, not salad	260, 759	80, 436	87, 795	118, 414	84, 551	127, 240	60, 687	114, 650	44, 345
All other vegetable fixed (see Free of duty)	705, 589	1, 770, 204	212, 885	149, 511	180, 298	253, 387	223, 789	199, 316	200, 042
Volatile or essential (see Free of duty)	471, 837	353, 063	672, 889	389, 167	328, 728	205, 479	238, 502	181, 533	171, 740
Opium, and extract of	1, 084, 572	1, 776, 908	2, 107, 241	1, 878, 562	2, 540, 238	2, 082, 793	1, 805, 904	1, 788, 347	1, 824, 815
Paintings, chromo-lithographs, photographs, and statuary, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty).	d	d	947, 615	1, 362, 275	1, 169, 878	1, 152, 832	1, 635, 601	998, 691	794, 158
Paints:									
White lead	540, 816	415, 548	415, 599	406, 388	322, 611	299, 132	168, 070	173, 008	169, 792
Red lead and litharge	d	d	112, 221	102, 869	25, 709	76, 731	56, 482	27, 069	10, 984
Whiting and Paris white	18, 010	25, 685	24, 132	35, 472	19, 728	21, 909	12, 982	11, 270	7, 997
Other paints and painters' colors	711, 656	637, 343	872, 994	871, 753	708, 095	831, 946	791, 239	715, 747	719, 868
Paper, and manufactures of:									
Printing-paper	94, 158	49, 532	359, 246	544, 765	293, 121	20, 711	2, 205	413	2, 721
Writing-paper	269, 353	182, 480	222, 029	191, 505	103, 160	27, 170	15, 675	8, 944	12, 008

<sup>a</sup> Included in "Railroad bars, of Iron."  
<sup>b</sup> Except articles specified in the note to "Flax, and manufactures of."  
<sup>c</sup> Included in "All other dutiable articles."  
<sup>d</sup> Exclusive of "Jute butts," for which see Free of duty.  
<sup>e</sup> Combined with "White lead," as "White and red lead."

No. 106.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL and other COMMODITIES IMPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Paper, and manufactures of—Continued.										
Paper-hangings and other paper .....	171, 854	324, 094	619, 076	632, 633	568, 140	200, 331	131, 274	185, 549	100, 134	119, 760
Papier-maché, and other manufactures of paper, not elsewhere specified, including parchment (see Free of duty) .....	474, 312	593, 627	724, 424	950, 926	1, 023, 331	1, 023, 337	1, 110, 797	1, 075, 692	1, 090, 612	1, 331, 133
Perfumery and cosmetics .....	314, 677	273, 778	397, 210	498, 763	476, 265	345, 500	381, 991	384, 672	331, 823	343, 286
Potatoes .....	76, 337	50, 507	234, 303	95, 308	209, 294	331, 370	166, 931	130, 331	1, 652, 963	245, 515
Precious stones .....	2, 041, 833	1, 797, 235	2, 346, 732	3, 053, 595	2, 370, 690	2, 274, 790	3, 309, 563	2, 430, 214	2, 114, 704	2, 375, 512
Provisions (meats, poultry, lard, butter, cheese, &c.), not including eggs, fish, nor vegetables .....	21, 992, 213	64, 648, 868	33, 650, 437	3, 338, 979	2, 375, 325	1, 747, 442	1, 229, 943	953, 219	724, 253	927, 264
Salt .....	1, 268, 891	1, 442, 835	1, 254, 001	1, 214, 747	1, 738, 184	2, 339, 311	1, 397, 557	1, 773, 445	1, 659, 521	1, 632, 865
Saltpeter (nitrate of potash) .....	297, 496	419, 010	355, 951	223, 857	502, 394	550, 463	364, 140	216, 843	512, 327	292, 990
Seeds :										
Flaxseed or linseed .....	6.....	6.....	6.....	4, 313, 030	3, 854, 461	4, 301, 690	6, 227, 012	3, 859, 496	1, 916, 249	1, 883, 333
All other, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty) .....	6.....	6.....	6.....	506, 764	340, 453	351, 736	460, 130	609, 239	373, 121	330, 960
SILK, manufactures of :										
Dress and piece goods .....	10, 916, 896	12, 624, 353	13, 209, 743	20, 295, 231	17, 509, 443	15, 613, 976	13, 261, 673	17, 620, 575	16, 750, 326	13, 961, 195
Hosiery .....	44, 931	33, 906	136, 397	106, 924	54, 166	73, 613	84, 943	77, 776	73, 940	136, 201
Other manufactures of .....	11, 371, 771	11, 245, 739	13, 944, 983	16, 046, 443	12, 323, 425	8, 304, 138	6, 034, 307	6, 047, 616	5, 000, 393	5, 340, 576
Total manufactures of silk .....	22, 333, 600	23, 904, 046	22, 941, 001	36, 443, 613	29, 890, 035	23, 995, 732	24, 330, 923	23, 745, 967	21, 890, 159	19, 337, 972
Soda, and salts of :										
Bicarbonate .....	597, 200	277, 690	443, 106	405, 353	380, 987	464, 217	224, 845	131, 699	107, 169	93, 244
Carbonate, including sal-soda and soda-salt .....	2, 555, 309	2, 253, 155	3, 633, 992	3, 507, 864	5, 005, 077	4, 076, 629	3, 860, 118	3, 174, 645	3, 441, 432	3, 395, 569
Caustic soda .....	464, 113	673, 839	864, 396	1, 032, 603	1, 273, 784	1, 523, 480	1, 445, 734	1, 064, 705	1, 114, 045	1, 076, 003

Acetate, sulphate, phosphate, and all other salts of soda, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty)	d 676, 760	d 663, 994	d 622, 323	16, 808	14, 086	6, 337	22, 829	11, 395	6, 905	12, 863
Spices of all kinds; also ginger (ground), pepper, and mustard	1, 533, 588	1, 513, 126	2, 165, 557	2, 722, 610	1, 765, 151	2, 851, 763	2, 265, 526	1, 980, 159	1, 437, 995	1, 994, 217
Straw and palm-leaf, manufactures of	c.....	c.....	c.....	2, 323, 779	2, 394, 152	2, 085, 878	2, 325, 559	1, 856, 674	1, 979, 731	2, 294, 296
Sugar and molasses:										
Brown sugar (see Free of duty under treaty)	58, 728, 008	55, 655, 679	61, 249, 621	79, 128, 059	77, 953, 470	77, 459, 968	70, 015, 757	55, 702, 908	81, 187, 554	69, 642, 368
Refined sugar	93, 181	9, 394	74, 741	17, 918	41, 318	3, 139	1, 202	1, 685	28, 043	7, 469
Molasses (see Free of duty under treaty)	12, 011, 147	12, 888, 250	10, 192, 384	10, 627, 511	9, 901, 051	10, 947, 824	11, 685, 224	8, 187, 470	7, 808, 257	6, 764, 119
Melacha, and sirup of sugar-cane	589, 013	1, 258, 672	3, 296, 877	2, 004, 027	4, 722, 163	4, 424, 356	3, 313, 597	2, 415, 995	1, 654, 165	1, 123, 613
Candy and confectionary	12, 344	15, 889	13, 225	18, 758	20, 219	13, 916	16, 737	18, 500	5, 857	6, 898
Total sugar and molasses (see Free of duty under treaty)	72, 430, 693	69, 827, 884	74, 829, 848	91, 869, 370	92, 635, 223	92, 849, 203	85, 052, 517	66, 294, 553	90, 683, 826	77, 544, 467
Sulphur, refined	c 691, 251	c 602, 653	c 508, 850	4, 795	5, 180	4, 129	1, 899	5, 668	48, 968	14, 924
Tea (see Free of duty)	13, 687, 750	13, 963, 273	17, 254, 617	22, 943, 575	f 76	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....
Tin, and manufactures of:										
In bars, blocks, or pigs (see Free of duty)	1, 542, 692	1, 984, 238	3, 098, 355	3, 418, 042	363, 393	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	f.....
In plates	8, 767, 331	7, 008, 228	9, 598, 100	12, 312, 428	14, 963, 650	12, 962, 923	12, 964, 647	10, 005, 799	9, 750, 327	9, 923, 468
Other manufactures of	44, 496	58, 622	65, 760	79, 233	85, 129	71, 779	81, 706	92, 514	89, 382	56, 496
Tobacco, and manufactures of:										
Leaf	1, 968, 236	2, 533, 672	3, 432, 669	4, 328, 142	6, 000, 068	5, 537, 651	3, 724, 879	3, 710, 490	3, 723, 619	4, 102, 782
Cigars	1, 334, 646	1, 621, 609	2, 550, 670	2, 838, 444	3, 361, 538	3, 126, 004	3, 067, 617	2, 371, 157	2, 002, 247	2, 293, 267
Other manufactures of	48, 516	26, 455	62, 946	46, 711	47, 441	42, 850	48, 868	76, 901	81, 231	67, 619
Watches, and watch movements and materials	2, 449, 059	3, 021, 875	3, 328, 448	3, 448, 963	3, 274, 625	2, 374, 294	2, 262, 925	1, 456, 809	772, 432	812, 582
Wine, spirits, and cordials:										
Spirits and cordials in casks	1, 413, 453	1, 553, 121	2, 446, 459	1, 969, 959	2, 109, 429	2, 048, 451	1, 742, 592	1, 427, 120	1, 461, 652	1, 149, 166
Spirits and cordials in bottles	91, 520	268, 198	418, 659	547, 700	697, 292	549, 890	475, 061	413, 331	473, 065	404, 116
Wine in casks	2, 478, 126	3, 214, 996	3, 228, 177	3, 290, 489	3, 584, 766	3, 156, 979	2, 842, 622	2, 084, 385	1, 889, 871	1, 888, 891
Wine in bottles	2, 280, 393	2, 666, 361	2, 545, 146	2, 764, 035	2, 866, 982	2, 887, 109	2, 766, 652	2, 696, 725	2, 236, 889	2, 136, 254
Total wine, spirits, and cordials	6, 272, 491	7, 587, 676	8, 638, 441	8, 582, 223	9, 258, 469	8, 636, 469	7, 769, 527	6, 594, 551	6, 061, 497	5, 517, 427

c Includes "Sulphur or brimstone, crude."

c Includes "All other dutiable articles."

c Includes "Tallow."

d Includes "Pease, beans, and vegetables."

f Includes "Soda, nitrate of."

f Included in "Free," same class.

No. 106.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other COMMODITIES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—

## COMMODITIES.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Wood, manufactures of ( <i>see</i> Free of duty):										
Cabinet-ware, house-furniture, and all manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified.....	8,253,529	9,652,077	1,149,389	1,510,904	1,494,808	1,209,897	1,051,505	1,155,231	798,175	832,267
Boards, deals, plank, joists, and scantling.....	a.....	a.....	6,893,694	7,132,061	9,456,041	9,764,314	4,571,078	3,672,106	3,146,068	3,174,363
Shingles.....	a.....	a.....	225,232	209,503	243,404	273,490	197,765	98,255	69,180	97,149
Timber, sawed or hewn, wholly or in part.....	a.....	a.....	b 524,678	b 524,618	192,545	229,047	112,668	30,568	7,170	3,898
Other lumber.....	a.....	a.....	404,059	270,085	399,632	476,816	219,907	224,858	224,879	200,016
Total manufactures of wood ( <i>see</i> Free of duty).....	8,253,529	9,652,077	9,278,042	9,647,259	11,789,025	8,953,524	6,182,968	5,188,982	4,245,906	4,307,600
Wool, sheep's, and hair of the alpacas, goat, and other like animals, and manufactures of:										
Sheep-skins and Angora goat-skins, unmanufactured, with the wool or hair on.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	991,878	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....
Unmanufactured.....	5,600,968	5,743,350	9,780,443	24,214,105	20,458,998	8,350,808	11,071,260	8,247,617	7,158,944	8,368,015
Cloths and cassimeres.....	7,016,209	7,671,013	10,902,761	14,159,774	15,898,337	13,016,671	13,680,268	9,898,449	6,624,509	6,771,633
Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flecks.....	68,108	55,609	87,667	232,211	199,087	151,156	149,109	45,322	33,268	19,071
Shawls.....	1,816,237	1,867,874	2,160,087	3,424,349	2,898,942	2,181,867	2,143,496	1,453,306	1,296,129	1,241,447
Blankets.....	14,783	21,952	28,050	38,785	7,947	12,472	12,604	23,789	9,089	2,352
Carpets.....	4,136,999	3,940,707	4,691,061	5,727,133	4,388,267	3,649,963	2,643,822	1,521,092	674,011	398,399
Dress-goods.....	16,032,014	15,447,090	18,598,874	20,439,481	19,447,797	21,102,635	19,759,498	14,216,221	12,549,867	12,055,896
Hosiery, shirtings, and drawers.....	475,178	441,598	538,770	653,198	612,717	505,109	683,761	671,593	559,941	582,922
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	5,064,905	5,042,905	6,844,420	7,728,495	7,094,318	6,202,395	6,897,024	5,485,066	3,951,961	4,068,514
Total wool, and manufactures of.....	40,223,385	41,284,018	53,620,083	79,614,544	71,509,430	55,132,494	55,680,963	41,457,425	37,556,366	32,569,164
Zinc, spelter, or tatenegue, and manufactures of:										
In blocks or pigs.....	624,607	284,767	490,983	545,799	329,022	125,680	108,912	27,384	64,956	52,691
In sheets.....	571,075	613,665	358,459	890,879	631,776	222,214	445,766	301,026	77,713	69,593

All other dutiable articles .....	19, 327, 453	16, 731, 366	16, 131, 039	5, 995, 543	5, 914, 109	5, 394, 117	3, 993, 383	3, 905, 615	4, 007, 484	3, 570, 805
Total value of dutiable commodities .....	395, 859, 687	415, 817, 688	453, 053, 947	679, 337, 884	497, 330, 339	415, 924, 530	395, 725, 509	330, 879, 377	319, 584, 674	295, 779, 367
Total value of commodities free of duty .....	41, 454, 568	44, 559, 905	57, 897, 761	61, 010, 903	169, 394, 331	178, 993, 098	167, 189, 644	156, 393, 084	131, 563, 866	171, 099, 579
Total value of gold and silver coin and bullion .....	19, 807, 876	26, 419, 179	21, 270, 024	13, 743, 689	21, 480, 837	23, 454, 906	20, 900, 717	15, 083, 631	40, 774, 414	29, 321, 314
Total value of merchandise .....	417, 606, 879	485, 958, 468	580, 328, 694	839, 696, 077	642, 139, 210	697, 406, 343	593, 906, 436	490, 743, 180	451, 398, 136	437, 061, 686
Total .....	437, 814, 265	462, 377, 587	541, 498, 708	940, 338, 766	693, 617, 147	866, 981, 248	553, 903, 153	476, 677, 871	492, 097, 540	466, 872, 646
Brought in cars and other land-vehicles .....	d .....	d .....	18, 187, 364	17, 035, 631	17, 070, 543	14, 513, 335	13, 083, 899	12, 143, 697	10, 697, 640	12, 905, 999
Brought in American vessels .....	138, 802, 024	153, 237, 077	168, 388, 719	177, 338, 362	174, 799, 334	176, 027, 778	167, 372, 723	143, 846, 764	151, 394, 067	143, 189, 363
Brought in foreign vessels .....	300, 512, 231	309, 140, 510	363, 629, 944	545, 418, 763	471, 804, 766	403, 326, 135	385, 596, 568	337, 199, 840	339, 395, 883	307, 497, 586

a Included in "Cabinet-wares," &c. b Includes rough timber and fire-wood. c Included in "All other dutiable articles." d Land transportation not separately shown.

No. 107.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE TEN YEARS,  
from 1869 to 1878, inclusive.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
<b>FREE OF DUTY.</b>										
Argols ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....lbs.	a.	a.	1,786,513	4,042,607	4,007,779	3,246,376	5,512,808	7,047,802	9,025,542	10,257,900
Bark, medicinal:										
Peruvian, callacaya, Lima, &c.....lbs.	b.	b.	b.	b.	4,430,910	5,512,592	4,546,070	5,744,785	1,970,018	4,853,008
Camphor, crude.....lbs.	b.	b.	b.	b.	1,117,000	780,737	947,191	323,972	1,022,565	1,117,290
Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....lbs.	a.	a.	a.	a.	39,302,558	40,075,273	48,225,004	46,918,671	47,642,133	49,285,054
Cocoa, crude, and leaves and shells of ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....lbs.	a.	a.	a.	a.	4,947,393	3,628,822	5,216,556	4,682,500	4,655,898	4,722,971
Cochineal.....lbs.	1,220,027	1,237,763	1,849,842	1,580,709	1,134,523	1,770,277	1,200,877	1,180,595	1,324,165	1,392,297
Coffee ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....lbs.	a.	a.	a.	a.	293,284,201	285,171,512	317,970,045	339,789,246	331,639,723	300,882,540
Cotton, raw ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....lbs.	1,137,221	1,096,133	1,196,840	2,894,183	4,425,524	3,635,830	2,149,332	2,451,419	2,856,567	2,082,013
Cutch or catechu, and terra- japonica or gambier.....lbs.	13,504,748	15,768,962	14,937,742	18,813,557	20,925,672	18,999,951	15,542,759	17,595,455	22,992,973	24,751,058
Dye-woods, in sticks.....cwt.	1,276,310	1,503,468	1,050,928	1,185,367	1,228,417	772,067	1,087,408	1,544,656	1,195,079	1,498,927
Eggs.....dos	b.	b.	b.	4,905,423	5,065,977	5,401,175	4,351,810	4,903,771	5,048,271	6,063,649
Fish, not of American fisheries:										
Fresh, of all kinds.....lbs.	b.	b.	b.	9,243,707	8,636,279	9,587,595	15,306,769	10,728,216	7,735,951	9,681,828
Herring, pickled ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....bbls.	b.	b.	b.	a.	a.	51,423	70,763	87,554	63,290	58,068
Mackerel, pickled ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....bbls.	b.	b.	b.	a.	a.	89,503	77,479	76,531	43,006	102,148
Guano (except from bonded islands).....tons.	13,329	48,749	104,795	14,309	6,807	12,296	22,818	18,731	25,592	28,128
Gums ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....lbs.	c.	c.	6,051,203	11,934,716	13,538,697	10,790,306	14,372,346	19,973,837	9,473,515	10,465,872

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Oypsum, or plaster of Paris, un-ground.....tons.	148,904	111,400	101,286	104,459	120,445	123,772	99,886	116,126	99,268	107,947
Hair, unmanufactured:										
Horse-hair, used for weaving.....lbs.	5,087,684	3,132,802	5,214,928	4,248,755	2,797,371	732,042	1,289,176	1,016,406	853,146	871,459
Hair of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....lbs.	b.....	b.....	b.....	1,244,712	1,245,073	2,927,253	1,999,728	2,190,630	1,494,324	1,557,486
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude (see Dutiable).....lbs.	a.....	a.....	6,165,331	11,893,437	14,536,978	14,191,320	12,035,909	10,589,297	13,821,109	12,512,203
Indigo.....lbs.	1,574,449	1,270,579	1,994,172	1,523,869	1,077,174	1,131,630	855,752	999,139	1,504,782	1,831,494
Jute bags (see Dutiable).....tons.	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	35,300	27,192	21,850	d.....	d.....	d.....
Madder, not including the extract of.....lbs.	29,793,653	9,005,557	7,574,678	7,889,241	8,554,964	5,048,477	3,898,026	2,911,958	3,173,983	1,129,123
Oils: Whale or fish, not of American fisheries (see Dutiable) gallons.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	165,448	277,739	103,184	133,708	311,091
Vegetable, fixed or expressed (see Dutiable).....galls.	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	1,233,314	997,300	847,744	732,261	1,300,378	1,067,355
Volatile or essential (see Dutiable).....lbs.	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	339,433	301,378	376,564	300,010	246,352	463,527
Paper materials:										
Rags of cotton or linen.....lbs.	75,617,849	82,442,918	103,520,422	122,280,225	95,868,980	94,176,438	98,378,154	66,041,174	78,769,118	92,546,443
Other materials, not elsewhere specified.....lbs.	b.....	b.....	b.....	30,187,268	42,351,616	21,790,412	28,195,089	46,404,410	45,212,539	42,937,919
Silk, raw.....lbs.	726,045	583,589	1,100,281	1,063,809	1,159,420	794,837	1,101,681	1,354,991	1,193,170	1,182,760
Soda, nitrate of (see Dutiable).....lbs.	e.....	e.....	28,307,307	34,616,283	61,366,373	61,978,316	52,584,098	51,887,278	54,208,334	42,268,850
Sugar and molasses (see Dutiable):										
Brown sugar (see Dutiable).....lbs.										
Molasses (see Dutiable).....galls.	f.....	f.....	23,467	27,599	45,240	44,539	39,584	43,966	138,982	87,535
Sulphur or brimstone, crude.....lbs.	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	64,815,016	55,811,005	64,856,899	62,837,153	58,247,112	65,396,704
Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs (see Dutiable).....cwt.	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	91,166	114,952	102,541	93,095	98,923	129,682

e Included in Free, "Gums."

f Included in Free, "Gums."

g Included in Dutiable, same class as Quantity not stated.

h Included in Dutiable, "Soda, acetate," &c.

i Included in Dutiable, "Sulphur, refined."



## IMPORTS.

No. 107.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.—									
	1869.	0.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878
<b>RETAIL.</b>										
Almonds (see Free of duty).....lbs.	2,346,978	2,591,472	1,378,453							
Beer, ale, porter, and other malt	b.....	b.....	b.....							
Beeswax.....galls.										
Breadstuffs, and other farinaceous										
feed:										
Barley.....bush.	5,646,880	5,727,577	4,863,760	5,365,351	4,394,751	4,361,189	5,255,063	10,285,677	5,792,065	5,764,268
Barley-wheat.....bush.	b.....	b.....	b.....	233,941	275,737	245,640	144,457	298,980	314,139	553,656
Bread and biscuit.....lbs.	303,716	759,400	1,245,371	565,063	379,676	329,185	848,334	229,515	176,475	143,682
Indian corn or maize.....bush.	89,809	88,960	111,090	53,568	61,596	76,003	33,066	51,796	30,302	13,432
Oats.....bush.	325,659	2,262,785	569,514	535,260	325,555	191,362	1,360,640	131,547	41,377	31,391
Rice.....lbs.	53,065,191	43,123,939	64,655,827	74,643,631	53,755,225	73,257,716	59,414,749	71,561,853	60,973,659	41,426,364
Rye.....bush.	109,543	312,264	116,073	249,146	214,102	164,183	368,342	241,291	36,974	430,265
Wheat.....bush.	1,370,468	851,326	717,179	1,546,623	1,476,594	1,646,092	303,047	1,568,558	223,905	1,351,008
Wheat-flour.....bbls.	91,980	84,930	30,062	172,823	73,891	94,137	13,968	19,116	7,431	7,941
Peas, beans, and other seeds	b.....	b.....	b.....	365,977	324,170	613,262	712,510	330,302	642,047	756,807
of leguminous plants.....bush.	b.....	b.....	b.....	568,131	682,396	862,896	265,984	568,594	456,666	623,676
Vegetables.....lbs.										
Onion, ground or prepared, and										
root.....lbs.	4,738,927	2,253,243	1,363,676	4,302,393	3,173,677	3,362,466	4,861,336	3,431,939	4,663,266	3,123,839
Onions of fine or bleaching-										
powder (see Free of duty).....lbs.	33,743,725	23,064,300	31,443,023	35,499,367	3,963,268					
Coal, bituminous.....bbls.	423,910	429,083	443,955	490,631	454,915	493,028	441,000	407,853	497,370	578,457
Coals, manufactured, not includ-										
ing timber.....lbs.	63,323,905	63,040,845	63,445,453	64,917,809	784,968	35,170	40,699	32,897	33,239	57,368

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Coffee (see Free of duty).....lbs	254, 160, 963	225, 254, 574	217, 992, 048	258, 805, 946	13, 070	5, 481	48, 281	13, 297	928	7, 683
Copper, and manufactures of:										
Ore.....	130, 513	346, 213	32, 264	37, 529	25, 990					
Rags, burs, ingots, old, and										
other, unmanufactured.....	405, 329	237, 067	601, 423	5, 103, 330	13, 158, 456	1, 544, 600	930, 103	1, 741, 128	1, 680, 133	376, 596
Cordage, rope, and twine of all										
kinds.....	538, 877	749, 351	573, 063	1, 021, 240	2, 066, 439	1, 033, 794	624, 930	649, 906	577, 431	1, 154, 262
Cotton, and manufactures of:										
Raw (see Free of duty).....lbs	384, 847									
Manufactured and unbleached										
.....sq. yds.	28, 380, 986	29, 606, 134	33, 932, 933	61, 900, 979	131, 532, 540	64, 391, 033	22, 482, 257	25, 937, 480	11, 045, 093	3, 476, 564
Printed, painted, or colored										
.....sq. yds.	21, 439, 768	30, 027, 250	23, 975, 376	34, 573, 435	32, 355, 931	23, 330, 235	13, 362, 391	13, 501, 244	10, 290, 915	3, 335, 123
Jenna, damina, drillings, &c.										
.....sq. yds.	6, 947, 369	5, 333, 611	5, 336, 146	6, 433, 431	2, 635, 477	2, 220, 653	1, 855, 325	1, 290, 627	641, 611	335, 223
Cutch and catechu.....lbs	2, 263, 378	6, 123, 339	3, 763, 095							
Fish, not of American fisheries:										
Herring.....bbls				92, 317	93, 033	21, 123	231, 332	17, 263	13, 393	15, 643
Mackerel.....bbls				99, 335	101, 339	100	39	7	14	6
Flax, raw.....tons	1, 953	1, 927	3, 373	5, 274	4, 171	3, 426	4, 322	3, 659	4, 498	4, 045
Glass and glassware:										
Cylinder, crown, or common window.....The.	24, 024, 243	34, 371, 319	34, 363, 063	49, 397, 735	51, 765, 333	33, 552, 249	35, 136, 514	27, 765, 144	24, 147, 080	24, 030, 768
Cylinder and crown, polished.....sq. ft.	93, 363	97, 971	97, 033	93, 033	93, 363	93, 363	91, 332	93, 139	93, 332	23, 049
Etched, rolled, or rough plate.....sq. ft.	161, 246	306, 369	373, 117	222, 475	750, 413	633, 314	1, 016, 950	759, 033	299, 373	103, 550
Cast polished plate, not silvered.....sq. ft.	1, 903, 313	1, 483, 346	1, 656, 363	3, 004, 377	3, 432, 369	2, 004, 136	1, 739, 340	1, 414, 511	1, 602, 325	1, 145, 594
Cast polished plate, silvered.....sq. ft.	2, 313, 154	2, 337, 379	2, 513, 523	2, 777, 964	2, 892, 274	2, 604, 331	2, 245, 511	2, 123, 034	1, 913, 501	1, 397, 333

<sup>a</sup> Quantity not stated.

<sup>c</sup> Includes "Cocon, crude, and leaves and shells of."



## No. 107.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Gums ( <i>see</i> Free of duty)..... lbs.	8, 607, 285	8, 847, 490	4, 900, 274	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....
Hemp, and manufactures of: a										
Raw..... tons.	18, 731	22, 557	20, 905	27, 613	20, 573	24, 325	23, 053	17, 979	17, 128	20, 503
Manufact's of, by yard sq. yds.	1, 247, 270	785, 467	931, 658	526, 798	212, 651	75, 301	124, 985	4, 687	27, 342	9, 583
India rubber and gutta-percha,										
unmanufactured ( <i>see</i> Free of										
duty)..... lbs.	7, 813, 134	9, 624, 098	4, 876, 608	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....
Iron and steel, and manufactures										
of:										
Pig-iron..... lbs.	306, 824, 845	243, 354, 457	390, 031, 453	554, 466, 164	482, 711, 889	206, 178, 041	119, 068, 709	177, 979, 938	182, 145, 915	123, 200, 490
Castings..... lbs.	830, 398	866, 653	4, 406, 073	893, 285	729, 674	436, 052	59, 750	76, 791	71, 201	114, 929
Bar-iron..... lbs.	188, 092, 495	158, 281, 318	203, 553, 170	226, 454, 061	106, 016, 035	77, 031, 538	53, 104, 467	51, 662, 726	56, 419, 708	66, 357, 457
Boiler-iron..... lbs.	1, 215, 413	1, 974, 603	1, 098, 888	1, 401, 951	1, 174, 165	154, 738	128, 680	28, 937	27, 777	2, 122
Band, hoop, and scroll										
iron..... lbs.	17, 972, 304	13, 536, 425	22, 441, 187	23, 416, 191	25, 660, 711	6, 015, 950	858, 625	648, 623	404, 723	2, 228
Railroad bars or rails, of										
iron..... lbs.	532, 455, 878	626, 675, 610	1, 028, 045, 340	944, 730, 893	481, 009, 481	40, 759, 006	4, 396, 243	592, 964	.....	.....
Sheet-iron..... lbs.	22, 973, 783	26, 416, 209	20, 977, 572	29, 509, 665	29, 887, 646	12, 338, 734	10, 715, 698	9, 467, 578	2, 072, 845	1, 662, 497
Old and scrap iron..... tons.	131, 661	148, 586	155, 905	230, 763	204, 078	51, 266	32, 461	23, 054	8, 344	8, 084
Anchors, cables, and chains,										
of all kinds..... lbs.	10, 310, 733	11, 248, 677	11, 050, 088	11, 010, 613	11, 509, 462	6, 997, 978	5, 782, 982	4, 114, 246	2, 991, 652	1, 659, 451
Railroad bars or rails, of										
steel..... lbs.	c.....	c.....	c.....	245, 911, 554	320, 063, 100	292, 821, 945	89, 867, 473	9, 963, 490	66, 138	23, 886
Wire and other grasses, and man-										
ufactures of: a										
Raw ( <i>see</i> Free of duty)..... tons.	17, 549	19, 049	26, 450	41, 851	d 27, 969	d 8, 709	d 21, 852	60, 368	50, 768	40, 997
Manufact's of, by yard sq. yds.	365, 214	4, 565, 827	226, 873	186, 357	89, 102	6, 411	10, 843	2, 634	1, 191	102

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Gunny cloth and gunny bags, and manufactures of, used for bagging..... lbs.	11,496,006	8,781,753	30,124,466	12,137,003	9,589,508	6,391,413	3,907,915	3,700,997	2,844,450
Lead, pigs, bars, and old..... lbs.	86,198,008	86,419,223	92,688,087	83,604,066	71,371,692	43,513,017	29,649,719	12,862,487	7,881,216
Leather, and manufactures of:									
Leather of all kinds..... lbs.	7,316,592	8,803,438	8,877,448	11,329,101	10,247,000	9,379,859	8,847,905	6,000,171	5,912,777
Gloves of kid, and all other									
of skin or leather..... dos. prs.	437,007	541,996	604,071	744,904	555,919	524,434	583,632	622,242	720,842
Oils:									
Coal and other mineral oils..... galls				2,967,327	1,090,769	434,980	44,108	685	1,538
Whale and fish, not of American fisheries (see Free of duty)..... galls	798,611	587,142	354,188	290,223	223,612	226,628	115,084	102,838	85,509
Olive, salad..... galls	178,687	159,897	142,243	104,364	182,818	139,241	176,119	178,292	217,017
Olive, not salad..... galls	302,216	92,330	147,075	108,650	157,219	118,453	173,688	98,076	49,531
All other vegetable fixed (see Free of duty)..... galls	1,878,477	6,794,155	4,883,516	390,462	280,322	313,301	481,552	429,438	363,365
Volatile or essential (see Free of duty)..... lbs.	278,068	241,391	322,789	379,417	165,296	139,415	114,736	146,773	154,897
Opium, and extract of..... lbs.	157,182	254,009	315,121	416,864	319,124	395,909	305,136	383,311	430,960
Paints:									
White lead..... lbs.	9,455,449	6,990,324	9,856,194	7,093,499	6,213,674	4,765,868	4,413,091	2,455,832	2,628,049
Red lead and Hithargo..... lbs.				1,962,875	1,591,194	502,498	1,041,347	798,119	383,962
Whiting and Paris white lbs.	3,374,266	5,479,934	4,767,208	6,811,806	6,860,784	3,351,947	4,145,323	2,590,329	1,894,914
Paper, printing..... lbs.		724,033	2,632,324	4,243,820	6,892,127	3,510,547	244,159	41,505	5,910
Potatoes..... bush.	138,470	75,398	493,768	94,299	246,940	549,073	188,787	92,148	528,584
Salt..... lbs.	592,138,485	747,054,431	637,752,646	617,804,064	778,273,855	929,373,873	825,177,945	887,037,358	901,309,984
Salt-peter (nitrate of potash) lbs.	7,337,554	10,631,625	7,890,923	5,137,341	10,496,336	12,121,447	9,496,182	6,129,897	6,760,964
Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed..... bush.				2,994,421	2,453,428	2,648,321	3,783,344	2,755,726	1,445,625
									1,390,615

a Excepting brown holland, burles, canvas, coatings, crumh, diaper, duck, handkerchiefs, huckabacks, lawns, paddinga, and all like manufactures, of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the material of chief value.

b Included in Free, same class.

c Included in "Railroad bars, &c., of iron."

d Includes "Jute butts."

e Combined with "White lead," as "White and red lead."

f Quantity not stated.

No. 107.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Soda, and salts of:										
Bicarbonato.....lbs.	19,816,541	12,814,155	20,044,728	11,979,486	15,366,636	12,723,973	7,000,692	4,951,022	4,268,906	2,992,316
Carbonate, including sal soda										
and soda-ash.....lbs.	143,699,039	145,707,750	171,545,999	204,134,776	189,682,330	108,815,976	195,751,318	182,892,909	217,909,806	228,345,449
Cautic soda.....lbs.	14,753,452	21,887,879	27,598,904	28,682,474	29,444,943	34,714,497	85,779,181	31,043,539	35,994,865	35,395,323
Acetate, sulphate, phosphate,										
and all other salts of soda,										
not elsewhere specified (see										
Free of duty).....lbs.	32,798,730	37,278,876	24,595,520	494,486	1,693,470	894,715	635,935	1,023,827	997,351	363,367
Spices of all kinds; also, ginger										
(ground), pepper, and mustard,										
powders.....lbs.	19,982,576	15,102,130	23,335,336	15,525,110	22,156,873	14,798,001	17,126,263	14,885,736	12,622,313	15,811,320
Sugar and molasses (see Free of										
duty under Hawaiian reciprocity										
treaty):										
Brown sugar (see Free of duty										
under Hawaiian reciprocity										
treaty).....lbs.	1,229,229,260	1,100,400,114	1,136,155,985	1,404,124,969	1,457,894,338	1,594,395,894	1,035,795,828	1,414,254,063	1,596,702,324	1,475,480,094
Refined sugar.....lbs.	1,209,897	151,520	1,204,180	569,504	217,451	39,279	15,251	19,931	303,688	33,004
Molasses (see Free of duty										
under Hawaiian reciprocity										
treaty).....gals.	53,304,030	54,373,537	44,401,359	42,533,909	45,214,403	47,128,837	49,112,235	39,026,200	30,183,963	27,490,007
Melons, and straw of sugar-										
cane.....lbs.	17,294,314	34,161,935	87,113,535	112,670,829	51,673,375	104,933,236	101,768,336	79,702,878	39,451,037	31,520,907
Candy and confectionary.....lbs.	51,941	86,320	90,546	29,285	43,883	33,948	76,376	37,965	40,383	45,946
Sulphur, refined.....cwt.	5465,480	5607,730	5645,720	2,117	2,027	1,709	335	2,375	39,039	3,033
Tea.....lbs.	43,754,354	47,408,431	51,364,919	63,811,003	63,811,003	120	0	0	0	0

# REPORTS.

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Tin, and manufactures of:	70, 337	73, 355	114, 564	114, 556	11, 088	1, 511, 776	1, 702, 360	1, 770, 081	1, 987, 578	2, 185, 906
In bars, blocks, or pigs.....cwt.	1, 621, 609	1, 347, 614	1, 595, 002	1, 754, 067	1, 719, 080	1, 511, 776	1, 702, 360	1, 770, 081	1, 987, 578	2, 185, 906
In plates.....cwt.										
Tobacco, and manufactures of:										
Leaf.....lbs.	5, 901, 863	6, 256, 540	3, 394, 980	9, 562, 398	11, 022, 400	9, 600, 011	6, 769, 458	7, 362, 974	7, 551, 533	7, 940, 831
Cigars.....lbs.	432, 183	593, 522	789, 002	880, 052	974, 872	897, 524	894, 078	653, 058	539, 534	632, 965
Wine, spirits, and cordials:										
Spirits and cordials in casks, proof gallons.....	1, 655, 983	1, 687, 226	2, 314, 063	2, 198, 129	2, 056, 067	1, 893, 749	1, 645, 057	1, 837, 872	1, 880, 143	1, 114, 260
Spirits and cordials, in bottles.....dos.	19, 427	45, 858	84, 591	121, 622	137, 526	112, 890	104, 114	83, 113	93, 533	84, 962
Wine, in casks.....galls.	6, 668, 682	9, 087, 159	9, 553, 155	9, 494, 157	9, 836, 442	7, 839, 837	6, 731, 563	4, 436, 016	4, 192, 630	3, 694, 157
Wine, in bottles.....dos	323, 228	520, 622	494, 570	430, 091	455, 260	419, 422	401, 849	364, 946	309, 995	286, 172
Wood, and manufactures of:										
Boards, deals, plank, joists, and scantling.....M. ft.	d.	d.	725, 994	714, 731	818, 302	568, 306	368, 786	333, 968	316, 271	327, 268
Shingles.....M.	d.	d.	d.	102, 904	108, 448	106, 245	83, 110	26, 279	34, 190	47, 588
Wool, sheep's, and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, and manufactures of:										
Unmanufactured.....lbs.	39, 275, 926	49, 393, 199	63, 055, 093	122, 264, 499	85, 404, 049	42, 990, 541	54, 901, 769	44, 649, 886	43, 171, 192	43, 449, 079
Woollen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks.....lbs.	532, 233	512, 782	1, 277, 495	2, 719, 246	1, 969, 139	1, 738, 677	1, 387, 781	243, 537	168, 995	95, 886
Carpets.....sq. yds.	2, 812, 811	3, 729, 904	4, 775, 765	6, 072, 247	3, 915, 797	3, 129, 496	2, 914, 768	1, 118, 736	538, 539	278, 262
Dress goods.....sq. yds.	64, 379, 951	61, 362, 034	75, 361, 713	72, 079, 810	65, 121, 095	72, 933, 799	71, 299, 121	54, 388, 625	49, 650, 114	49, 589, 339
Zinc, spelter, or tutenague, and manufactures of:										
In blocks or pigs.....lbs.	13, 751, 164	8, 425, 461	11, 380, 537	12, 693, 411	6, 336, 736	2, 254, 902	2, 057, 571	505, 798	1, 273, 301	1, 310, 869
In sheets.....lbs.	9, 747, 180	11, 548, 359	7, 164, 035	14, 289, 107	9, 453, 073	4, 431, 783	7, 233, 894	4, 731, 722	1, 266, 387	1, 247, 397

d Quantity not stated.

e Included in Free, same class.

f Includes "Sulphur or brimstone, crude."

g Includes "Soda, nitrate of."

No. 108.—VALUES OF the PRINCIPAL and other DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED from the UNITED STATES during the TEN YEARS, from 1869 to 1878, inclusive. (Mixed gold and currency values.)

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>a.</i> Acids.....		134,659	57,780	71,169	68,889	68,423	58,065	50,300	74,960	48,624
Agricultural implements:										
Fanning-mills.....		2,287	1,390	470	2,144	2,645	14,268	2,949	10,554	2,066
Horse-powers.....		4,316	10,167	3,300	11,252	30,685	17,271	32,284	24,267	19,872
Mowers and reapers.....		65,533	354,263	714,016	1,243,983	1,797,130	1,593,509	1,225,985	765,249	1,018,916
Plows and cultivators.....		143,527	189,014	211,406	444,163	298,208	128,747	148,487	139,285	154,877
All other, not elsewhere specified.....		852,863	506,112	613,321	884,422	1,023,090	876,583	948,794	886,538	1,379,467
Total agricultural implements.....	1,037,530	1,068,476	1,070,946	1,547,413	2,585,914	3,089,753	2,625,372	2,265,449	1,815,873	2,875,198
Animals, living:										
Hogs.....		189,763	61,390	543,153	787,402	1,625,837	739,215	670,042	699,180	267,259
Horned cattle.....		489,867	403,491	565,719	695,957	1,150,857	1,103,065	1,110,703	1,583,080	3,894,818
Horses.....		177,479	173,273	268,475	255,865	169,303	242,031	224,964	301,134	798,722
Mules.....	917,046	140,350	245,827	294,402	172,172	174,125	354,828	224,860	478,434	501,513
Sheep.....		95,163	86,868	79,592	107,698	159,785	183,898	171,101	234,480	833,499
All other, and fowls.....		2,277	23,735	17,375	14,853	39,531	47,448	24,617	18,895	48,841
Total animals, living.....	917,046	1,045,089	1,019,604	1,773,716	2,033,447	3,310,388	2,672,505	2,436,287	3,325,203	5,844,653
Amber, pot and pearl.....	249,339	168,731	103,249	108,474	88,562	116,766	115,623	75,597	53,170	38,389
Bark for tanning.....		216,488	94,196	166,501	168,989	160,670	183,938	222,276	67,176	111,835
Beer, ale, porter, and cider:										
In bottles.....		2,250	4,077	5,340	7,712	6,245	7,000	13,007	51,077	108,279
In casks.....		23,759	34,301	27,839	38,743	33,367	16,604	29,637	40,188	33,918
Bells, and bell and bronze metal.....		4,833	4,621	7,915	7,687	8,433	16,664	13,941	12,366	12,079

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

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Milliard tables and apparatus .....	14, 064	35, 803	25, 719	32, 241	25, 467	44, 700	57, 997	51, 590	33, 903	14, 968
Bid-king .....	56, 071	81, 519	76, 813	84, 407	108, 146	67, 987	100, 156	91, 401	101, 886	105, 434
Bones and bone-dust .....	38, 118	75, 563	55, 629	104, 567	167, 135	108, 440	132, 246	96, 159	121, 463	78, 989
Bone-black, ivory-black, and lamp-black .....	6.....	32, 437	25, 060	46, 147	85, 307	53, 121	74, 643	29, 271	22, 876	80, 740
Books pamphlets, maps, and other publications .....	4383, 890	341, 060	334, 312	465, 153	893, 228	534, 330	580, 063	512, 175	634, 945	568, 355
Brass, and manufactures of .....	40, 063	169, 997	210, 816	439, 469	494, 375	503, 531	1, 000, 629	254, 974	327, 517	589, 461
Bread and breadstuffs:										
Barley .....	44, 290	140, 512	200, 625	63, 407	323, 187	210, 733	61, 408	210, 536	708, 541	2, 505, 736
Bread and biscuit .....	633, 506	561, 046	760, 697	623, 841	690, 332	676, 197	610, 092	632, 580	624, 034	730, 317
Indian corn .....	6, 820, 719	1, 287, 875	7, 458, 997	23, 984, 365	23, 794, 964	24, 769, 951	24, 456, 987	33, 265, 280	41, 621, 245	43, 030, 358
Indian corn-meal .....	1, 656, 273	935, 876	951, 880	1, 214, 999	1, 474, 827	1, 629, 399	1, 290, 533	1, 305, 027	1, 511, 152	1, 336, 137
Oats .....	308, 678	76, 528	83, 080	135, 129	290, 575	333, 762	290, 537	588, 583	1, 150, 866	1, 277, 920
Rye .....	55, 957	178, 275	44, 678	703, 929	469, 547	1, 568, 362	204, 560	490, 033	1, 822, 765	3, 051, 739
Rye-flour .....	82, 249	38, 458	34, 135	34, 401	48, 129	388, 313	54, 964	39, 054	39, 872	30, 775
Wheat .....	24, 898, 259	47, 171, 239	45, 143, 424	38, 915, 060	51, 452, 354	101, 421, 459	59, 607, 863	68, 392, 899	47, 185, 562	96, 872, 016
Wheat-flour .....	13, 813, 865	21, 169, 593	24, 093, 184	17, 965, 664	19, 331, 664	29, 238, 094	23, 712, 440	24, 433, 470	21, 663, 947	25, 095, 721
Other small grain and pulae .....	776, 270	384, 196	357, 893	479, 449	394, 890	670, 146	804, 193	1, 134, 515	876, 965	1, 077, 433
Maisena, farina, and all other preparations of breadstuffs used as food .....	189, 063	237, 843	362, 704	470, 009	424, 552	322, 443	364, 768	707, 478	650, 296	1, 709, 639
Total bread and breadstuffs .....	53, 724, 154	72, 250, 933	79, 891, 187	84, 598, 273	96, 743, 151	161, 196, 864	111, 453, 265	131, 181, 555	117, 906, 476	181, 777, 841
Bricks .....	6.....	25, 091	9, 379	14, 305	10, 632	11, 290	12, 120	18, 085	25, 571	254, 446
Brooms and brushes of all kinds .....	129, 455	154, 419	215, 131	164, 333	186, 819	175, 593	146, 988	193, 914	172, 000	144, 037
Candles, tallow and other .....	432, 793	374, 665	343, 368	341, 210	301, 292	302, 277	236, 676	229, 311	234, 408	218, 985
Carriages, carts, and parts of .....	404, 798	444, 931	394, 810	397, 818	506, 827	541, 934	670, 575	734, 624	868, 013	979, 003
Cars, railroad, passenger, and freight .....	399, 032	531, 611	470, 322	1, 022, 181	1, 145, 067	1, 151, 898	510, 861	413, 339	538, 997	532, 840
Clothes, and parts of .....	530, 871	564, 673	652, 155	679, 163	868, 898	1, 007, 507	1, 222, 914	967, 591	1, 026, 586	994, 003
Coffee, cocoa, and spices, including ginger, pepper, and mustard .....	98, 072	109, 655	75, 153	24, 404	31, 791	20, 337	24, 337	35, 239	41, 264	60, 770

e Included in "Lime and cement."

c Included in "All other manufactured articles."

a Included in "Drugs, chemicals, &amp;c."

d Includes "Engravings."

b Included in "All other unmanufactured articles."



No. 108.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1849.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Coal:										
Bituminous .....	1,553, 116	566, 223	564, 067	568, 264	1, 084, 258	1, 567, 066	888, 943	856, 711	1, 084, 711	1, 368, 624
Other .....		800, 125	805, 109	1, 374, 843	1, 827, 623	2, 234, 084	1, 791, 688	1, 800, 494	1, 802, 861	1, 004, 848
Combs .....	a	9, 666	7, 848	7, 350	8, 244	7, 535	25, 573	4, 185	8, 000	15, 258
Copper, and manufactures of:										
Ore .....	287, 424	537, 505	797, 213	101, 722	176, 266	110, 450	728, 578	84, 471	108, 451	160, 029
Pigs, bars, sheets, and old ..	293, 982	365, 815	133, 020	64, 844	10, 428	123, 457	1, 042, 898	3, 098, 366	2, 715, 213	2, 102, 466
All other manufactures of ..	121, 342	118, 926	55, 168	121, 139	78, 298	233, 301	43, 152	343, 544	186, 730	217, 446
Cordage, rope, and twine of all kinds, not elsewhere specified..	424, 795	251, 343	331, 779	362, 343	417, 044	242, 923	391, 165	271, 090	323, 888	338, 004
Cotton, and manufactures of:										
See island .....	2, 374, 892	2, 004, 438	1, 437, 539	1, 410, 368	2, 350, 687	2, 114, 124	1, 538, 760	941, 808	1, 084, 509	1, 616, 214
Other, unmanufactured .....	160, 266, 180	224, 121, 191	216, 889, 570	179, 274, 292	224, 892, 393	209, 109, 459	188, 090, 856	191, 717, 450	170, 083, 999	178, 415, 270
Total raw cotton .....	162, 683, 052	227, 027, 024	218, 327, 109	180, 694, 566	227, 243, 080	211, 222, 580	190, 638, 625	192, 635, 262	171, 118, 508	180, 081, 464
Colored .....	b	1, 065, 469	724, 841	456, 996	504, 913	663, 781	393, 041	1, 455, 463	2, 464, 121	2, 969, 310
Uncolored .....	b	1, 345, 968	1, 776, 604	1, 317, 719	1, 655, 116	1, 681, 390	2, 313, 270	5, 314, 798	6, 427, 226	7, 083, 488
All other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .....		1, 405, 825	1, 054, 801	527, 613	695, 500	745, 850	819, 551	962, 778	1, 314, 480	1, 425, 267
Total manufactures of cotton..		3, 757, 253	3, 553, 266	2, 304, 330	2, 947, 526	3, 065, 540	4, 071, 882	7, 732, 973	10, 284, 843	11, 438, 600
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines, not elsewhere specified .....										
Dye-stuffs .....	1, 804, 889	1, 257, 625	1, 616, 450	1, 783, 680	2, 348, 730	2, 252, 523	2, 403, 125	2, 471, 195	1, 979, 967	2, 303, 253
Earthen, stone, and china ware..	19, 213	1, 002, 688	665, 115	975, 571	718, 104	473, 139	522, 197	809, 708	626, 209	537, 281
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified .....		40, 949	87, 383	43, 941	53, 909	59, 494	92, 253	73, 846	87, 355	98, 025
		114, 137	159, 081	310, 221	348, 514	303, 545	366, 485	298, 559	384, 310	719, 117

Fruit :		70, 387	70, 026	190, 560	272, 028	294, 880	238, 163	67, 915	920, 292	280, 085
G	Apples, dried .....	230, 013	186, 088	186, 848	819, 064	204, 312	722, 247	221, 764	984, 112	386, 281
	Other fruits, green, ripe, or									
	dried .....	151, 367	138, 355	164, 541	292, 985	211, 308	280, 632	210, 177	268, 292	280, 310
	Preserved, in cans or other- wise .....	81, 735	185, 283	250, 420	318, 678	283, 649	315, 861	327, 422	762, 344	435, 450
Total fruits .....		542, 592	549, 357	804, 460	1, 703, 305	904, 162	1, 634, 003	827, 278	2, 987, 030	1, 378, 106
H	Furs and fur-skins .....	1, 941, 136	3, 343, 005	3, 843, 005	3, 725, 550	3, 324, 365	4, 896, 424	4, 898, 868	3, 788, 892	2, 618, 100
	Gas-fixtures and chandeliers .....	21, 611	45, 214	49, 284	58, 323	28, 817	63, 390	37, 963	28, 809	59, 220
	Ginseng .....	455, 097	119, 385	341, 616	341, 144	448, 760	668, 926	644, 964	582, 268	497, 247
	Glass and glass-ware .....	530, 654	466, 447	547, 112	637, 562	631, 827	691, 310	628, 121	658, 061	869, 632
	Glue .....	5, 621	12, 316	17, 868	8, 754	12, 939	22, 745	5, 798	16, 060	31, 247
Gold and silver :										
H	Gold bullion .....	15, 812, 108	9, 089, 959	7, 986, 145	8, 810, 175	3, 878, 548	2, 233, 775	1, 888, 896	1, 084, 536	205, 319
	Gold coin .....	12, 798, 501	55, 491, 719	40, 391, 397	35, 691, 863	28, 793, 948	59, 369, 770	27, 542, 861	21, 274, 565	6, 427, 251
	Silver bullion .....	11, 748, 864	17, 285, 916	22, 729, 657	27, 759, 066	22, 498, 782	17, 197, 914	15, 240, 314	11, 482, 894	15, 065, 045
	Silver coin .....	3, 554, 329	2, 535, 765	1, 691, 061	1, 674, 442	4, 555, 418	5, 115, 670	5, 366, 590	9, 292, 743	5, 394, 270
Total gold and silver coin and bullion .....		43, 883, 892	84, 403, 359	72, 798, 240	73, 905, 546	59, 699, 686	83, 857, 129	50, 088, 691	43, 134, 738	27, 061, 885
Hair :										
H	Unmanufactured .....	205, 143	301, 095	348, 364	324, 663	394, 056	429, 598	310, 761	338, 487	361, 348
	Manufactures of .....	4, 863	31, 079	25, 893	46, 795	33, 267	19, 278	6, 254	9, 896	30, 283
	Hats, caps, and bonnets :									
	Of wool, fur, and silk .....	149, 216	160, 921	188, 574	168, 244	151, 085	198, 051	198, 618	262, 271	262, 251
H	Of palm-leaf, straw, &c. ....	45, 299	54, 392	32, 894	86, 855	48, 829	66, 425	48, 787	43, 599	46, 838
	Hay .....	117, 137	104, 261	125, 714	110, 880	111, 872	110, 225	134, 017	116, 996	141, 840
	Hemp, and manufactures of :									
	Unmanufactured .....	45, 299	5, 776	7, 103	9, 121	8, 901	21, 856	8, 318	12, 182	18, 210
H	Cables and cordage .....	218, 496	190, 946	195, 901	275, 100	272, 612	171, 196	147, 009	175, 750	146, 043
	All other manufactures of .....	67, 035	85, 066	114, 899	170, 725	881, 746	706, 300	787, 042	685, 625	1, 056, 709
a Included in "All other manufactured articles."										
b Included in "All other manufactures of cotton."										
c Included in "All other manufactures of articles."										

e Included in "All other unmanufactured articles."

b Included in "All other manufactures of cotton."

a Included in "All other manufactured articles."

## No. 108.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hides and skins, other than fur ..	252,491	365,212	700,604	1,445,178	3,005,023	2,560,362	4,729,725	2,905,921	2,480,427	1,286,940
Hops .....	1,627,248	2,515,734	316,288	408,305	272,403	27,973	1,286,501	1,384,521	2,305,855	2,152,873
Ice .....	279,028	267,702	218,829	220,676	188,065	198,013	208,249	176,561	214,064	227,228
India-rubber and gutta-percha manufactures :										
Boots and shoes .....	170,527	22,063	25,487	49,448	23,069	33,282	32,515	19,471	27,445	29,804
All other manufactures .....		163,781	137,877	191,680	190,829	192,998	181,444	198,345	192,037	275,963
Iron and steel :										
Pig .....	4,112	50,127	111,053	90,331	140,063	414,728	480,362	181,061	89,029	140,148
Bar .....	13,088	26,024	16,754	4,532	32,767	173,168	392,420	607,921	194,775	133,373
Boiler-plate .....	a.....	3,969	3,096	8,047	4,569	13,440	12,674	5,370	14,205	11,513
Railroad bars or rails .....	18,065	65,081	17,445	7,167	104,054	25,856	101,557	57,109	243,811	824,866
Sheet, band, and hoop .....	a.....	3,824	4,810	13,030	6,065	11,082	10,058	5,001	21,518	13,036
Castings, not elsewhere specified .....	25,229	74,537	105,044	128,017	153,234	226,288	374,356	268,322	218,279	275,780
Car-wheels .....	a.....	43,753	42,791	99,826	137,458	189,809	122,088	132,830	122,039	66,628
Stoves, and parts of .....	a.....	102,338	72,132	92,337	115,792	102,398	137,829	128,660	113,321	140,824
Steam-engines, locomotive .....	a.....	341,794	538,746	953,881	952,655	1,147,306	998,639	561,559	568,802	1,016,974
Steam-engines, stationary .....	a.....	74,067	55,720	118,312	111,507	74,749	65,565	74,361	54,038	120,272
Boilers for steam-engines, when separate from the engines .....	b.....	21,647	54,532	178,520	232,546	127,992	119,316	103,429	70,018	109,703
Machinery, not elsewhere specified .....	2,943,165	1,913,384	1,515,843	2,499,744	3,120,964	3,367,909	3,973,906	2,709,439	2,868,863	2,940,908
Nails and spikes .....	290,380	265,951	259,324	241,429	358,990	410,850	481,177	381,286	319,584	287,781
All other manufactures of iron .....	2,030,475	2,402,052	2,020,271	2,398,210	3,262,170	3,303,499	3,725,945	3,019,860	3,361,767	3,090,090

### DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

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[illegible]

**d Includes "Bricks."**

**Exclusive of "Junk."**

d in "Machinery," &c.

**It specified."**

### Manufactures of iron and steel

**a Included in**

No. 108.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Marble and stone:	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Rough .....	62, 266	42, 227	135, 672	156, 976	96, 735	129, 669	125, 968	95, 490	131, 716	142, 661
Manufactures of .....	87, 135	138, 046	187, 613	165, 311	189, 795	168, 977	254, 356	236, 255	917, 837	597, 356
Matches .....	100, 672	172, 701	183, 829	210, 915	194, 332	176, 471	147, 770	153, 680	173, 812	143, 219
Mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments .....	2, 075	8, 781	13, 101	24, 835	48, 128	64, 433	72, 851	47, 744	48, 848	27, 929
Musical instruments:										
Organs, melodeons, &c .....		101, 557	95, 069	197, 961	215, 098	292, 151	363, 132	532, 949	573, 964	438, 064
Piano-fortes .....		144, 601	189, 010	185, 220	208, 616	228, 166	261, 623	276, 594	330, 156	303, 018
All other .....		21, 242	9, 404	18, 013	37, 163	32, 010	4, 232	6, 390	12, 659	14, 795
Total musical instruments .....	206, 826	267, 400	294, 092	401, 194	461, 477	550, 327	628, 967	815, 933	921, 679	756, 477
Naval stores:										
Resin and turpentine .....	2, 020, 519	1, 776, 625	1, 600, 651	3, 256, 854	3, 631, 996	3, 046, 431	2, 774, 419	2, 188, 623	2, 394, 378	2, 329, 319
Tar and pitch .....	195, 025	143, 460	93, 884	131, 010	177, 135	238, 779	127, 206	164, 647	160, 410	186, 094
Oil-cake .....	4, 493, 106	3, 419, 288	4, 160, 021	3, 906, 368	3, 611, 562	4, 099, 360	5, 138, 300	5, 774, 585	4, 818, 145	5, 096, 163
Oils:										
Mineral, crude (including all natural oils without regard to gravity) .....	2, 994, 404	2, 237, 292	1, 971, 847	2, 307, 111	3, 010, 050	2, 099, 696	1, 406, 018	2, 220, 268	3, 756, 729	2, 604, 018
Naphtha, benzine, gasoline, &c .....	445, 770	564, 864	740, 797	932, 190	1, 487, 439	1, 039, 622	1, 141, 440	1, 442, 811	1, 818, 692	1, 411, 812
Illuminating .....	27, 636, 137	29, 864, 193	34, 138, 730	30, 560, 108	37, 195, 795	37, 560, 955	27, 080, 361	28, 755, 696	55, 401, 132	41, 513, 676
Lubricating (heavy paraffine, &c.) .....	51, 122	2, 011	22, 660	211, 287	277, 966	404, 243	313, 640	303, 683	407, 540	639, 381
Total refined mineral .....	28, 133, 029	30, 431, 084	34, 908, 193	31, 799, 555	36, 961, 140	36, 063, 920	28, 485, 447	30, 562, 312	57, 715, 354	43, 564, 909



No. 108.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Printing presses and type .....	a 64, 544	126, 132	127, 110	126, 714	162, 900	163, 839	164, 564	119, 749	159, 746	171, 063
Provisions:										
Bacon and hams .....	7, 482, 060	6, 123, 113	8, 126, 683	21, 126, 592	35, 022, 137	33, 383, 908	28, 612, 613	39, 064, 456	49, 612, 412	51, 752, 068
Beef, fresh .....	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
Beef, salted or cured .....	2, 430, 357	1, 939, 778	3, 825, 666	1, 870, 826	2, 447, 431	2, 956, 676	4, 197, 956	3, 186, 304	4, 552, 523	5, 009, 856
Butter .....	484, 094	592, 229	853, 096	1, 498, 812	952, 919	1, 092, 381	1, 506, 996	1, 109, 496	2, 950, 952	2, 973, 234
Cheese .....	6, 437, 866	8, 881, 824	8, 752, 990	7, 752, 918	10, 488, 010	11, 898, 965	13, 659, 603	12, 270, 063	4, 424, 616	3, 931, 822
Condensed milk .....	81, 758	140, 089	91, 624	86, 808	94, 385	79, 018	123, 565	118, 549	12, 700, 627	14, 103, 529
Eggs .....	4, 055	322	1, 428	1, 048	4, 169	5, 239	8, 743	8, 300	123, 801	129, 284
Fish, dried or smoked .....	398, 825	579, 334	592, 598	588, 194	569, 151	612, 589	710, 121	900, 306	8, 429	14, 880
Fish, fresh .....	65, 348	69, 131	39, 983	67, 832	64, 577	56, 974	68, 448	80, 879	791, 785	766, 154
Fish, pickled .....	213, 455	253, 211	228, 369	209, 077	109, 201	226, 041	359, 069	417, 281	114, 338	84, 278
Fish, other cured .....	247, 943	344, 117	440, 412	635, 533	677, 171	1, 128, 208	1, 855, 550	2, 102, 522	486, 738	416, 162
Lard .....	7, 443, 948	5, 933, 397	10, 563, 020	20, 177, 019	21, 245, 815	19, 308, 019	22, 900, 522	22, 429, 485	2, 486, 225	3, 196, 896
Meats, preserved .....	181, 140	313, 757	208, 362	697, 067	575, 407	848, 246	735, 112	998, 052	25, 562, 065	30, 014, 254
Mutton, fresh .....									3, 989, 977	5, 102, 625
Oysters .....	89, 266	134, 804	168, 122	173, 711	243, 723	223, 733	170, 277	214, 186	36, 440	9, 272
Pickles and sauces .....	c	15, 775	15, 887	20, 876	11, 097	20, 764	18, 865	19, 066	290, 620	398, 061
Pork .....	3, 422, 928	3, 253, 137	4, 302, 320	4, 122, 308	5, 007, 035	5, 808, 712	5, 671, 495	5, 744, 022	45, 361	19, 067
Onions .....	d	98, 909	79, 114	78, 988	53, 616	52, 037	51, 259	54, 015	6, 296, 414	4, 918, 657
Potatoes .....	451, 435	412, 468	482, 815	482, 648	498, 291	471, 332	522, 182	431, 448	44, 522	44, 522
Other vegetables .....									533, 167	541, 563
Vegetables, prepared or pre- served .....	220, 578	52, 115	102, 747	79, 645	101, 593	109, 662	137, 866	119, 386	90, 536	79, 374
Total provisions .....		37, 889	22, 013	26, 168	20, 953	46, 396	32, 050	13, 896	20, 962	50, 135
	29, 655, 056	29, 175, 539	38, 845, 219	69, 690, 670	78, 197, 241	78, 328, 990	91, 343, 401	89, 981, 747	114, 901, 749	123, 566, 823

Quicksilver .....	511, 918	712, 845	691, 037	928, 021	680, 631	1, 075, 790	1, 740, 203	1, 707, 206	1, 230, 004
Rags: Cotton and linen .....	27, 615	110	.....	442	14, 435	22, 007	5, 075	5, 719	12, 425
Woolen .....	3, 835	.....	.....	507	880	63, 358	28, 374	1, 140	.....
Rice .....	127, 655	22, 502	28, 768	19, 740	27, 075	16, 831	80, 918	78, 112	39, 963
Salt .....	119, 582	47, 115	19, 978	43, 777	14, 701	16, 273	18, 378	20, 183	24, 908
Scales and balances .....	116, 965	118, 903	135, 732	202, 888	139, 607	144, 600	154, 931	159, 231	215, 656
Seed: Cotton .....	g	20, 386	72, 212	45, 496	63, 567	63, 128	66, 905	130, 062	179, 802
Flaxseed or linseed .....	9, 821	721	1, 867	1, 345	900	137	257	8	437
Clover, timothy, garden, and all other .....	44, 615	98, 358	2, 336, 262	3, 765, 025	1, 114, 231	1, 227, 750	1, 348, 750	3, 408, 685	2, 085, 887
Total seeds .....	54, 436	98, 478	2, 366, 359	3, 839, 104	1, 161, 002	1, 291, 015	1, 418, 612	3, 533, 755	2, 265, 926
Sewing-machines, and parts of .....	2, 051, 531	2, 233, 326	1, 898, 864	2, 436, 085	2, 150, 720	1, 797, 929	1, 700, 798	1, 652, 487	1, 661, 715
Soap: Perfumed, and all toilet .....	511, 984	4, 637	16, 954	8, 436	10, 561	16, 233	11, 007	11, 549	36, 272
Other .....	622, 715	576, 026	600, 527	657, 297	651, 282	677, 258	673, 732	627, 403	621, 867
Spermaceti .....	88, 706	27, 172	42, 170	56, 996	55, 815	61, 725	35, 915	41, 027	58, 302
Spirits, distilled:									
From grain .....	86, 908	47, 218	63, 601	45, 278	359, 646	982, 287	93, 666	489, 174	864, 162
From molasses .....	638, 495	653, 085	376, 957	517, 556	469, 622	168, 510	457, 259	285, 979	272, 457
From other materials .....	70, 690	25, 118	6, 988	28, 965	23, 371	13, 819	766	5, 311	12, 053
Total distilled spirits .....	796, 093	725, 421	452, 546	591, 499	852, 639	1, 164, 616	551, 691	790, 464	1, 149, 272
Spirits of turpentine .....	1, 444, 968	1, 357, 302	1, 008, 598	2, 521, 357	2, 667, 396	1, 924, 544	1, 672, 068	2, 274, 639	2, 333, 569
Starch .....	162, 028	107, 187	115, 698	165, 415	327, 940	442, 682	524, 956	454, 282	605, 521
Steam and other fire-engines and apparatus .....	h	3, 838	40, 025	12, 243	12, 688	21, 294	19, 854	61, 535	35, 862
Sugar and molasses:									
Sugar, brown .....	2, 111	1, 403	2, 453	2, 170	19, 647	16, 172	2, 354	6, 618	4, 506
Sugar, refined .....	472, 311	555, 482	500, 986	561, 455	1, 142, 824	1, 041, 162	5, 552, 587	4, 586, 098	4, 508, 148
Molasses .....	133, 430	89, 912	693, 806	603, 120	611, 064	569, 972	1, 135, 995	594, 547	365, 753
Candy and confectionery .....	5, 583	14, 729	20, 969	22, 468	27, 873	30, 593	32, 245	37, 636	41, 687
Total sugar and molasses .....	613, 444	661, 526	1, 218, 214	1, 189, 223	1, 801, 428	1, 687, 869	6, 745, 771	5, 225, 499	4, 920, 094

g Included in "Clover, timothy, garden," &c.

h Included in "Machinery," &c.

d Included in "Vegetables," &c.

e Included in "Steel, other manufactures of."

f Included in "Cotton-seed oil."

a Includes "Printing material."

b Included in "Beef, salted," &c.

c Included in "All other manufactured articles."



## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

No. 108.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Tallow.....	Dollars. 2,362,630	Dollars. 3,814,861	Dollars. 3,025,035	Dollars. 6,973,189	Dollars. 7,068,471	Dollars. 8,135,320	Dollars. 5,692,203	Dollars. 6,734,378	Dollars. 7,883,616	Dollars. 6,695,377
Tin, and manufactures of.....	18,994	46,007	70,366	67,241	69,865	62,973	48,194	48,144	87,057	116,274
Tobacco, and manufactures of:										
Leaf.....	20,552,943	21,100,420	19,908,797	24,136,166	22,689,135	30,399,181	25,241,549	22,737,353	28,825,521	24,803,165
Cigars.....	15,519	9,584	53,043	6,648	7,764	24,473	17,072	23,407	38,161	46,170
Snuff.....	20,252	12,226	11,063	5,241	7,462	7,092	7,570	4,793	1,968	7,825
All other manufactures of.....	2,759,005	1,582,905	2,022,434	2,511,866	2,627,585	2,537,782	2,578,279	2,804,955	3,154,564	3,627,322
Total tobacco, and manu- factures of.....	23,347,719	22,705,225	21,995,957	26,659,921	25,331,946	32,963,528	27,844,470	25,570,538	32,020,214	28,494,482
Trunks and valises.....	32,988	75,389	118,034	156,915	186,746	171,383	113,386	133,591	181,082	140,477
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun- shades.....	.....	844	598	928	461	503	466	1,972	2,492	5,187
Varnish.....	17,802	46,985	79,292	78,043	80,618	96,018	80,767	54,906	61,178	93,052
Vessels sold to foreigners:										
Steamers.....	9,700	196,240	41,750	46,750	74,000	14,000	109,200	100,000	9,000	147,800
Sailing vessels.....	43,819	16,696	79,873	145,465	521,353	892,760	275,232	165,484	196,802	241,681
Vinegar.....	7,391	13,774	9,095	8,366	5,097	8,122	4,756	6,133	5,858	4,120
Watches, and parts of.....	.....	4,335	5,451	1,675	7,217	9,470	38,183	65,944	77,857	140,794
Wax, bees'.....	189,396	137,443	113,070	126,130	118,063	113,800	96,578	69,127	84,461	95,074
Wearing apparel.....	681,258	424,170	318,085	427,799	417,547	427,992	509,102	570,565	509,028	569,762
Whalebone.....	394,435	343,937	251,562	137,855	329,214	115,098	291,165	215,327	190,666	264,980
Wine.....	24,181	42,120	26,444	37,713	48,202	45,534	50,308	33,453	40,632	38,775
Wood, and manufactures of:										
Boards, clapboards, deals, planks, joints, and scant- ling.....	2,817,906	2,920,420	2,764,329	3,406,431	4,625,863	4,242,366	3,633,900	3,402,703	5,434,921	4,531,741

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

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Laths, palings, pickets, cur tain-sticks, broom-handles, shingles.....	24, 637	38, 296	6, 896	9, 358	10, 345	22, 362	22, 535	16, 501	16, 800	9, 233
Box-shooks.....	558, 008	374, 246	138, 813	113, 448	263, 277	63, 856	471, 942	105, 706	305, 201	142, 610
Other shooks, staves, and headings.....	5, 782, 414	4, 897, 733	4, 822, 705	5, 003, 551	6, 091, 771	6, 458, 391	5, 239, 329	4, 322, 252	3, 048, 739	3, 776, 106
Hogheads and barrels, empty c.....	1, 058, 221	277, 284	292, 561	277, 307	267, 185	335, 777	459, 085	349, 456	255, 911	159, 420
All other lumber.....	23, 347	369, 010	242, 474	427, 240	249, 872	164, 131	235, 084	321, 790	948, 410	520, 454
Firewood.....	341, 087	20, 725	19, 892	14, 097	16, 366	9, 279	8, 023	9, 029	9, 518	9, 469
Hop, hoop, telegraph, and other poles.....	529, 427	731, 239	534, 714	672, 893	1, 028, 584	556, 450	476, 312	413, 321	377, 137	352, 104
Logs, masts, spars, and other whole timber.....	322, 310	535, 632	244, 082	362, 537	707, 979	641, 361	572, 901	616, 197	499, 922	2, 692, 784
Timber, sawed and hewed.....	316, 311	1, 219, 074	1, 309, 094	2, 107, 676	2, 731, 635	4, 422, 160	2, 367, 842	3, 493, 352	3, 124, 412	114, 907
All other timber.....	1, 202, 466	103, 230	136, 403	99, 304	153, 802	205, 943	366, 975	138, 553	60, 059	1, 961, 522
Household furniture.....	287, 852	1, 245, 886	1, 110, 091	1, 493, 679	1, 727, 764	1, 862, 767	1, 711, 769	1, 574, 935	1, 700, 412	328, 839
Wooden-ware.....	1, 422, 799	258, 347	216, 908	196, 606	237, 097	240, 350	342, 815	342, 890	1, 714, 440	287, 861
All other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere speci- fied.....	15, 126, 459	832, 198	761, 187	1, 007, 598	1, 224, 584	1, 532, 060	1, 539, 701	1, 565, 002	18, 444, 037	16, 776, 411
Total wood, and manufac- tures of.....	152, 443	54, 928	8, 762	38, 434	17, 624	72, 169	62, 764	13, 845	26, 446	93, 358
Wool, and manufactures of: Wool, raw and fleece.....	d.....	1, 864	695	1, 342	2, 225	1, 396	747	6, 586	16, 377	10, 430
Carpets.....	163, 438	122, 295	237, 710	211, 327	207, 672	122, 703	153, 654	329, 893	275, 400	436, 554
All other manufactures of.....	315, 881	179, 087	247, 167	249, 103	227, 521	196, 268	217, 155	350, 234	318, 293	542, 342
Total wool, and manufac- tures of.....	65, 411	81, 487	48, 292	20, 880	2, 304	20, 037	20, 659	66, 259	34, 468	83, 831
Zinc, and manufactures of: Ore or oxide.....	10, 672	7, 823	5, 728	4, 656	3, 612	4, 245	11, 651	115, 122	216, 580	
Plates, sheets, pigs, or bars.....	a.....	b.....	c.....	d.....	e.....	f.....	g.....	h.....	i.....	j.....

c Included in "Wool, all other manufactures of."

b Included in "Jewelry," &amp;c.

d Included in "Wool, all other manufactures of."

No. 108.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
All articles not enumerated:										
All other unmanufactured articles .....	720, 867	424, 817	1, 089, 334	428, 425	335, 374	536, 184	752, 035	795, 450	792, 297	854, 231
All other manufactured articles .....	1, 721, 015	624, 334	1, 064, 445	1, 154, 176	1, 363, 557	1, 615, 479	1, 373, 894	1, 323, 721	2, 152, 769	2, 258, 061
Carried in cars and other land vehicles .....	<i>a</i> .....		5, 417, 394	6, 279, 157	7, 785, 075	5, 645, 285	4, 642, 392	4, 390, 825	4, 980, 870	5, 295, 768
Carried in American vessels .....	137, 833, 044	186, 240, 048	180, 624, 658	161, 322, 337	163, 110, 634	165, 998, 880	145, 063, 449	160, 562, 954	156, 030, 514	159, 772, 720
Carried in foreign vessels .....	276, 128, 071	312, 852, 095	376, 476, 600	381, 618, 224	478, 236, 854	521, 394, 909	493, 388, 926	480, 002, 627	515, 104, 208	557, 743, 827
Grand totals .....	413, 961, 115	499, 092, 143	562, 518, 651	549, 219, 718	649, 132, 563	693, 039, 054	643, 094, 767	644, 858, 406	676, 115, 592	722, 811, 815
Total value of merchandise (mixed gold and currency values) .....	371, 045, 149	455, 208, 341	478, 115, 292	476, 421, 478	575, 227, 017	633, 339, 368	559, 237, 638	594, 917, 715	632, 960, 854	695, 749, 930
Total value of coin and bullion .....	42, 915, 966	43, 883, 802	84, 403, 359	72, 798, 240	73, 905, 546	59, 699, 686	83, 857, 129	50, 038, 691	43, 134, 788	27, 061, 885
Gold value of merchandise .....	275, 169, 897	376, 616, 473	428, 398, 908	428, 487, 131	505, 033, 439	569, 433, 421	499, 284, 100	525, 552, 247	589, 070, 224	680, 709, 268

*a* Land transportation not separately shown.

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

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No. 109.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES during the TEN YEARS, from 1869 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—

## COMMODITIES.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Acids.....lbs.	a.....	977,434	1,082,989	1,714,928	1,780,423	1,904,362	1,683,814	1,609,884	2,397,503	1,591,584
Agricultural implements:										
Fanning-mills.....No.	a.....	33	35	19	72	63	110	126	157	126
Horse-powers.....No.	a.....	21	26	11	61	59	38	117	62	65
Mowers and reapers.....No.	a.....	537	3,342	6,084	9,728	16,139	14,580	12,127	7,578	10,496
Plows and cultivators.....No.	a.....	11,863	9,586	17,395	33,133	17,639	9,805	15,064	14,939	20,710
Animals, living:										
Hogs.....No.	a.....	12,063	8,770	56,110	99,720	153,581	64,979	68,044	65,107	29,284
Horned cattle.....No.	a.....	27,530	20,530	28,033	35,455	56,067	57,211	51,563	50,001	80,040
Horses.....No.	a.....	2,121	1,186	1,722	2,814	1,432	3,220	2,030	2,042	4,104
Mules.....No.	a.....	985	1,930	2,121	1,659	1,252	2,802	1,784	3,441	3,860
Sheep.....No.	a.....	39,570	45,465	35,218	66,717	124,248	124,416	110,312	179,017	183,985
Waxes, pot and pearl.....lbs.	a.....	2,316,877	1,474,954	1,413,901	1,007,753	1,502,626	1,726,624	1,309,861	949,845	679,882
Beer, ale, porter, and cider:										
In bottles.....doz	a.....	1,076	1,570	2,205	3,443	2,897	3,633	7,045	37,876	76,475
In casks.....galls.	a.....	66,467	105,213	77,639	103,009	99,135	61,661	99,310	144,244	119,579
Bones and bone-dust.....cwt.	a.....	45,928	35,572	61,899	100,185	47,868	71,376	40,432	70,720	47,429
Bone-black, ivory-black, and lamp-black.....lbs.	a.....	679,134	586,236	2,650,142	1,392,150	903,823	1,596,888	686,635	515,488	2,738,784
Bread and breadstuffs:										
Barley.....bush.	59,077	255,490	340,063	86,891	482,410	320,399	91,118	317,781	1,186,129	3,921,501
Bread and blacuit.....lbs.	9,094,065	10,158,510	13,801,624	10,548,879	11,700,767	11,142,439	11,729,460	12,066,469	11,872,932	14,392,231
Indian corn.....bush.	7,047,197	1,392,115	9,826,309	34,491,650	38,541,630	34,434,606	28,558,429	49,493,572	70,860,983	85,461,098
Indian corn-meal.....bbls.	309,867	187,093	212,641	308,840	403,111	387,807	291,654	354,240	447,907	432,753
Oats.....bush.	481,871	121,517	147,572	262,975	714,072	812,873	504,770	1,466,228	2,854,128	3,715,479
Rye.....bush.	49,501	157,606	49,674	794,967	562,021	1,564,464	207,100	543,841	2,189,322	4,207,912

a Quantity not stated.

## No. 109.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Bread and breadstuffs—Cont'd.										
Rye-flour.....bbls.	7, 228	6, 974	6, 250	6, 287	8, 288	59, 829	9, 983	7, 533	7, 589	6, 982
Wheat.....bush.	17, 557, 836	36, 584, 115	34, 310, 906	26, 423, 080	39, 204, 285	71, 039, 928	53, 047, 177	55, 073, 122	40, 325, 011	72, 404, 961
Wheat-flour.....bbls.	2, 431, 873	3, 463, 333	3, 653, 841	2, 514, 535	2, 582, 086	4, 094, 094	3, 973, 128	3, 895, 512	3, 343, 065	3, 947, 333
Bricks.....M.	a.	2, 258	898	1, 705	1, 219	1, 347	1, 451	2, 336	3, 363	41, 822
Candles, tallow and other.....lbs.	2, 535, 000	2, 277, 955	2, 321, 959	2, 299, 840	1, 998, 557	1, 995, 092	1, 605, 332	1, 513, 475	1, 616, 163	1, 587, 205
Cars, railroad, passenger and freight.....No	a.	420	611	701	1, 148	1, 083	394	443	599	657
Coal:										
Anthracite.....tons.	283, 783	121, 068	134, 575	259, 567	342, 180	401, 912	316, 157	337, 934	418, 791	318, 477
Other.....tons.		106, 820	133, 380	141, 311	242, 453	361, 490	293, 189	250, 144	321, 665	340, 661
Copper, and manufactures of:										
Ore.....cwt	121, 418	2, 150, 189	6, 097, 828	35, 564	45, 252	13, 326	51, 305	15, 304	21, 433	32, 947
Pigs, bars, sheets, and old lbs.	1, 134, 360	2, 214, 658	581, 560	297, 868	38, 958	503, 160	5, 123, 470	14, 304, 100	13, 461, 553	11, 297, 876
Cordage, rope, and twine of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....lbs.	2, 335, 536	1, 222, 314	2, 130, 517	2, 116, 029	2, 625, 529	1, 604, 332	3, 035, 241	2, 126, 524	2, 564, 870	3, 411, 413
Cotton, and manufactures of:										
Sea Island.....lbs.	2, 785, 244	5, 409, 780	3, 212, 988	2, 709, 106	5, 693, 909	6, 426, 524	4, 439, 120	2, 644, 791	3, 394, 724	6, 325, 147
Other, unmanufactured.....lbs.	641, 542, 677	953, 145, 743	1, 459, 715, 036	930, 828, 367	1, 194, 360, 621	1, 352, 175, 779	1, 255, 979, 763	1, 498, 780, 543	1, 441, 974, 406	1, 601, 208, 364
Total.....lbs.	644, 327, 921	958, 559, 523	1, 462, 928, 074	933, 537, 413	1, 200, 063, 530	1, 358, 602, 303	1, 280, 418, 903	1, 491, 405, 334	1, 445, 369, 130	1, 607, 533, 511
Bales of.....No.	a.	2, 085, 323	3, 167, 264	2, 009, 427	2, 609, 254	2, 903, 075	2, 714, 893	3, 214, 632	3, 120, 472	3, 391, 705
Colored.....yds.	a.	6, 064, 715	5, 083, 923	2, 844, 888	3, 585, 629	4, 625, 180	7, 590, 723	10, 498, 214	29, 601, 304	37, 795, 313
Uncolored.....yds.	a.	8, 276, 384	14, 882, 931	8, 859, 191	10, 187, 145	13, 247, 142	21, 224, 020	59, 319, 267	76, 769, 147	88, 528, 192
Fruits:										
Apples, dried.....lbs.	a.	836, 110	1, 150, 122	2, 644, 592	4, 498, 186	4, 234, 736	4, 053, 696	713, 840	14, 318, 052	4, 188, 173
Apples, green or ripe.....bush.	a.	104, 931	134, 963	100, 397	694, 576	129, 502	759, 574	177, 208	1, 146, 029	276, 477

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

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	474,310	114,221	401,200	320,141	400,019	407,447	550,024	440,400	421,705
Cinching.....lbs.	22,124	91,110	83,717	42,000	71,004	131,244	24,298	81,045	250,953
Citrus.....lbs.	6,723	4,581	5,200	4,557	4,889	7,182	7,528	7,287	9,514
Hay.....tons.									
Hemp, and manufactures of:									
Hemp, unmanufactured, owt	4,240	573	501	978	1,100	2,140	870	1,407	2,325
Cables and cordage.....owt	14,226	10,207	9,918	14,900	16,289	11,133	11,200	13,072	11,402
Hops.....lbs.	16,354,231	3,273,653	3,061,244	1,795,437	117,358	3,006,703	9,191,589	9,581,108	18,458,782
Ice.....lbs.	65,802	52,932	58,175	53,533	51,572	53,724	51,253	58,623	64,370
India-rubber and gutta-percha manufactures:									
Boots and shoes.....pairs	6,709	7,420	37,834	7,000	8,017	9,356	10,519	12,616	16,009
Iron and steel:									
Pig.....lbs.	3,114,720	7,935,536	4,530,136	6,308,624	21,597,408	35,361,872	15,212,744	7,128,312	12,950,886
Bar.....lbs.	511,728	407,456	82,432	690,144	4,402,944	11,915,068	18,813,536	6,877,064	5,644,088
Boiler-plate.....lbs.	85,232	58,576	107,072	83,104	237,216	282,448	118,048	292,432	241,920
Railroad bars or rails.....lbs.	1,794,912	493,920	194,208	2,832,592	764,176	3,917,872	2,244,704	11,847,472	18,453,904
Sheet, band, and hoop.....lbs.	70,448	88,464	280,560	132,944	138,768	197,008	112,000	558,768	277,760
Car-wheels.....No.	2,197	2,317	4,760	7,515	11,905	6,125	6,505	7,817	6,316
Steam engines, locomotive No.	25	38	72	58	79	79	44	53	98
Steam-engines, stationary No.	31	29	42	46	48	39	60	53	103
Nails and spikes.....lbs.	4,635,728	5,006,874	4,419,279	5,996,913	8,078,645	11,073,948	10,210,148	9,316,659	9,523,945
Steel, and manufactures of:									
Ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.....lbs.	48,337	16,205	65,935	18,849	675,423	129,004	133,888	140,686	158,050
Junk (old) and oakum.....owt.	4,974	3,878	4,148	4,565	5,997	5,438	4,832	5,890	6,291
Leather, and manufactures of:									
Sole, upper, and all other leather.....lbs.	373,224	1,900,044	12,103,019	17,241,746	15,638,285	24,154,188	31,947,001	25,122,836	28,389,140
Boots and shoes.....pairs	276,179	301,216	323,296	260,759	243,560	293,051	293,508	200,464	351,152
Lime and cement.....bbbl.	31,175	27,575	39,696	27,873	41,349	64,087	53,827	78,341	82,507
Manures: Guano.....tons.	1,551	1,203	193	258	90	316	156	954	161
Naval stores:									
Rosin and turpentine.....bbbl.	583,316	511,959	692,728	845,162	929,342	937,527	824,256	900,056	1,042,183
Tar and pitch.....bbbl.	47,401	32,584	38,722	43,535	71,920	54,905	69,138	72,189	73,407

b Quantity not separately stated.

a Quantity not stated.

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

No. 109.—QUANTITIES OF the PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Oil-cake.....lbs.	106, 877, 330	156, 615, 059	203, 587, 040	206, 970, 910	104, 318, 946	215, 336, 380	247, 046, 095	287, 119, 800	273, 670, 940	342, 446, 439
Oils:										
Mineral, crude (including all natural oils, without regard to gravity).....galls.	13, 425, 566	10, 403, 314	9, 859, 038	13, 559, 768	18, 439, 407	17, 776, 419	14, 718, 114	20, 520, 397	26, 819, 202	26, 836, 727
Mineral, refined or manufactured—										
Naphtha, benzine, gasoline, &c.....galls.	2, 673, 094	5, 422, 604	7, 206, 592	8, 092, 635	9, 743, 563	9, 737, 457	11, 758, 940	14, 780, 236	15, 140, 183	16, 416, 621
Illuminating.....galls.	84, 403, 492	97, 902, 505	132, 608, 955	122, 539, 575	158, 102, 414	217, 220, 504	191, 551, 923	204, 814, 673	262, 441, 844	289, 214, 541
Lubricating (heavy paraffine, &c.).....galls.	a.....	a.....	a.....	541, 419	748, 699	1, 244, 305	1, 173, 473	963, 442	1, 601, 065	2, 304, 624
Residuum (tar, pitch, and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled).....bbles.	b.....	b.....	b.....	10, 433	18, 597	43, 519	65, 544	61, 462	76, 110	94, 495
Animal—										
Lard.....galls.	b.....	90, 774	147, 802	533, 147	368, 836	252, 577	146, 594	146, 323	347, 305	1, 651, 648
Neat's-foot, and other animal.....galls.	b.....	501	80	26, 393	10, 964	17, 090	12, 136	22, 631	16, 932	19, 823
Sperm.....galls.	717, 172	499, 797	539, 532	693, 674	756, 306	529, 903	491, 130	892, 762	634, 991	723, 398
Whale, and other fish.....galls.	94, 361	310, 878	862, 434	1, 171, 646	288, 263	573, 775	895, 907	1, 067, 515	1, 026, 038	904, 968
Vegetable—										
Cotton-seed.....galls.	b.....	b.....	b.....	547, 165	709, 576	782, 067	417, 387	281, 054	1, 705, 422	4, 992, 349
Linseed.....galls.	b.....	21, 804	37, 941	28, 375	47, 453	22, 047	32, 370	30, 331	59, 495	38, 901
Ordnance stores:										
Gunpowder.....lbs.	925, 618	1, 078, 317	391, 300	497, 335	625, 772	371, 698	399, 316	375, 873	1, 317, 061	676, 153
Shot and shell.....lbs.	b.....	2, 325, 546	137, 065	44, 331	146, 170	1, 331, 079	34, 093	1, 014, 036	7, 799, 122	4, 559, 137

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

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Dom. argenteiferous (or silver-bearing).....cwt	b	182,432	79,649	347,405,405	250,288,549	9,804	3,229	802
Provisions:								
Bacon and hams.....lbs	b	49,228,165	38,968,256	248,208,143	205,381,737	327,730,172	480,057,146	502,814,351
Beef, fresh.....lbs	e	27,290,197	28,727,773	20,652,004	31,605,196	48,242,251	39,155,153	54,046,771
salted or cured.....lbs	e	1,324,332	2,019,268	7,746,261	4,518,844	6,360,827	21,527,242	38,881,379
Butter.....lbs	b	39,900,367	57,298,327	66,204,025	80,366,544	90,611,077	101,010,853	121,857,117
Cheese.....lbs	b	814	5,017	5,148	15,683	23,749	29,633	122,782,736
Eggs.....doz	b	88,415	111,672	126,613	118,076	129,982	175,628	94,265
Fish, dried or smoked.....cwt	b	24,228	39,935	30,642	16,747	51,025	189,648	188,881
pickled.....bbls	b	41,887,545	35,808,530	190,651,660	230,534,207	205,527,471	294,741,233	57,554
Lard.....lbs	b	24,439,852	24,630,831	57,169,518	64,147,461	70,482,379	54,195,118	342,607,920
Mutton, fresh.....lbs	b	58,099	56,953	80,619	41,881	84,105	61,816	130,582
Pork.....lbs	b	596,968	553,070	621,537	515,306	497,413	52,328	71,889,255
Onions.....bush	b	508,249	596,968	621,537	515,306	497,413	52,328	54,795
Potatoes.....bush	b	2,152,499	1,260,385	862,664	714,783	501,389	986,469	744,409
Quicksilver.....lbs	b	309,236	44,406	403,835	276,637	558,922	1,306,982	2,552,388
Rags:								
Cotton and linen.....lbs	b	2,133,014	445,842	42,803	73,323	31,657	51,014	3,804,311
Woolen.....lbs	b	442,947	298,142	6,360,169	6,700	273,377	78,817	72,427
Rice.....lbs	b	2,282,893	2,133,014	600	9,555	44,000	313,984	445,999
Salt.....bush (of 56 lbs)	b	442,947	298,142	8,676,736	9,441,891	9,345,358	10,057,478	13,704
Seeds:								
Cotton.....lbs	b	2,282,893	2,133,014	42,803	73,323	31,657	51,014	631,105
Flaxseed or linseed.....bush	b	442,947	298,142	6,360,169	6,700	273,377	78,817	72,427
Soap, other than toilet.....lbs	d	5,792,683	7,724,283	8,676,736	9,441,891	9,345,358	10,057,478	10,910,742
Spermaceti.....lbs	b	82,520	157,263	190,736	197,671	304,865	238,641	228,276
Spirits, distilled:								
From grain.....galls	b	47,008	23,268	26,606	654,365	1,893,800	130,381	1,008,741
From molasses.....galls	b	1,065,011	872,904	882,464	1,013,062	451,117	414,564	2,268,401
From other materials.....galls	b	61,207	19,457	41,143	35,656	20,548	219	655,864
From turpentine.....galls	b	3,184,855	3,246,697	4,495,441	5,114,653	6,784,173	5,599,624	12,398
Starch.....lbs	b	1,865,078	1,301,962	3,831,763	6,183,323	7,435,064	7,362,962	6,794,927

d Includes "Soap of all kinds."

e Included in "Beef, salted," &amp;c.

b Quantity not stated.

a Quantity not separately stated.



## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

No. 109.—QUANTITIES OF the PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.—

## COMMODITIES.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
<b>Sugar and molasses:</b>										
Sugar, brown..... lbs.	18,357	12,476	43,800	17,065	212,625	163,090	362,532	23,714	85,838	52,683
refined..... lbs.	3,151,166	4,415,100	3,797,378	4,461,437	9,870,738	9,969,821	23,789,836	51,840,977	39,065,486	44,040,409
Molasses..... galls.	268,995	299,672	2,794,829	2,726,856	3,055,886	2,447,805	3,575,980	4,408,412	2,406,952	1,477,057
Tallow..... lbs.	20,534,628	37,513,056	33,859,317	76,151,218	79,170,568	101,755,681	66,461,619	72,432,775	91,472,803	85,505,919
<b>Tobacco and manufactures of:</b>										
Leaf..... lbs.	181,527,630	185,748,881	215,667,604	234,936,892	213,305,176	318,097,804	223,901,913	218,310,265	282,386,426	283,973,193
Cigars..... M.	439	365	1,433	187	215	2,458	336	707	1,150	2,082
Snuff..... lbs.	31,497	20,181	18,724	15,092	15,716	15,716	21,864	10,551	2,533	13,344
Varnish..... galls.	a.....	29,602	54,454	56,776	62,294	63,306	58,427	36,664	40,405	60,810
<b>Vessels sold to foreigners:</b>										
Steamers..... tons.	726	3,402	641	210	558	80	883	804	48	2,871
Sailing-vessels..... tons.	1,209	430	3,376	7,471	15,069	23,226	8,481	7,023	5,397	7,992
Vinegar..... galls.	a.....	61,224	35,244	28,435	19,481	25,348	16,345	19,325	20,397	14,771
Wax, bees'..... lbs.	a.....	346,968	365,165	440,474	374,496	342,068	353,425	18,610	276,891	326,613
Whalebone..... lbs.	405,396	386,728	353,742	172,889	324,653	114,530	251,572	154,500	71,708	154,016
Wine..... galls.	a.....	32,812	19,217	31,263	46,715	48,141	45,039	31,915	57,408	46,614
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>										
Boards, clapboards, deals,										
planks, joists, and scant-										
ling..... M. ft.	134,370	140,863	154,830	176,873	226,657	228,481	213,974	252,407	321,530	313,143
Laths, palings, pickets, cur-										
tain-sticks, broom-handles,										
and bed-slats..... M.	5,886	8,044	2,826	2,723	2,614	5,386	6,777	5,675	4,992	3,050
Shingles..... M.	27,342	28,787	23,254	27,042	33,141	28,311	40,638	33,636	36,327	46,518
Hopheads and barrels, emp-										
ty..... No.	a.....	162,177	152,230	159,506	145,277	170,348	202,879	152,228	136,724	82,402
Fire-wood..... cords.	9,836	8,341	8,690	5,426	6,324	2,721	1,973	3,082	3,073	2,617

Timber, sawed and hew- ed .....	3,853	7,115,975	7,116,007	12,004,718	14,104,244	26,300,048	13,550,714	21,780,414	20,040,250	18,301,015
ed .....										
Wood, and manufactures of:										
Wool, raw and fleece.....lbs.	444,387	152,892	25,195	140,515	75,129	319,000	178,034	104,768	79,590	347,854
Carpets.....yds.	a.....	1,285	453	870	1,678	1,836	876	8,315	23,479	10,638
Zinc, and manufactures of:										
Ore or oxide.....cwt.	a.....	15,286	9,621	3,686	234	2,550	3,083	10,178	6,428	16,050
Plates, sheets, pigs, or bars, pounds.....	a.....	110,157	76,390	62,919	73,963	43,566	38,090	134,542	1,419,922	2,545,320

a Quantity not stated.

## FOREIGN EXPORTS.

No. 110.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other FOREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED from the UNITED STATES during the TEN YEARS, from 1869 to 1878, inclusive. (Specie values.)

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>FREE OF DUTY.</b>										
Argols ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.	a.		127			5,968		4,087	
Barks, medicinal:										
Peruvian, callisaya, Lima, &c.....	b.	b.	b.	93	3,897	14,754	15,120	13,376	7,006	70,062
Barks used for tanning.....	c	c	c	2,124	2,905	6,212	7,851			835
Boiling-cloths.....			15	1,227					1,250	3,000
Books, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.	a.	a.	a.	656			257	59	
Camphor, crude.....	b.	b.	b.	b.						5,257
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	d.	d.	d.	d.	210,796	189,909	253,549	252,673	246,844	163,873
Chloride of lime, or bleaching-powder.....	a.	a.	a.	a.			728			
Cocon, crude, and leaves and shells of ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.	a.	a.		148,689	94,969	126,678	50,854	85,641	154,617
Cochineal.....		7,440	1,200	1,200	235	1,253	12,985		52,988	
Coffee ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.	a.	a.	a.	1,100,207	705,960	1,280,154	1,625,932	1,567,058	2,096,866
Cotton, raw ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....		56,649	113,387	80,106	97,466	78,751	87,260	37,322	49,064	115,004
Cutch or catechu, and terra-japonica or gambier ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	e.	e.	1,771		363		751	676	124	232
Dye-woods, in sticks.....	f.	f.	83,759	32,381	15,460	58,908	34,987	111,355	28,678	19,601
Eggs.....	f.	f.	f.	f.	54	13				128
Fish, not of American fisheries:										
Fresh, of all kinds.....	g.	g.	g.	g.			3,895			
Herring, pickled ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	1,157	11,876	13,805	9,068	71
Mackerel, pickled ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	358	10,254	4,515		2,279
All other, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	29,411	133,620	39,618	82,120	76,144
Fur-skins, undressed ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	i.	i.	23,327	191,372	262,605	97,312	283,004	77,532	118,089	7,488
Gold and silver:										
Gold bullion.....		39,778		4,790			3,096	11,000	67,511	1,450

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Gold coin.....	7, 541, 076	5, 015, 075	2, 104, 530	1, 186, 474	394, 877	1, 391, 954	5, 433, 736	1, 723, 933	4, 163, 762	2, 576, 435
Silver bullion.....	233, 174	2, 682		164, 033	45, 745	25, 000	11, 836	15, 995	334, 167	556, 970
Silver coin.....	6, 428, 518	9, 213, 829	11, 934, 099	5, 744, 008	10, 232, 556	5, 509, 745	2, 825, 746	4, 706, 323	6, 462, 059	3, 550, 785
Total gold and silver coin and bullion.....	14, 222, 414	14, 271, 864	14, 038, 629	7, 070, 294	10, 703, 028	6, 620, 719	8, 273, 013	6, 467, 011	13, 027, 499	6, 674, 240
Guano (except from bonated islands).....	5, 744	2, 700	686	2, 462	364	9, 653	3, 039	994	77, 190	12, 700
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, unground.....	a.....	a.....	1, 980	13, 746	6, 638	31, 510	21, 441	75, 451	25, 112	12, 756
Hair, unmanufactured:	24									
Horse-hair, used for weaving.....	9, 300	18, 000		16, 788				2, 200	4, 201	450
Hair of all kinds, not elsewhere specified (see Dutiable).....	f.....	f.....	f.....	550	16, 568	8, 118	800	11, 695		
Hides and skins, other than furs (see Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....		143, 908	76, 631	180, 981	54, 762	44, 415	49, 659
Household and personal effects and wearing-apparel, old and in use, of persons arriving from foreign countries.....	26, 125	7, 888	942	4, 871	2, 015	38, 308	7, 104	743	78	2, 861
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude (see Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	149, 961	464, 637	253, 732	357, 744	329, 239	216, 041	66, 124	189, 862
Indigo.....	65, 420	52, 041	10, 944	110, 949	10, 280	60, 951	19, 299		36, 521	26, 722
Madder, not including the extract of.....			3, 851	1, 386		1, 388	305			
Oils:										
Whale or fish, not of American fisheries (see Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....				26, 069	217, 562
Vegetable, fixed or expressed (see Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	351, 929	273, 963	62, 953	142, 560	188, 618	
Volatile or essential (see Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	8, 373	153			3, 350	5, 667
Paintings, statuary, and other works of art of American artists (see Dutiable).....	g.....	g.....	g.....	7, 000	18, 250	100				
Paper materials:										
Rags of cotton or linen.....	63	30		375			115			
Other materials, not elsewhere specified.....	f.....	f.....	f.....	100			400			
Seeds (see Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	a.....		49	520		50		70
Silk, raw (see Dutiable).....	57, 031	43, 031	64, 763	133, 370	45, 892	29, 045	22, 910	18, 900	209, 769	53, 853
Soda, nitrate of (see Dutiable).....	b.....	b.....	b.....	124						

a Included in Dutiable, same class, except "Crude drugs for dyeing," for which, see Free, "Barks for tanning."  
b Included in Dutiable, "Chemicals," &c.  
c Includes "All crude articles used for dyeing or tanning."  
d Included in "All other dutiable articles."  
e Exclusive of "Cutch, or catechu."  
f Included in "All other free articles."  
g Included in Dutiable, "Fish, all other."  
h Included in Dutiable, "Furs," &c.  
i Included in Dutiable, "Soda, acetate," &c.

No. 110.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other FOREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Sulphur or brimstone, crude ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	a.....	a.....	b.....	b.....	362	871,966	714,185	874,574	676,566	737,544
Tea ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	431,918	4,124	907	19,988	2,809	8,402
Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	62,122	119,227	173,313	190,281	70,564	58,789
Wood, unmanufactured, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Dutiable).....	76,235	85,122	45,383	109,186	115,486	169,873	159,119	190,635	845,783	190,565
All other free articles.....	46,374	106,238	332,674	216,583	109,228	10,362,780	12,229,503	10,493,820	17,507,204	10,913,620
Total free of duty.....	14,692,965	15,017,233	14,931,933	8,599,789	14,123,485	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....
DUTYABLE.										
Argols ( <i>see</i> Free of duty).....	312	d.....	d.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....
Animals, living.....	17,873	14,356	19,875	27,399	19,590	29,981	21,145	34,131	22,970	115,175
Beer, ale, porter, and other malt liquors.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	11,945	22,016	26,497	33,859	20,007	25,396	23,699
Books, pamphlets, engravings, and other publications, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Free of duty).....	7,036	10,396	4,633	8,637	18,187	16,914	17,505	10,091	22,377	22,505
Brass, and manufactures of.....	3,584	3,047	1,664	1,966	2,424	4,729	2,628	4,687	2,246	6,440
Breadstuffs, and other farinaceous food:										
Barley.....	e.....	e.....	19,327	10,470	13,059	77	2,498	12,936	34,838	475,218
Barley-malt.....	30	584		247		108	58	46		1
Bread and biscuit.....	23,611	25,291	1,618			98		7,004	945	10,065
Indian corn or maize.....	294,632	454,316	280,463	378,990	591,417	763,497	342,984	406,553	366,235	283,242
Oats.....	35,062	220,981	109,621	93,911	196,640	161,457	198,159	197,453	66,973	219,521
Rye.....	485,749	428,402	569,316	792,289	531,107	1,013,519	319,685	1,392,494	592,585	1,420,707
Wheat.....	94,388	89,432	3,075	510,686	181,066	270,955	18,456	50,903	6,025	27,950
Wheat-flour.....										

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Meal or flour made from oats, Indian corn, rye, and buckwheat ..	200	325	.....	4, 025	2, 517	645	.....	15, 404	.....	225
Pease, beans, and other seeds of leguminous plants .....	c	e	.....	55, 086	07, 349	211, 080	332, 571	450, 746	200, 916	348, 851
All other farinaceous food, and preparations of, including arrowroot, pearl or hulled barley, &c. ....	185, 582	38, 727	6, 595	38, 834	28, 849	65, 768	85, 147	58, 611	55, 813	67, 053
Total breadstuffs and other farinaceous food.	1, 120, 818	1, 252, 494	1, 010, 015	1, 885, 194	1, 612, 006	2, 487, 833	1, 244, 718	2, 568, 130	1, 305, 330	2, 854, 333
Bristles .....	d	d	d	1, 062	.....	3, 448	5, 701	2, 308	3, 236	3, 752
Buttons of all kinds, including button-materials partly fitted for buttons exclusively .....	1, 081	4, 708	237	1, 180	849	4, 408	5, 039	7, 903	4, 355	6, 059
Chemicals, dyes, dyers, and medicines, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty) .....	245, 471	300, 261	144, 106	255, 565	187, 621	201, 781	257, 386	144, 165	182, 318	213, 881
Whicory, ground or prepared, and root.	2, 203	1, 035	350	217	483	1, 551	1, 204	352	346	764
Clothing (except when of silk, and except hosiery, &c., of cotton or wool):										
Cut and sewed together .....	12, 311	9, 561	3, 597	3, 962	88, 388	16, 647	23, 420	3, 557	27, 876	2, 584
Articles of wear, not elsewhere specified	58, 249	17, 881	18, 370	42, 408	40, 650	60, 200	45, 024	47, 422	16, 540	47, 902
Coal, bituminous .....	92	90	20, 637	2, 305	86	3, 309	110	1, 475	2, 854	5, 613
Cocoa, manufactured, not including chocolate (see Free of duty) .....	f 198, 212	f 64, 291	f 145, 968	f 85, 612	2, 364	307	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee (see Free of duty) .....	1, 020, 231	410, 886	498, 540	408, 874	42, 889	c	c	c	c	c
Copper, and manufactures of:										
Ore .....	11, 282	78, 980	3, 690	2, 023	.....	.....	20, 318	10, 513	.....	1, 400
Pigs, bars, ingots, old, and other, unmanufactured .....	3, 845	91, 316	16, 228	.....	101, 810	108, 123	3, 691	3, 718	13, 023	18, 388
Manufactures of .....	8	6, 504	7, 009	5, 383	13, 949	14, 764	79, 432	207, 119	254, 888	122, 845
Corlages, rope, and twine of all kinds .....	10, 843	57, 238	83, 120	45, 925	39, 077	55, 676	50, 641	17, 890	18, 335	7, 372
Cotton, and manufactures of:										
Cotton, raw (see Free of duty) .....	65, 439	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Bleached and unbleached .....	155, 068	290, 934	493, 353	330, 543	351, 041	278, 897	223, 343	191, 526	206, 809	129, 607
Printed, painted, or colored .....	297, 263	493, 100	996, 571	722, 742	727, 919	549, 164	501, 265	456, 471	325, 639	260, 345

c Included in Free, same class.  
d Included in "All other dutiable articles."  
e Included in "All other farinaceous food," &c.  
f Includes "Cocoa, crude," &c.

No. 110.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other FOREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cotton, and manufactures of—Continued.										
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers	9,854	20,367	22,078	14,163	20,478	21,279	26,913	24,520	11,388	17,987
Jeans, denim, drillings, &c	11,102	27,032	45,377	89,658	99,008	91,916	72,227	69,505	22,132	19,443
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	67,712	110,043	145,650	222,942	258,100	286,836	173,439	166,590	131,392	124,541
Total manufactures of cotton	541,599	941,477	1,703,029	1,380,048	1,458,946	1,218,092	997,187	908,612	699,450	551,923
Cutch or catechu ( <i>see</i> Free of duty)	1,120	14,411	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
Earthen, stone, and china ware	3,742	5,190	14,130	15,700	20,672	18,985	17,147	12,762	18,091	27,554
Fancy goods	29,162	28,464	34,899	82,585	66,640	107,029	77,967	58,372	65,886	63,228
Fish, not of American fisheries:	b.	b.	b.	88,492	81,775	16,650	146		22	
Herring, pickled ( <i>see</i> Free of duty)	b.	b.	b.	132,251	178,328	29,429				
Mackerel, pickled ( <i>see</i> Free of duty)	b.	b.	b.							
Sardines and anchovies, preserved in oil, or otherwise	b.	b.	b.	25,139	45,452	59,796	23,296	19,667	24,780	30,455
All other, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see</i> Free of duty)	169,403	212,711	337,747	98,997	213,534	35,803	23,433	55,905	135,824	116,266
Flax, and manufactures of: c										
Flax, raw	4,940		4,957	11,598	5,968	755	6,535	1,415		
Manufactures of, by yard	17,656	13,602	8,092	24,276	8,438	5,571	75,319	31,487	61,822	4,509
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	92,637	121,970	100,011	108,024	175,338	164,861	117,070	73,952	64,284	96,305
Fruits of all kinds, including nuts	154,960	156,222	370,524	348,556	302,443	299,853	278,132	153,778	344,668	215,211
Furs and dressed fur-skins ( <i>see</i> Free of duty)	d 100,621	d 136,665	293,224	23,490	17,059	19,771	29,766	172,241	52,190	136,450
Glass and glass-ware:										
Cylinder, crown, or common window	56	679	1,002	40	502	3,258	862	2,450	681	1,851
Cylinder and crown, polished							5	160		
Cast polished plate, not silvered	1,300		177	157		150			475	
Cast polished plate, silvered	232	250	40	800	891	164	220	98	319	464
Other manufactures of	13,060	4,681	10,538	13,866	23,434	9,188	11,102	16,764	12,467	16,233

	30, 014	35, 023	5, 735	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
( <i>Suma (see Free of duty)</i> .....)											
Hair (excepting that of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals), and manufactures of:											
Hair, human, and manufactures of:											
Hair, other, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ( <i>see Free of duty</i> ).....											
Hemp, and manufactures of: <i>c</i>											
Raw.....	288,884	98,825	252,165	178,056	224,544	213,741	158,024	196,912	200,757	108,294	
Manufactures of, by yard.....	26	270									
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	19,839	5,852	1,109	1,663	1,923	1,646	3,500	797	9,705	239	
Hides and skins, other than furs ( <i>see Free of duty</i> ).....	541,702	875,724	748,608	1,021,545	113,461						
India rubber, unmanufactured ( <i>see Free of duty</i> ).....	137,777	590,056	91,008								
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of.....	312	17,919	3,176	4,061	4,637	4,418	1,466	3,939	4,842	3,949	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:											
Pig-iron.....	2,318	1,090	3,481	2,434	148	10,701	11,806	8,645	6,283	6,732	
Castings.....	145	1,055		637	344	292	37	423	7,916	245	
Bar-iron.....	2,724	8,017	12,225	8,987	9,081	41,980	5,121	3,183		13,478	
Roller-iron.....			53		59					153	
Band, hoop, and scroll iron.....	3,832	5,721	1,341	4,068	1,645	3,463	367	154	229	26	
Railroad bars or rails, of iron.....	9,864	2,700	45,435	137,310	210,968	375,856	662,529	612,038	45,646		
Sheet-iron.....	6,096	2,589	3,430	1,684	4,068	8,064	5,691	3,621	9,943	5,013	
Old and scrap iron.....		111		1,065		9,675	2,728	4,768		748	
Hardware.....	1,446	1,542	1,894	2,870	1,344	1,563	6,298	1,354			
Anchor, cables, and chains, of all kinds.....	7,495	1,991	997	1,975	4,537	2,150	4,836	3,439	1,267	1,753	
Machinery.....	13,619	4,899	6,105	150,094	38,408	59,840	44,391	68,273	49,943	113,442	
Fire-arms.....	5,551	12,267	241,222	5,436	6,390	67,922	58,049	32,694	7,464	3,280	
Steel ingots, bars, sheet, and wire.....	5,301	5,095	7,223	8,346	14,914	8,063	13,254	4,128	8,370	22,014	
Railroad bars or rails, of steel.....				32,069	35,390	2,021	480	6,375	649	8,016	
Cutlery.....				2,797	4,598	5,436	3,694	6,520	5,203	8,798	
Files.....	11,052	1,926	1,406			1,592	1,651	1,168	35	901	
Saws and tools.....	32	177	33	287	128	77	1,121	38	4,851	1,136	
	917	587		2,196	3,244						

*a* Included in Free, same class.*b* Included in Durable, "Fish, all other."*c* Including brown holland, burles, canvas, coatings, crash, diaper, duck, handkerchiefs, huckabacks, lawns, peggings, and all like manufactures, of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the material of chief value.*d* Includes "Fur-skins, undressed."*e* Included in "All other dutiable articles."*f* Included in "Railroad bars, of iron."



No. 110.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other FOREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.										
Other manufactures of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified .....	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
.....	69, 068	60, 025	98, 875	301, 401	325, 300	217, 497	216, 034	263, 146	157, 876	280, 446
Total iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	139, 462	110, 992	423, 730	663, 645	660, 601	817, 322	1, 037, 087	1, 019, 912	304, 575	455, 180
Jewelry, and all manufactures of gold and silver, not elsewhere specified .....	11, 014	33, 792	43, 155	79, 384	95, 090	90, 008	91, 519	19, 335	7, 563	13, 095
Jute and other grasses, and manufactures of: a										
Raw .....	22, 639	66, 316	13, 630	24, 636	653, 143	616, 303	635, 493	125, 103	97, 470	116, 136
Manufactures of, by yard .....	730	.....	.....	1, 101	128	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunny-cloth and gunny-bags, and manufactures of, used for bagging.....	117, 303	13, 338	683	34, 939	61, 363	70, 913	23, 901	18, 483	.....	939
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	48, 645	19, 702	15, 523	13, 644	20, 869	33, 843	23, 381	20, 866	39, 316	19, 335
Lead, and manufactures of:										
Pigs, bars, and old .....	24, 646	13, 314	1, 394	7, 185	30, 616	6, 524	13, 986	566	29, 114	57, 565
Manufactures of .....	63	107	159	3, 433	1, 554	4	.....	65	2, 066	923
Leather, and manufactures of:										
Leather of all kinds .....	3, 369	114, 866	35, 915	50, 044	128, 250	59, 638	44, 562	95, 490	106, 762	59, 901
Gloves of kid, and all other of skin or leather..	223	8, 178	1, 417	9, 801	28, 322	17, 962	16, 698	24, 965	13, 372	16, 968
Other manufactures of .....	6, 345	13, 126	6, 913	30, 109	31, 647	35, 378	17, 438	75, 369	17, 857	21, 259
Marble and stone, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .....	c	c	c	1, 929	4, 571	1, 928	3, 498	13, 371	8, 475	3, 448
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .....	c	c	c	14, 998	53, 566	36, 342	40, 818	18, 964	35, 119	13, 351
Musical instruments.....	c	c	c	3, 490	4, 925	5, 894	5, 353	8, 437	4, 604	20, 166
Oils: Coal and other mineral oils.....	.....	.....	.....	310, 447	192, 084	109, 000	7, 865	.....	357, 318	7, 019
Whale and fish, not of American fisheries (see Free of duty) .....	43, 0953	103, 123	32, 3712	12, 257	25, 601	34, 195	11, 426	20, 498	794	4, 096

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Olive, seed ..	13, 879	6, 134	4, 698	5, 019	3, 419	3, 054	1, 940	4, 638	13, 960
Olive, not seed ..	630	2, 810	3, 476	817		6, 506	534	41	311
All other vegetable, fixed (see Free of duty) ..	989, 632	1, 337, 083	843, 104	33, 930	28, 092	35, 886	17, 440	19, 247	15, 798
Volatile or essential (see Free of duty) ..	16, 356	7, 333	6, 998	11, 686	10, 707	10, 351	7, 983	5, 691	6, 348
Opium, and extract of ..	374, 109	800, 931	709, 825	474, 205	654, 930	939, 533	403, 603	263, 811	273, 689
Paintings, chrono-lithographs, photographs, and statuary, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty).	c ..	c ..	c ..	15, 218	46, 125	48, 312	92, 395	515, 468	6, 414
Paints:									
White lead ..	1, 056	402	1, 949	2, 769	825	2, 338	3, 014	232	...
Red lead and litharge ..	d ..	d ..	d ..	1, 028	1, 220	627	162	327	281
Whiting and Paris white ..	10	19			872				...
Other paints and painters' colors ..	3, 219	4, 409	4, 013	4, 060	990	6, 060	5, 776	4, 045	6, 346
Paper, and manufactures of:									
Printing paper ..				714		1, 334		1, 850	...
Writing paper ..	568	981	2, 793	1, 556	2, 202	646	306	1, 827	8, 736
Paper-hangings and other paper ..	2, 416	2, 583	1, 144	4, 076	654	1, 558	53		893
Papier-maché, and other manufactures of paper, not elsewhere specified, including parchment.	793	5, 100	6, 338	7, 255	8, 935	6, 742	14, 739	6, 505	11, 770
Perfumery and cosmetics ..	5, 537	6, 062	6, 780	6, 551	5, 098	8, 684	2, 334	1, 769	7, 086
Potatoes ..	3, 602	6, 634	10, 484	4, 533	4, 807	1, 924	930	17, 018	...
Precious stones ..		6, 889	3, 494	34, 438	9, 393	102, 932	185, 231	51, 730	15, 569
Provisions (meats, poultry, lard, butter, cheese, &c.) not including vegetables ..	551, 793	e 1, 894, 907	f 571, 470	1, 036, 036	303, 949	198, 523	85, 828	64, 478	122, 275
Salt ..	23, 584	42, 714	15, 948	12, 933	6, 997	12, 920	17, 579	7, 993	4, 411
Saltpetre (nitrate of potash) ..		2, 146	21, 456	27, 032	5, 278	11, 455	8, 139	27, 643	5, 997
Seeds:									
Flaxseed or linseed ..	c ..	c ..	c ..				453	12, 729	...
All other, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty) ..	c ..	c ..	c ..	34, 270	3, 732	20, 491	169, 984	28, 062	55, 761
Silk, manufactures of:									
Dress and piece goods ..	1, 360	1, 829	1, 022	6, 809	12, 623	1, 941	68, 949	72, 952	16, 808
Hosiery ..	2	36	1, 220			40, 728		68	...

a Except articles specified in the note to "Flax, and manufactures of." c Included in "All other dutiable articles." e Includes "Tallow."

b Exclusive of "Jute butts," for which, see Free of Duty. d Combined with white lead as "White and red lead." f Includes "Tense, beans, and vegetables."

No. 110.—VALUES of the PRINCIPAL and other FOREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Silk, manufactures of—Continued.										
Other manufactures of.....	137,583	219,406	109,994	276,768	851,734	479,734	232,530	189,700	126,573	233,861
Total manufactures of silk.....	138,945	221,271	112,236	283,577	864,357	481,675	273,258	258,549	199,593	250,669
Soda, and salts of:										
Bicarbonate.....	1,998	1,937	506	2,453	4,378	2,038	2,749	86		
Carbonate, including sal-soda and soda-ash.....	2,750	4,856	3,604	4,835	5,432	5,780	2,535	1,728	665	1,322
Caustic soda.....	5,850	17,982	16,022	17,393	33,782	13,288	19,253	31,088	24,652	23,976
Acetate, sulphate, phosphate, and all other salts of soda, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty).....	a 2,680	a 2,369	876	673	301		1,351	486		
Spices of all kinds; also, ginger (ground), pepper, and mustard.....	142,937	207,732	200,029	293,518	257,332	150,785	216,029	181,154	161,480	153,715
Straw and palm-leaf, manufactures of.....	b.....	b.....		84,005	152,304	65,944	70,398	75,128	62,141	105,160
Sugar and molasses:										
Brown sugar.....	751,865	797,937	399,065	760,941	1,266,349	703,600	486,359	521,763	169,373	315,479
Refined sugar.....	112,347	37,067	7,796	25,992	42,835	42,564	10,251	11,868	385	21
Molasses.....	598,734	340,591	218,684	73,611	111,886	212,438	162,676	259,711	74,113	222,812
Melade and sirup of sugar-cane.....	5,569	62,377	118,992	2,164	94,022	277,406	32,381	104,963	600	3,939
Candy and confectionery.....	124	165	143	608	1,144	444	95	1,046	388	298
Total sugar and molasses.....	1,397,639	1,238,137	744,670	863,216	1,516,326	1,226,452	682,702	899,401	244,857	541,769
Sulphur, refined.....	c 1,313	c 2,910	c 4,541	270	1,092		344		2,688	
Tea (see Free of duty).....	947,481	1,374,056	1,999,830	1,259,408	22,723	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....
Tin, and manufactures of:										
In bars, blocks, or pigs (see Free of duty).....		20,853	1,496	8,373	465	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....	d.....
In plates.....	10,315	22,098	9,870	34,095	60,419	63,557	37,349	32,932	44,416	74,897
Other manufactures of.....	1,009	996	2,915	1,353	3,939	945	3,500	4,965	2,654	3,994

Tobacco, and manufactures of:										
Leaf.....	102, 270	123, 171	132, 874	100, 978	921, 117	632, 331	449, 146	282, 937	97, 345	152, 522
Cigars.....	120, 591	90, 427	100, 720	102, 104	94, 243	150, 663	208, 132	168, 391	135, 070	134, 221
Other manufactures of.....	9, 511	7, 754	35, 330	9, 333	19, 007	6, 018	11, 043	30, 950	39, 591	26, 946
Total tobacco, and manufactures of.....	301, 372	251, 352	275, 894	301, 285	334, 366	689, 012	558, 321	482, 278	272, 315	313, 691
Watches, and watch movements and materials:										
Wines, spirits, and cordials:	400	3, 428	7, 894	15, 894	3, 936	5, 306	150	3, 141	1, 068	805
Spirits and cordials, in casks.....	146, 997	146, 019	113, 897	156, 785	144, 348	224, 782	75, 574	61, 417	62, 064	85, 640
Spirits and cordials, in bottles.....	10, 753	13, 217	26, 115	41, 454	41, 023	28, 264	30, 222	16, 317	35, 005	37, 616
Wine, in casks.....	72, 064	56, 363	42, 670	64, 535	67, 504	43, 116	48, 209	47, 087	43, 960	44, 337
Wine, in bottles.....	30, 223	30, 657	30, 155	52, 729	45, 577	34, 973	20, 548	44, 523	67, 625	70, 846
Total wines, spirits, and cordials.....	269, 057	256, 356	227, 637	315, 503	298, 452	331, 135	183, 563	169, 344	268, 454	228, 441
Wood, and manufactures of:										
Cabinet-ware, house furniture, and all manufac- tures of wood, not elsewhere specified.....	434, 055	462, 287	68, 198	64, 270	78, 014	34, 775	50, 898	68, 362	72, 672	115, 400
Boards, deals, planks, joists, and scantling.....	e.....	e.....	165, 889	228, 418	321, 323	306, 109	223, 360	243, 752	307, 535	344, 023
Shingles.....	e.....	e.....	5, 280	6, 635	3, 456	2, 933	534	430	.....	.....
Timber, sawed or hewn, wholly or in part.....	e.....	e.....	50	369	5, 786	125, 000	58, 000	5, 023	154	115
Other lumber (see Free of duty).....	e.....	e.....	40, 422	65, 339	43, 861	94, 366	80, 908	26, 873	24, 428	200
Total wood, and manufactures of, not else- where specified.....	434, 055	462, 287	270, 769	425, 031	454, 442	563, 183	469, 720	344, 456	404, 899	459, 738
Wool, sheep's, and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, and manufactures of:										
Unmanufactured.....	44, 211	212, 121	155, 755	355, 993	1, 543, 671	1, 393, 406	691, 821	318, 478	472, 519	941, 041
Cloths and cassimeres.....	47, 761	34, 212	47, 422	55, 606	72, 789	94, 772	64, 099	53, 860	70, 830	67, 618
Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flecks.....	12, 895	31, 214	454	.....	7, 541	786	3, 305	7, 424	174	17
Shawls.....	24, 803	7, 697	88, 688	76, 963	96, 032	76, 057	59, 720	42, 477	32, 712	58, 892
Blankets.....	12, 659	.....	10, 543	16, 621	6, 155	5, 026	7, 351	12, 062	4, 274	408
Carpete.....	4, 322	750	1, 869	1, 275	5, 723	6, 153	5, 691	1, 654	4, 671	31, 184
Dress goods.....	210, 096	145, 894	85, 832	112, 324	217, 048	152, 663	126, 622	260, 079	149, 098	190, 413

e Includes in "Cabinet-ware," &amp;c.

c Includes "Sulphur or brimstone, crude."

a Includes "Soda, nitrate of."

b Included in "All other dutiable articles."

d Included in Free, same class.

No. 110.—VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL and other FOREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wool, sheep's, &c.— <i>Continued.</i>										
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers	892	6,463	1,939	1,530	2,727	692	2,466	1,930	2,635	1,092
Other manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	93,434	132,965	139,501	150,765	253,344	178,123	114,079	197,870	100,359	69,590
Total wool, and manufactures of	453,093	572,046	534,053	777,197	2,911,030	1,911,768	1,085,154	930,134	846,272	1,360,085
Zinc, spelter, or inteneque, and manufactures of:										
In blocks or pigs	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
In sheets	4,092	534	2,227	1,063	14,834	4,098	2,336	1,958	849	195
All other dutiable articles	353,339	452,764	363,207	183,907	269,286	267,445	245,144	163,740	145,154	195,495
Total value of dutiable commodities	10,480,449	15,409,936	13,597,966	14,199,960	14,026,028	13,517,558	10,204,121	10,776,215	8,325,321	9,919,118
Total value of commodities free of duty	14,692,965	15,017,233	14,831,933	8,569,798	14,123,465	10,362,780	12,329,503	10,481,890	17,507,304	10,915,620
Total value of coin and bullion	14,222,414	14,271,864	14,038,629	7,079,294	10,705,028	6,930,719	8,275,013	6,467,611	13,027,499	6,676,240
Total value of merchandise	10,951,000	16,155,295	14,491,270	15,680,455	17,446,483	16,249,619	14,138,611	14,802,494	12,504,906	14,156,498
Total	25,173,414	30,497,159	28,459,699	32,769,749	39,149,511	21,780,338	22,433,624	31,270,035	25,832,495	30,834,738
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	.....	.....	2,360,772	3,725,932	3,014,355	2,663,940	2,661,964	1,933,662	1,766,300	2,215,597
Carried in American vessels	15,321,704	13,492,276	9,753,804	6,732,462	8,456,124	8,425,336	11,321,617	7,123,513	8,795,700	6,776,904
Carried in foreign vessels	9,851,710	16,024,883	16,395,323	12,311,355	16,679,032	12,491,062	8,450,023	12,212,860	15,250,495	11,840,277

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COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
<b>FREE OF DUTY.</b>										
Argols ( <i>see</i> Dutiable)..... lbs	a.	a.	b.	b.	19,565	56,373	29,610	68,745	30,000	.....
Barks, medicinal: Peruvian, calisaya, Lima, &c. lbs	b.	b.	b.	b.	.....	.....	50,708	.....	30,379	126,792
Camphor, crude..... lbs	b.	b.	b.	b.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,138
Chloride of lime or bleaching-powder..... lbs	a.	a.	a.	a.	.....	.....	28,288	.....	.....	.....
Coccos, crude, and leaves and shells of ( <i>see</i> Dutiable)..... lbs	a.	a.	a.	a.	1,061,222	551,614	728,129	368,359	621,828	817,208
Cochineal..... lbs	.....	9,700	1,200	2,075	373	2,505	24,069	.....	66,986	.....
Coffee ( <i>see</i> Dutiable)..... lbs	a.	a.	a.	a.	0,583,503	3,285,636	6,834,014	8,884,457	9,800,715	12,821,426
Cotton, raw ( <i>see</i> Dutiable)..... lbs	252,431	226,781	776,463	288,297	334,048	377,610	433,041	224,407	277,949	935,541
Cutch or catechu, and terra-japonica or gambier ( <i>see</i> Dutiable)..... lbs	c.	c.	41,572	.....	7,271	.....	9,446	8,755	1,907	4,135
Dye-woods, in sticks..... cwt	69,079	306,302	67,739	25,787	13,539	40,025	23,375	82,360	22,630	17,186
Eggs..... doz	b.	b.	b.	.....	900	200	.....	.....	.....	1,348
Fish, not of American fisheries:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresh, of all kinds..... lbs	b.	b.	b.	b.	.....	.....	60,728	.....	.....	.....
Herring, pickled ( <i>see</i> Dutiable)..... bbls	b.	b.	b.	a.	a.	233	2,318	2,885	1,903	21
Mackerel, pickled ( <i>see</i> Dutiable)..... bbls	b.	b.	b.	a.	a.	35	1,300	885	.....	356
Guano (except from bonded islands)..... tons	156	39	10	29	7	164	72	16	2,757	635
Gums ( <i>see</i> Dutiable)..... lbs	a.	a.	5,357	79,501	72,825	178,103	152,777	527,000	181,322	38,545
Hair, unmanufactured:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse-hair, used for weaving..... lbs	20,320	60,480	.....	45,250	.....	.....	.....	13,123	21,003	722
Hair of all kinds, not elsewhere specified..... lbs	b.	b.	b.	370	43,683	17,225	2,181	61,302	.....	.....
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude ( <i>see</i> Dutiable)..... lbs	a.	a.	221,931	671,767	391,336	606,298	733,131	589,624	179,707	594,280

a "Cutch or catechu" included in Dutiable, same class.

b Quantity not stated.

c Included in Dutiable, same class.

## No. 111.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Ludigo.....lb.	42,362	33,403	11,067	77,152	9,886	54,547	16,985	.....	42,457	92,397
Madder, not including the extract of.....lb.	.....	.....	27,490	13,265	.....	13,830	2,435	.....	.....	.....
Oils: Whale or fish, not of American fisheries (see Dutiable).....gall.	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	.....	43,103	379,570
Vegetable, fixed or expressed (see Dutiable).....gall.	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	.....	.....	.....
able).....gall.	a	a	a	a	566,315	485,678	94,039	321,982	326,607	.....
Volatile or essential (see Dutiable).....lb.	a	a	a	a	3,525	67	.....	.....	2,310	6,017
Paper materials:										
Rags, of cotton or linen.....lb.	903	600	.....	12,500	.....	.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....
Other materials, not elsewhere specified.....lb.	b	b	b	5,000	.....	.....	20,375	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw.....lb.	7,754	7,515	12,192	24,056	5,544	6,607	6,666	3,359	38,515	10,033
Soda, nitrate of (see Dutiable).....lb.	c	c	c	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sulphur or brimstone, crude (see Dutiable).....tons	d	d	d	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea (see Dutiable).....lb.	a	a	a	a	990,017	1,670,252	1,565,595	1,726,908	1,508,827	2,247,116
Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs (see Dutiable).....cwt.	a	a	a	a	1,517	140	23	801	158	523
DUTIABLE.										
Argols (see Free of duty).....lb.	3,616	.....	.....	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Beer, ale, porter, and other malt liquors.....gall.	b	b	b	14,361	23,436	28,192	50,664	96,900	35,462	26,802
Breadstuffs, and other farinaceous food:										
Barley.....bush	.....	.....	24,747	11,360	18,876	63	2,008	21,354	40,920	771,105
Barley-malt.....bush	b	b	b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bread and biscuit.....lb.	800	.....	.....	1,956	.....	200	245	324	.....	12
Indian corn or maize.....bush	2,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats.....bush	50,041	78,336	5,066	.....	.....	365	.....	15,375	2,367	91,546
Rice.....lb.	6,865,664	15,312,633	10,212,920	12,651,959	20,202,774	25,840,877	12,352,330	16,610,614	14,463,645	9,666,563
Rye.....bush	46,647	322,522	154,945	132,315	276,042	917,367	255,402	291,048	98,190	332,728
Wheat.....bush	349,606	412,470	496,309	576,905	347,166	703,681	280,907	1,366,706	464,453	1,349,660





## FOREIGN EXPORTS.

No. 111.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—										
COMMODITIES.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Hemp, and manufactures of: <i>a</i>										
Raw.....tons.	1,157	515	1,325	976	1,230	1,220	999	1,525	1,590	915
Manufactures of, by yard.....sq. yds.	65	794								
India rubber, unmanufactured ( <i>see Free of duty</i> ) pounds.....	486,117	1,781,588	192,432	<i>b</i> .....	<i>b</i> .....	<i>b</i> .....	<i>b</i> .....	<i>b</i> .....	<i>b</i> .....	<i>b</i> .....
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:										
Pig-iron.....lbs.	474,880	145,600	512,960	327,720	5,090	1,142,400	910,635	1,007,320	851,320	534,120
Castings.....lbs.	1,831	15,720		20,100	10,915	5,425	341	15,300	376,772	30,029
Bar-iron.....lbs.	64,749	276,904	539,516	380,951	330,294	1,181,355	148,224	130,433		733,814
Boiler-iron.....lbs.			2,444		695					4,350
Band, hoop, and scroll iron.....lbs.	377,054	199,696	55,477	193,032	55,036	66,064	11,045	4,741	7,037	1,500
Railroad bars or rails, of iron.....lbs.	753,020	188,600	2,933,867	8,705,275	11,631,343	15,537,966	27,874,281	27,522,699	1,792,200	
Sheet-iron.....lbs.	77,142	32,397	62,975	50,693	59,393	137,072	93,634	40,283	116,317	67,602
Old and scrap iron.....tons		8		54		222	170	300		76
Anchors, cables, and chains, of all kinds.....lbs.	241,019	72,540	40,431	75,052	148,094	50,939	160,900	156,461	99,771	74,492
Railroad bars or rails, of steel.....lbs.	<i>c</i> .....	<i>c</i> .....	<i>c</i> .....	1,143,979	1,544,901	60,425	13,000	292,670	31,664	421,014
Jute and other grasses, and manufactures of: <i>a</i>										
Raw.....tons.	137	673	135	157	274	259	207	1,181	984	1,168
Manufactures of, by yard.....sq. yds.	4,000			4,690	1,698	40				
Gunny-cloth and gunny-bags, and manufactures of, used for bagging.....lbs.	2,492,460	361,777	14,585	654,129	987,737	1,501,325	684,531	408,099		93,000
Lead, and manufactures of:										
Pigs, bars, and old.....lbs.	529,405	284,352	33,119	196,433	706,096	129,246	283,730	17,068	565,915	1,129,232
Leather, and manufactures of:										
Leather of all kinds.....lbs.	8,747	752,331	56,221	98,392	241,162	163,110	63,507	156,866	382,765	65,203
Gloves of kid, and all other of skin or leather, dozen pairs.....	45	1,557	983	1,732	5,539	2,196	2,967	3,725	2,266	3,996

## FOREIGN EXPORTS.

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Oils:	1, 472, 704	1, 020, 104	55, 443	2, 152, 885	46, 995
Coal and other mineral oils.....					
Whale and fish, not of American fisheries (see Free of duty).....	32, 366	98, 262	58, 991	20, 247	35, 016
Olive, salad.....	8, 285	5, 001	3, 623	2, 810	3, 498
Olive, not salad.....	904	2, 593	3, 413	982	6, 482
All other vegetable, fixed (see Free of duty).....	602, 845	5, 800, 543	4, 241, 539	40, 231	50, 585
Volatile or essential (see Free of duty).....	8, 698	3, 844	6, 021	6, 270	3, 766
Opium, and extract of.....	63, 361	117, 540	118, 791	119, 148	138, 329
Paints:					
White lead.....	22, 512	7, 460	34, 993	44, 469	10, 000
Red lead and litharge.....				32, 440	24, 530
Whiting and Paris white.....	1, 464		627		282, 301
Paper, and manufactures of: Printing-paper.....					
Potatoes.....	3, 589	10, 324	26, 592	13, 300	12, 058
Salt.....	11, 688, 623	13, 147, 729	4, 752, 232	5, 704, 606	1, 848, 965
Salt-peter (nitrate of potash).....		50, 150	504, 015	508, 005	101, 198
Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed.....					
Soda, and salts of:					
Bicarbonate.....	63, 728	53, 988	16, 871	104, 154	148, 092
Carbonate, including sul-soda and soda-ash.....	165, 999	231, 783	148, 965	259, 472	214, 393
Caustic soda.....	174, 821	537, 084	492, 206	436, 082	676, 175
Acetate, sulphate, phosphate, and all other salts of soda, not elsewhere specified (see Free of duty).....					
Spices of all kinds; also, ginger (ground), pepper, and mustard.....	g 103, 236	g 81, 554		41, 301	900
Sugar and molasses:					
Brown sugar.....	16, 888, 217	16, 242, 120	6, 733, 692	11, 836, 955	21, 273, 487
Refined sugar.....	789, 751	353, 014	59, 198	244, 236	404, 642
Molasses.....	2, 315, 842	1, 606, 272	1, 002, 184	310, 568	558, 289
Melchla and sirup of sugar-cane.....	150, 420	1, 738, 185	3, 569, 746	49, 139	2, 248, 910
Candy and confectionery.....	290	574	1, 525	1, 950	3, 414*

a Except articles specified in the note to "Flax, and manufacturers of."  
b Included in Free, same class.  
c Quantity not stated.  
d Includes "Jute butts."  
e Combined with white lead, as "White and red lead."  
f Included in Free, same class.  
g Includes "Soda, nitrate of."

## FOREIGN EXPORTS.

No. 111.—QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

COMMODITIES.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Sulphur, refined.....	a 1,000	a 2,020	a 2,940	103	224	.....	130	.....	1,086	.....
Tea ( <i>see</i> Free of duty).....	2,944,320	4,868,010	6,469,974	4,441,401	70,179	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....
Tin, manufactures of:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In bars, blocks, or pigs ( <i>see</i> Free of duty) cwts	.....	911	48	309	16	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....
In plates.....	1,502	3,360	1,501	5,043	7,178	7,850	4,734	4,930	4,091	15,937
Tobacco, and manufactures of:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leaf.....	616,816	522,476	671,992	801,494	1,078,759	1,434,549	870,215	742,608	264,860	408,689
Cigars.....	60,604	55,685	52,286	56,221	37,951	64,908	110,159	61,702	61,319	55,792
Wine, spirits, and cordials:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits and cordials, in casks.....	191,591	259,766	116,204	285,512	162,003	242,131	90,646	78,415	78,339	92,127
Spirits and cordials, in bottles.....	4,708	4,615	7,364	10,523	10,330	6,902	9,643	4,318	8,033	8,259
Wine, in casks.....	130,450	130,622	114,910	141,453	151,252	74,594	24,906	103,782	104,223	107,183
Wine, in bottles.....	9,205	10,753	12,176	14,378	8,404	8,424	7,174	8,237	10,948	14,954
Wood, manufactures of:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boards, deals, plank, joists, and scantling, M. ft.	c.....	c.....	17,737	21,695	27,601	26,711	24,168	24,370	32,131	35,401
Shingles.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	2,731	1,415	1,317	287	210	.....	.....
Wool, eleop's, and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, and manufactures of:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unmanufactured.....	342,417	1,710,053	1,305,311	2,366,383	7,040,386	6,816,157	3,567,627	1,518,426	3,068,957	5,952,221
Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks.....	.....	.....	11,307	.....	139,847	15,951	64,516	81,654	2,130	790
Carpets.....	5,792	1,071	1,867	993	5,153	6,404	5,873	2,455	3,145	20,116
Dress-goods.....	876,421	661,641	376,868	391,621	680,615	490,017	585,766	1,336,741	719,133	925,066
Zinc, spelter, or tuttenquo, and manufactures of:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In blocks, or pigs.....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
In sheets.....	50,848	7,422	38,708	20,514	201,612	59,815	31,870	.....	12,477	.....

c. Quantity not stated.

a. Includes "Sulphur or bluestone, crude."

ANNUAL CROPP.		Total Production and Imports.					Exports, domestic and foreign.		Retained for home consumption.		Percentage of Production and Imports retained for home consumption.	
Year ended June 30—	Production, a	Average weight of bale, b	Production in pounds, gross weight, a	Imported.	Total Production and Imports.	Exports, domestic and foreign.	Retained for home consumption.	Percentage of Production and Imports retained for home consumption.	Percentage of Production and Imports retained for home consumption.	Percentage of Production and Imports retained for home consumption.	Percentage of Production and Imports retained for home consumption.	Percentage of Production and Imports retained for home consumption.
	Bales.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1849	2,604,598	436	1,306,030,757	157,976	1,306,178,003	1,036,749,107	279,428,836	21.39	78.61			
1850	2,171,706	429	927,531,586	269,114	927,800,700	635,418,893	332,411,807	35.66	64.32			
1851	2,415,257	416	1,005,031,736	157,757	1,005,189,493	927,227,089	137,952,304	12.95	87.05			
1852	3,090,029	428	1,401,884,356	244,546	1,402,128,904	1,093,220,539	308,908,365	22.03	77.97			
1853	3,352,892	428	1,521,135,505	722,628	1,521,858,133	1,111,612,992	410,245,211	26.96	73.04			
1854	3,035,027	430	1,323,305,306	545,210	1,323,850,516	987,853,106	306,077,410	22.62	77.38			
1855	2,932,339	434	1,348,993,223	2,115,367	1,351,108,600	1,008,424,701	342,683,899	25.36	74.64			
1856	3,645,345	420	1,622,907,594	1,096,841	1,624,004,435	1,351,431,701	272,572,734	16.76	83.24			
1857	3,056,519	414	1,438,529,102	802,223	1,439,329,325	1,048,282,475	391,039,860	27.17	72.83			
1858	3,224,962	442	1,506,918,476	580,800	1,507,500,276	1,118,024,012	388,885,264	25.80	74.20			
1859	3,994,481	447	1,892,664,967	743,500	1,893,408,467	1,386,738,677	506,669,811	26.76	73.24			
1860	4,822,770	445	2,275,372,309	2,005,529	2,277,377,838	1,767,830,609	509,547,229	22.37	77.63			
1861	3,824,046	477	1,934,545,043	881,371	1,935,426,414	307,634,242	558,792,172	29.37	70.63			
1862	c	c	c	29,640,853	c	5,198,230	c	c	c	c	c	c
1863	c	c	c	33,877,365	c	12,904,119	c	c	c	c	c	c
1864	c	c	c	26,475,957	c	13,420,146	c	c	c	c	c	c
1865	c	c	c	36,007,007	c	11,918,656	c	c	c	c	c	c
1866	4,228,987	441	1,941,962,263	6,276,887	1,948,239,150	651,921,459	306,317,601	37.81	62.19			
1867	2,050,271	444	909,175,303	726,021	909,901,324	662,733,679	307,167,645	31.67	68.33			
1868	2,498,895	443	1,173,431,114	514,992	1,174,946,106	765,415,236	398,530,890	33.10	66.90			
1869	2,439,030	437	1,120,811,645	1,522,063	1,131,333,713	644,957,327	496,376,386	42.99	57.01			
1870	3,154,946	437	1,451,401,357	1,698,133	1,453,099,490	938,785,304	494,314,186	34.02	65.98			

c No record during the war period.

a } See notes on next page.  
b }

No. 112.—QUANTITIES OF RAW COTTON PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED, &c.—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	ANNUAL CROP.				Imported.  <i>Pounds.</i>	Total Production and Im- ports.  <i>Pounds.</i>	Exports, do- mestic and for- eign.  <i>Pounds.</i>	Retained for home consump- tion.  <i>Pounds.</i>	Percent- age of Produc- tion and Imports retained for home consump- tion.	Percent- age of Produc- tion and Imports exported.
	Produc- tion. <i>a</i>	Average net weight of bale. <i>b</i>	Production in pounds, gross weight <i>c</i>							
			<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>						
1871	4,352,317	438	2,020,693,736	1,196,840	2,021,890,576	1,463,704,307	558,186,069	27.61	72.39	
1872	2,974,351	439	1,372,064,494	2,894,183	1,380,978,677	953,825,710	347,152,967	27.10	72.90	
1873	3,990,504	440	1,853,188,931	4,425,524	1,837,614,455	1,200,398,178	637,216,277	34.68	65.32	
1874	4,170,388	439	1,940,646,351	3,625,840	1,944,274,181	1,358,979,913	585,294,268	30.10	69.90	
1875	3,892,991	438	1,698,844,031	2,149,332	1,700,983,363	1,260,851,944	440,141,419	25.88	74.12	
1876	4,600,284	436	2,157,958,142	2,451,419	2,160,409,561	1,491,629,831	668,779,730	30.96	69.04	
1877	4,485,423	438	2,062,492,190	2,656,567	2,085,148,757	1,445,647,079	639,501,678	30.67	69.33	
1878	4,811,205	452	2,294,973,405	3,032,613	2,298,005,418	1,608,469,052	689,536,366	30	70	

a In the column of "Production," the amount placed opposite the fiscal year is the production of the preceding calendar year, since the exports and consumption of cotton during the fiscal year are mainly of the production of the preceding calendar year.

b The Liverpool records of average net weight of American bales of cotton, run through a much longer period than American estimates of gross weight. A competent American authority has estimated the average gross weights, prior to 1860, at about 5 per cent. above the average Liverpool net weights. It is found that 6 per cent. will more nearly represent the difference between the foreign net and American gross averages of the weight per bale of each crop. This table is therefore calculated on the basis of 6 per cent. in addition to net weight, as the nearest available approximation to the true quantity. The exact difference is unattainable, as there is no complete annual record of American averages of weight of bales. As the exports are expressed in gross pounds (including the envelope or tare), the comparison can only be made with gross pounds.—J. R. D.

No. 113.—QUANTITIES OF RAW COTTON OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRINCIPAL and other Foreign Countries, during the TWENTY YEARS, from 1839 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.—

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Austria .....	16,556,515	7,471,499	5,081,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	336,653	867,321	165,405
Belgium .....	14,328,476	14,800,474	.....	23,018	1,246,723	1,778,352	357,925	108,255,040	88,929,117	901,956
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	8,437	.....	23,586	141,357	16,138,132	28,108,004	263,048
France .....	186,490,252	283,907,334	57,270,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,223,081
Germany .....	65,681,163	66,072,530	11,864,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,321,616
England .....	909,572,145	1,215,104,929	392,294,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560,008,854
Scotland .....	8,194,968	18,018,395	2,539,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,663,082
Ireland .....	25,919,049	31,013,458	2,598,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,996
Gibraltar .....	164,482	3,192,256	64,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,450
British West Indies and British Honduras .....	484,637	6,800	130,760	.....	2,470	.....	.....	172,550	.....	13,427
British Possessions in North America .....	57,011	1,385,369	151,524	.....	151,724	55,081	91,990	621,377	644,040	1,045,563
Italy .....	21,488,538	27,018,700	4,686,651	.....	.....	58,523	.....	196,574	3,611,456	6,032,974
Mexico .....	5,993,635	9,043,377	1,410,659	.....	.....	417,407	.....	50,317	3,310,842	8,278,598
Netherlands .....	16,155,719	12,757,603	2,650,573	.....	12,885	.....	.....	141,591	257,180	2,522,736
Portugal and Portuguese Possessions .....	144,254	151,061	298,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands .....	4,003	575	26,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	927
Russia .....	43,619,863	21,698,054	4,251,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,665,884	5,069,764	5,874,019
Spain .....	60,522,742	44,021,853	11,155,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,815,730	11,034,094	25,620,220
Cuba .....	8,921	11,429	2,550	.....	582,747	.....	.....	62,760	54,569	49,659
Sweden and Norway .....	11,022,600	11,602,859	582,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	323,380	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe .....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South American ports .....	25,100	35,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,804	.....
All other ports, &c. &c. ....	22,840	252,448	.....	3,284	110,662	10,022	12,120	1,200	.....	.....
Total .....	1,386,468,562	1,767,086,338	307,516,099	5,094,564	11,384,986	11,993,911	6,607,166	650,572,829	601,473,588	784,763,633

No. 113.—QUANTITIES OF RAW COTTON OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—										
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Austria.....	.....	.....	2, 164, 845	.....	1, 378, 832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Belgium.....	186, 774	1, 726, 152	17, 933, 342	10, 094, 368	12, 126, 640	8, 553, 287	3, 113, 752	15, 538, 299	2, 998, 777	1, 818, 151	
Denmark.....	106, 250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14, 191, 544	
France.....	100, 537, 869	153, 146, 501	59, 611, 304	88, 187, 183	113, 370, 036	177, 305, 583	155, 139, 454	303, 975, 759	219, 088, 761	226, 030, 961	
Germany.....	70, 427, 303	86, 775, 850	103, 986, 223	42, 516, 604	95, 342, 287	114, 613, 646	75, 284, 980	108, 545, 762	77, 605, 253	121, 640, 103	
England.....	131, 789, 858	643, 360, 908	1, 053, 595, 339	975, 251, 638	814, 071, 709	875, 337, 752	878, 442, 263	920, 917, 121	967, 117, 634	990, 734, 163	
Scotland.....	537, 081	493, 276	4, 709, 487	435, 529	2, 958, 167	3, 424, 943	612, 045	.....	71, 295	.....	
Ireland.....	4, 216, 617	5, 311, 594	41, 017, 517	28, 227, 598	41, 619, 365	24, 809, 077	32, 881, 451	36, 412, 618	53, 176, 517	49, 214, 262	
Gibraltar.....	161, 987	410, 004	49, 931	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 444	.....	429, 467	
British West Indies and British Honduras.....	.....	.....	9, 931	.....	.....	424, 779	.....	.....	.....	.....	
British Poss. in North America.....	1, 122, 183	1, 561, 008	2, 393, 083	1, 896, 077	1, 494, 142	4, 011, 077	3, 561, 511	4, 980, 616	5, 508, 304	7, 082, 535	
Italy.....	4, 478, 003	7, 274, 510	21, 457, 495	5, 922, 234	15, 283, 998	12, 298, 366	9, 041, 936	23, 379, 304	11, 547, 892	18, 110, 597	
Mexico.....	2, 042, 224	6, 009, 707	11, 399, 498	957, 909	550, 639	2, 288, 561	1, 305, 276	6, 972, 575	3, 989, 812	3, 422, 162	
Netherlands.....	2, 665, 257	8, 525, 114	55, 792, 817	22, 784, 985	19, 086, 112	19, 004, 316	4, 070, 675	34, 265, 719	26, 855, 697	27, 954, 214	
Portugal and Portuguese Poss'ns.....	.....	603	173, 068	442	.....	.....	4, 390	.....	.....	753, 687	
Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	425	.....	1, 057	.....	.....	
Russia.....	9, 762, 653	15, 170, 324	31, 135, 476	24, 684, 546	49, 573, 330	54, 090, 632	65, 704, 178	89, 896, 983	25, 109, 462	185, 428, 290	
Spain.....	16, 158, 397	27, 704, 711	47, 155, 961	32, 570, 783	27, 722, 241	53, 350, 064	29, 813, 227	47, 561, 153	46, 030, 632	40, 085, 242	
Cuba.....	425	88, 351	.....	768	.....	.....	.....	449, 697	387, 756	.....	
Sweden and Norway.....	.....	.....	6, 896, 874	.....	5, 457, 506	9, 019, 815	1, 432, 165	7, 497, 371	6, 631, 204	10, 043, 697	
Turkey in Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South American ports.....	.....	.....	4, 250	4, 450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
All other ports, n. e. s.....	115, 000	.....	631, 583	.....	28, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 810	
Total.....	644, 397, 921	1, 048, 558, 523	1, 492, 928, 024	831, 537, 413	1, 200, 063, 530	1, 358, 692, 303	1, 260, 418, 903	1, 491, 465, 334	1, 445, 368, 130	1, 607, 533, 511	

## No. 114.—VALUES of EXPORTS of COTTONS of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE from the UNITED STATES, from 1831 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED—	Colored.		Uncolored.		Other manufac- tures of.	TOTAL.
September 30—	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1831 .....		99,328		947,932	79,053	1,126,313
1832 .....		105,211		1,052,891	71,472	1,229,574
1833 .....		423,775		1,802,116	306,696	2,532,517
1834 .....		189,680		1,756,136	140,178	2,085,994
1835 .....		397,812		2,355,202	105,667	2,858,681
1836 .....		257,262		1,950,795	47,677	2,255,734
1837 .....		551,616		2,043,115	236,742	2,831,473
1838 .....		252,061		3,250,130	250,564	3,752,755
1839 .....		414,153		2,525,301	35,579	2,975,033
1840 .....		400,177		2,925,257	224,173	3,549,607
1841 .....		450,503		2,394,839	347,204	3,192,546
1842 .....		385,040		2,297,964	227,686	2,970,690
June 30—						
1843 .....		352,415		2,575,049	290,086	3,223,550
1844 .....		325,403		2,292,800	214,577	2,892,780
1845 .....		1,690,221		2,343,104	294,543	4,327,928
1846 .....		1,229,538		1,972,331	337,612	3,545,481
1847 .....		290,114		3,345,902	446,507	4,082,523
1848 .....		353,534		4,866,559	492,112	5,712,205
1849 .....		469,777		3,955,117	508,235	4,933,129
1850 .....		606,631		3,774,407	353,386	4,734,424
1851 .....		1,006,561		5,571,576	663,068	7,241,205
1852 .....		926,404		6,139,391	606,356	7,672,151
1853 .....		1,086,167		6,926,485	756,242	8,768,894
1854 .....		1,136,493		3,927,142	471,875	5,535,516
1855 .....		2,613,655		2,907,276	336,250	5,857,181
1856 .....		1,966,845		4,616,264	324,200	6,967,309
1857 .....		1,785,685		3,715,339	614,153	6,115,177
1858 .....		2,069,194		1,782,025	1,800,225	5,651,504
1859 .....		2,320,890		1,518,236	4,477,096	8,316,222
1860 .....		3,356,449		1,785,595	5,792,752	10,934,796
1861 .....		2,215,032		1,377,627	4,364,379	7,957,038
1862 .....		527,500		729,669	1,629,275	2,946,464
1863 .....		630,552		324,277	1,951,576	2,906,411
1864 .....	1,569,235	401,411	239,686	106,878	942,612	1,456,901
1865 .....	1,341,096	716,042	78,974	102,474	2,633,045	3,451,561
1866 .....	405,998	88,742	3,041,715	712,006	973,427	1,780,175
1867 .....	674,426	139,964	6,020,731	1,142,451	3,325,820	4,680,235
1868 .....	2,979,275	531,669	10,839,177	1,551,339	2,722,046	4,871,054
1869 .....					5,874,222	5,874,222
1870 .....	6,064,715	1,035,469	2,276,384	1,345,988	1,405,825	3,787,282
1871 .....	5,023,923	724,241	14,832,931	1,776,694	1,056,601	3,552,136
1872 .....	2,844,222	452,998	2,259,191	1,317,719	527,613	2,304,330
1873 .....	3,525,629	596,912	10,127,145	1,655,116	695,500	2,947,528
1874 .....	4,625,120	662,781	13,247,142	1,621,209	745,250	3,095,840
1875 .....	7,593,723	939,061	21,224,020	2,313,270	219,551	4,071,822
1876 .....	16,422,214	1,455,462	29,319,267	5,314,732	952,778	7,722,976
1877 .....	29,601,304	2,424,131	76,769,147	6,437,223	1,314,429	10,235,843
1878 .....	37,765,313	2,959,910	22,522,192	7,053,463	1,425,227	11,432,660

\* Nine months.



No. 115.—QUANTITIES of WOOL PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for CONSUMPTION in the UNITED STATES, from 1850 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Production. <sup>a</sup>	Imports.	Total Pro- duction and Imports.	EXPORTS.			Retained for home Consump- tion.
				Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1850.....	b.....	12,695,294	.....	35,898	.....	.....	.....
1851.....	60,000,000	32,607,315	92,607,315	.....	29,122	.....	.....
1852.....	b.....	18,343,218	.....	55,550	350,572	406,122	.....
1853.....	b.....	21,616,035	.....	216,472	212,100	428,572	.....
1854.....	b.....	20,222,635	.....	114,268	195,143	309,411	.....
1855.....	b.....	18,599,784	.....	82,226	728,904	817,790	.....
1856.....	b.....	14,778,496	.....	145,115	105,938	151,053	.....
1857.....	b.....	16,505,216	.....	50,202	3,229	53,431	.....
1858.....	b.....	c.....	.....	824,807	c.....	.....	.....
1859.....	b.....	c.....	.....	1,706,536	c.....	.....	.....
1860.....	b.....	c.....	.....	1,055,928	c.....	.....	.....
1861.....	75,000,000	c.....	.....	847,301	235,911	1,083,212	.....
1862.....	90,000,000	42,131,061	132,131,061	1,153,328	332,953	1,486,341	130,644,730
1863.....	108,000,000	73,931,944	179,931,944	355,722	708,850	1,064,572	172,267,372
1864.....	123,000,000	90,464,002	213,464,002	155,422	223,475	378,957	213,085,045
1865.....	142,000,000	43,877,408	185,877,408	466,122	679,221	1,145,463	184,731,945
1866.....	155,000,000	67,912,253	222,912,253	973,075	652,045	1,625,120	221,093,133
1867.....	160,000,000	16,558,046	176,558,046	307,418	612,587	926,005	175,632,041
1868.....	168,000,000	24,124,203	192,124,203	558,435	2,801,252	3,360,287	188,764,512
1869.....	120,000,000	39,275,926	219,275,926	444,387	342,417	786,804	218,489,122
1870.....	162,000,000	49,230,199	211,230,199	152,292	1,710,053	1,862,915	209,367,254
1871.....	160,000,000	68,058,022	228,058,022	25,195	1,305,311	1,330,506	226,727,522
1872.....	150,000,000	122,256,499	272,256,499	140,515	2,266,393	2,406,908	269,849,591
1873.....	152,000,000	25,496,049	243,496,049	75,129	7,040,326	7,115,515	236,380,534
1874.....	170,000,000	42,939,541	212,939,541	319,600	6,816,157	7,135,757	205,803,754
1875.....	181,000,000	54,901,760	235,901,760	172,034	3,567,627	3,745,661	232,156,099
1876.....	192,000,000	44,642,236	236,642,236	104,768	1,518,426	1,623,194	235,019,642
1877.....	200,000,000	42,171,192	242,171,192	79,599	3,028,957	3,168,556	239,002,636
1878.....	207,000,000	42,449,079	255,449,079	347,854	5,952,221	6,300,075	249,149,004

<sup>a</sup> In the column of "Production," the amount placed opposite the fiscal year is the production of the preceding calendar year. This is done in order that the year in which the wool is mainly marketed and consumed may correspond with the import and export year. The amounts in this column are based upon estimates made by J. R. Dodge, late Statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

<sup>b</sup> No data.

<sup>c</sup> Quantity not stated.

# PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS—WHEAT, INDIAN CORN. 121

No. 116.—QUANTITY of WHEAT PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for CONSUMPTION in the UNITED STATES, during the years 1850 and 1860, and from 1867 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Production. <i>a</i>	Imports.	Total Pro- duction and Imports.	Exports, domestic and for- eign.	Retained for home Con- sumption.	Consumption per capita.	Percentage exported.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
1850 .....	100, 485, 944	1, 237, 856	101, 723, 800	792, 768	100, 931, 032	4.35	0.793
1860 .....	173, 104, 924	9, 623	173, 114, 547	4, 155, 153	168, 959, 394	5.37	2.40
1867 .....	151, 999, 906	1, 924, 890	153, 924, 796	6, 192, 371	147, 732, 425	4.08	4.02
1868 .....	212, 441, 400	1, 616, 508	214, 057, 908	16, 133, 192	197, 924, 716	5.35	7.53
1869 .....	224, 036, 600	1, 370, 493	225, 407, 093	17, 907, 442	207, 499, 651	5.49	7.94
1870 .....	260, 146, 900	851, 326	260, 998, 226	36, 996, 585	224, 001, 641	5.81	14.18
1871 .....	235, 884, 700	717, 179	236, 601, 879	34, 797, 215	201, 804, 664	5.10	14.71
1872 .....	230, 722, 400	1, 546, 623	232, 269, 023	26, 999, 985	205, 269, 038	5.05	11.62
1873 .....	249, 997, 100	1, 476, 594	251, 473, 694	39, 591, 451	211, 882, 243	5.08	15.75
1874 .....	291, 254, 700	1, 618, 092	282, 900, 792	71, 633, 749	211, 067, 043	4.90	25.39
1875 .....	308, 102, 700	303, 047	308, 405, 747	53, 397, 474	255, 078, 273	4.79	17.29
1876 .....	292, 136, 000	1, 568, 558	293, 704, 558	56, 441, 828	237, 262, 730	5.23	19.22
1877 .....	299, 356, 500	322, 906	299, 685, 406	40, 790, 064	248, 895, 342	5.34	14.08
1878 .....	364, 194, 146	1, 351, 008	365, 545, 154	73, 654, 621	291, 890, 533	6.09	20.22

No. 117.—QUANTITY of INDIAN CORN PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for CONSUMPTION in the UNITED STATES, during the years 1850 and 1860, and from 1867 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Production. <i>a</i>	Im- ports.	Total Pro- duction and Imports.	Exports, domestic and for- eign.	Retained for home Con- sumption.	Consumption per capita.	Percentage exported.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
1850 .....	592, 071, 104		592, 071, 104	6, 595, 092	585, 476, 012	25.25	1.11
1860 .....	838, 792, 740	48, 790	838, 841, 530	3, 314, 305	835, 527, 225	26.57	0.39
1867 .....	867, 946, 295	34, 970	867, 981, 265	14, 897, 293	853, 083, 970	23.56	1.72
1868 .....	768, 320, 000	49, 922	768, 369, 922	11, 147, 754	757, 220, 168	20.48	1.45
1869 .....	906, 527, 000	29, 809	906, 616, 809	7, 049, 217	899, 567, 592	23.82	0.78
1870 .....	874, 320, 000	88, 980	874, 408, 980	1, 392, 115	873, 016, 865	22.64	0.16
1871 .....	1, 094, 255, 000	111, 020	1, 094, 366, 020	9, 826, 309	1, 084, 539, 711	27.42	0.89
1872 .....	991, 692, 000	58, 568	991, 956, 568	34, 491, 650	957, 464, 918	23.58	3.37
1873 .....	1, 092, 719, 000	61, 536	1, 092, 780, 536	38, 541, 930	1, 054, 238, 606	25.27	3.53
1874 .....	932, 274, 000	76, 003	932, 350, 003	34, 434, 606	897, 915, 397	20.95	3.69
1875 .....	850, 148, 500	38, 098	850, 186, 598	22, 852, 420	827, 334, 178	18.64	3.39
1876 .....	1, 321, 069, 000	51, 796	1, 321, 120, 796	49, 493, 572	1, 271, 627, 224	22.06	3.75
1877 .....	1, 283, 827, 000	30, 902	1, 283, 867, 902	70, 860, 983	1, 213, 006, 919	26.02	5.52
1878 .....	1, 342, 552, 000	13, 423	1, 342, 571, 423	85, 461, 098	1, 257, 110, 325	25.99	6.36

*a* In the column of "Production," the amount placed opposite the fiscal year is the production of the preceding calendar year. For example: The quantity stated in the column of "Production" opposite the year 1878 is the production of the calendar year 1877, since the exports of wheat and of corn, during the year 1878, were principally of the respective crops of the calendar year 1877.

The production of both wheat and corn during the year 1869 is taken from the census report of the succeeding year. The production for the other years is taken from the annual reports of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

No. 118.—QUANTITIES OF WHEAT AND WHEAT-FLOUR OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, from 1859 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.											
	Belgium.			Brazil.			France.			Germany.		
	Wheat.	Wheat-flour.	Barrels.	Wheat.	Wheat-flour.	Barrels.	Wheat.	Wheat-flour.	Barrels.	Wheat.	Wheat-flour.	Barrels.
1859.....	102,931	3,526	1,365	401,444	12,926	30	7,634	1,322,718	232,388	1,352,252	287,772	74,676
1860.....	8,052	2,106	.....	502,124	28,405	.....	3,471	1,934,206	406,817	1,120,975	246,359	63,621
1861.....	160,408	16,657	.....	364,612	13,557	46,019	8,403	94,510,961	2,429,117	4,148,029	83,617	19,866
1862.....	1,036,735	68,303	.....	373,302	325,010	46,017	20,264	22,905,505	3,229,446	a.....	a.....	4,552,220
1863.....	622,946	12,828	.....	408,820	403,679	38,470	4,512	27,325,739	1,794,496	a.....	a.....	6,543,695
1864.....	78,270	15,997	.....	407,974	292,424	90,827	8,939	18,074,999	979,754	a.....	a.....	4,116,543
1865.....	85,885	12,172	.....	296,144	17,329	.....	84	5,823,255	400,072	3,728,929	130,606	33,062
1866.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	1,970,716	136,020	1,851,300	50,334	74,383
1867.....	1,004	2,697	166,353	41,436	.....	.....	682	4,655,615	116,299	798,530	19,342	12,812
1868.....	34,726	7,894	.....	247,645	290,763	12,004	1,008	12,308,446	484,706	3,056,271	46,371	12,892
1869.....	5,016	3,404	10,211	384,134	36,839	129	21,961	13,356,550	407,042	3,358,597	347,198	24,640
1870.....	193,961	15,144	.....	376,217	1,012,637	34,271	7,898	27,747,609	1,188,351	6,232,357	316,901	26,776
1871.....	942,399	60,433	.....	455,673	555,263	47,521	149,214	22,444,021	1,327,621	9,252,149	445,509	88,029
1872.....	1,275,101	4,341	.....	382,216	1,425,688	247	290,737	19,017,411	384,544	3,709,065	338,032	2,477
1873.....	100,054	305	1,800	404,648	.....	31	164,474	31,700,876	531,801	6,304,042	70,966	2,798
1874.....	3,709,694	72,401	4,999	531,379	2,223,366	7,260	186,485	51,833,278	1,703,984	8,717,003	93,116	3,400
1875.....	2,081,744	19,418	11	599,832	127,009	1,020	7,029	42,057,004	1,231,324	6,501,894	133,924	14,067
1876.....	2,190,282	22,806	.....	536,180	521,041	19	516,156	42,256,652	1,353,185	6,520,304	159,991	10,333
1877.....	1,410,610	13,325	3	482,209	874,642	140	990,067	31,292,296	918,280	6,421,102	257,319	21,322
1878.....	3,633,778	16,933	52,523	616,132	1,337,091	445	33,573	54,061,732	1,615,479	6,506,201	132,840	12,906

a Included in "All other British Possessions in North America."

b Includes "British West Indies and Central and South American Colonies."

c Includes "Manitoba."

d

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—WHEAT AND WHEAT-FLOUR.

123

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Hayti and San Domingo.		Portugal.		Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Gibraltar.	All other Countries and Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Wheat.	Wheat-flour.	Wheat.	Wheat-flour.	Wheat.	Wheat-flour.	Wheat.	Wheat-flour.	Wheat.	Wheat-flour.	Wheat-flour.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1859.....	76,564	50,962	13,004	17,119	3,085	14,801	.....	11,340	70,808	435,489	2,431,824
1860.....	91,082	5,739	1,870	11,848	2,189	16,714	5,023	22,747	970,062	420,196	2,611,506
1861.....	1801	25,069	150	3,769	.....	17,467	.....	19,821	585,553	430,708	31,238,153
1862.....	90,375	α 327,070	α 3,030	b 5,134	b 22,043	c.....	d.....	d.....	587,503	432,704	37,280,572
1863.....	136,112	α 583,063	α 56,902	b 4,807	b 32,502	c.....	d.....	d.....	580,844	556,844	4,390,055
1864.....	128,624	α 82,104	α 13,885	b 42,026	b 30,568	c.....	d.....	d.....	631,734	631,734	23,681,712
1865.....	150,604	90,282	15,370	27,785	60,270	500	26,884	8,927	80,039	481,936	9,037,152
1866.....	85,825	83,704	25	38,064	161	15,829	.....	2,454	1,594,255	523,096	5,570,103
1867.....	41,020	4,800	.....	10,545	.....	3,133	.....	500	599,941	410,448	6,146,411
1868.....	61,339	83,190	29,540	104,418	560	49,374	.....	15,328	124,061	447,228	15,940,869
1869.....	38,412	120,880	6,520	7,450	143,531	77,300	.....	12,840	614,092	522,271	17,557,836
1870.....	64,165	701,825	13,678	149,186	24,495	67,803	.....	7,132	285,138	587,175	36,584,115
1871.....	67,677	475,856	8,500	180,027	.....	65,824	1,789	12,106	340,825	449,809	34,310,066
1872.....	72,884	426,884	4,648	164,146	110	65,706	.....	1,277	271,007	535,160	26,423,080
1873.....	110,029	131,129	1,970	92,532	25,403	41,407	.....	122	654,783	502,700	30,204,285
1874.....	160,248	300,301	886	199,427	5	46,233	900	2,454	3,350,597	484,188	71,039,928
1875.....	104,467	1,505,014	11,041	127,247	.....	60,097	1,500	2,068	1,773,283	654,227	53,047,177
1876.....	186,273	1,412,988	12,885	91,050	.....	46,510	233,010	1,270	2,407,101	615,177	55,073,122
1877.....	135,272	1,013,302	8,270	91,122	400	42,655	4,796	877	686,061	570,639	40,325,611
1878.....	122,814	2,178,366	16,612	21,022	.....	20,396	98,352	4,948	1,694,939	655,691	72,404,961

a Includes "Portugal and Portuguese Colonies." b Includes "All Spanish West Indies." c Included in "Cuba." d Included in "All other countries."

No. 119.—QUANTITIES OF INDIAN CORN AND INDIAN CORN MEAL OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED FROM the UNITED STATES, from 1859 to 1878, inclusive.

## COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Belgium.		Denmark.		France.		Germany.		Great Britain and Ireland.		Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.		All other.		British West In- dies, British Hon- duras, and Brit- ish Guiana.	
	Indian corn.	Indian- corn meal.	Indian corn.	Indian- corn meal.	Indian corn.	Indian- corn meal.	Indian corn.	Indian- corn meal.	Indian corn.	Indian- corn meal.	Indian corn.	Indian- corn meal.	Indian corn.	Indian- corn meal.	Indian corn.	Indian- corn meal.
1859.....	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1860.....	75		130	35	19,119	1	376,123	1,077	663,918	29,184	110,632	46,662	160,016	97,569		
1861.....		6		5	21,761	2	1,941,325	951	872,621	17,019	117,204	47,450	127,254	105,502		
1862.....	62,946		13,707	6	28,710	5	8,127,522	2,536	1,891,740	2,365	61,894	53,873	200,343	98,770		
1863.....	2,568		277,736	3	43,705	4	14,473,797	1,674	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	3,331,515	79,102	c 117,336		
1864.....		22	73		45,729	8	10,783,707	2,330	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	3,383,861	83,952	c 112,532		
1865.....		<i>a</i>	10	5	4,729		2,218,801	1,061	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	1,307,175	46,347	c 214,434		
1866.....					30,701		683,369	459	1,478,792	5,349	65,576	25,893	161,584	104,051		
1867.....	31				20,172	637	12,197,064	5,412	2,690,102	6,276	190,399	69,164	152,379	84,947		
1868.....					39,020	1,071	8,707,968	1,063	2,060,456	4,876	206,134	104,512	101,096	105,226		
1869.....		20			119,223	222	4,257,501	4,304	2,160,948	98,991	12,571	194,444	142,367	120,312	90,715	
1870.....		<i>a</i>			42,570		40,900	6,363	711,943	28,640	7,196	27,247	226,266	115,586		
1871.....	11,271	5			113,728		5,905,445	1,220	2,945,456	59,349	28,640	17,067	11,109	135,725	86,785	
1872.....	1,677				77,671	25	25,779,331	1,757	7,312,500	137,303	10,506	10,036	213,402	96,356		
1873.....	42,974	26			736,914	25	29,334,739	935	d 7,418,711	137,303	10,506	8,918	190,095	106,529		
1874.....	84,798				392,550	140	29,334,739	935	d 13,540	189,454	189,454	183,490	246,950	141,031		
1875.....	137,500	13			925,620	36	26,299,323	1,757	d 5,179,481	d 13,199	169,454	169,454	248,568	104,917		
1876.....	9,500	13			957,392		23,387,367	4,016	d 3,146,902	d 7,861	145,876	131,263	248,568	131,263		
1877.....	315,306	5			741,176	10	42,452,210	279	d 3,902,506	d 9,785	130,556	145,122	272,092	136,736		
1878.....	904,614	10			2,136,366	401	55,466,435	9,492	d 8,836,130	d 58,616	162,751	213,204	261,232	101,359		
					1,969,479	994	65,915,451	7,068	d 7,503,834	d 74,221	120,641	157,898	357,975	130,398		

*a* Included in "All other countries."*b* Included in "All other British Possessions in North America."*c* Includes "British West Indies and Central and South American colonies."*d* Includes "Manitoba."

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Portugal.		Cuba.		Porto Rico.		Mexico.		French West Indies.		All other countries.		TOTAL.	
	Indian-corn meal.	Indian-corn.	Indian-corn meal.	Indian-corn.	Indian-corn meal.	Indian-corn.	Indian-corn meal.	Indian-corn.	Indian-corn meal.	Indian-corn.	Indian-corn meal.	Indian-corn.	Indian-corn meal.	Indian-corn meal.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1859.....	.....	.....	93,741	3,028	30,116	48,933	.....	6,633	978	.....	296,137	50,214	1,719,998	289,985
1860.....	1,365	.....	34,573	1,903	16,158	80,329	6	6,205	1,129	.....	110,563	43,584	3,314,155	233,709
1861.....	.....	.....	112,191	2,560	8,008	13,877	.....	10,144	1,410	.....	217,755	42,854	10,679,344	203,313
1862.....	.....	.....	b 200,768	b 25,512	c.....	18,364	1	d 24,304	d 1,350	.....	259,331	24,323	18,004,909	253,570
1863.....	a 72,427	a 1	b 171,263	b 22,102	c.....	268,653	2,477	d 22,839	d 2,050	.....	192,911	32,414	16,119,476	257,948
1864.....	a 21,320	a 430	b 23,308	b 35,838	c.....	187,014	67	d 30,288	d 5,589	.....	56,506	43,080	4,096,094	292,357
1865.....	.....	100	b 29,892	3,001	1,650	19,084	189	13,358	5,377	.....	175,623	35,116	2,812,786	199,419
1866.....	.....	.....	294,459	3,928	1,000	158,694	38	5,080	443	.....	95,115	46,387	13,516,651	237,275
1867.....	.....	.....	27,022	3,623	.....	13,441	2	7,668	892	.....	172,433	46,850	14,869,823	294,241
1868.....	.....	.....	64,431	1,319	29,837	7,292	1	20,276	1,150	.....	110,692	55,991	11,147,490	336,508
1869.....	.....	25	55,089	3,130	29,596	72,216	7	e 14,465	e 1,272	.....	124,411	40,081	1,392,115	187,093
1870.....	.....	.....	237,291	1,031	385	62,820	2	e 14,097	e 1,238	.....	32,309	32,309	9,486,309	211,811
1871.....	.....	520	295,257	1,757	.....	10,160	102	e 17,472	e 300	.....	131,774	34,077	34,491,850	308,440
1872.....	.....	.....	107,602	5,239	.....	11,916	29	e 15,874	e 1,141	.....	194,407	43,860	38,541,930	403,111
1873.....	.....	.....	437,162	2,374	10,176	15,863	304	f 24,415	f 1,517	.....	140,367	57,138	34,434,606	387,907
1874.....	.....	.....	681,159	2,061	1,200	55,861	87	f 21,714	f 1,210	.....	147,683	38,100	28,858,420	291,564
1875.....	.....	.....	278,870	11,030	260	9,662	281	f 28,205	f 1,318	.....	289,635	43,279	49,483,572	354,240
1876.....	.....	.....	539,264	5,186	.....	9,323	187	f 35,321	f 1,318	.....	735,743	40,556	70,860,983	447,907
1877.....	.....	.....	284,859	1,905	.....	12,468	109	f 28,088	f 792	.....	3,279,921	53,738	85,461,098	432,753
1878.....	.....	4	301,115	840	7,822	288,109	548	f 46,946	f 2,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Includes "Portugal and Portuguese colonies."  
b Includes "All Spanish West Indies."  
c Includes in "Cuba."  
d Includes "French West Indies and colonies."  
e Includes "All French American Possessions."  
f Includes "French West Indies and French Guiana."

No. 120.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SUGAR, MELADA, and MOLASSES IMPORTED into the UNITED STATES during the years 1821, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, and from 1869 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED—	SUGAR.				TOTAL.				Melada and Sirup of Sugar-cane.				Molasses.
	Brown.		Refined.										
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
September 30—													
1831.....	a 59, 512, 835	3, 553, 582	2, 846	313	59, 515, 701	3, 553, 895	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	9, 086, 982	1, 719, 227	
1840.....	78, 576, 388	3, 985, 895	7, 913, 725	645, 057	86, 490, 113	4, 630, 922	b.....	b.....	b.....	b.....	8, 374, 139	995, 776	
1840.....	107, 935, 033	4, 742, 402	12, 965, 704	838, 583	120, 940, 737	5, 581, 075	10	3	19, 703, 620		19, 703, 620	2, 910, 791	
June 30—													
1850.....	197, 651, 819	6, 650, 543	20, 773, 529	895, 603	218, 425, 348	7, 555, 146	5, 416	457	25, 044, 835		25, 044, 835	2, 890, 185	
1860.....	692, 944, 872	30, 950, 985	1, 806, 973	113, 396	694, 751, 845	31, 073, 381	86, 352	5, 589	30, 952, 653		30, 952, 653	5, 216, 327	
1869.....	1, 290, 329, 959	59, 728, 008	1, 290, 857	93, 181	1, 290, 539, 116	59, 821, 189	17, 291, 314	586, 013	53, 394, 030		53, 394, 030	12, 011, 147	
1870.....	1, 100, 400, 114	55, 655, 079	151, 520	9, 394	1, 100, 611, 624	55, 665, 073	36, 161, 935	1, 258, 672	56, 373, 537		56, 373, 537	12, 868, 250	
1871.....	1, 189, 135, 938	61, 249, 021	1, 294, 180	74, 741	1, 190, 380, 118	61, 324, 362	87, 113, 535	3, 296, 877	41, 401, 359		41, 401, 359	10, 192, 384	
1872.....	1, 457, 294, 818	79, 129, 059	217, 481	17, 915	1, 457, 512, 299	79, 146, 974	51, 673, 375	2, 066, 027	43, 214, 403		43, 214, 403	10, 627, 511	
1873.....	1, 454, 124, 259	77, 953, 470	509, 504	41, 318	1, 454, 633, 763	77, 994, 788	113, 670, 829	4, 722, 165	43, 533, 909		43, 533, 909	9, 901, 051	
1874.....	1, 594, 306, 354	77, 450, 968	39, 279	3, 139	1, 594, 345, 633	77, 463, 107	106, 952, 286	4, 434, 356	47, 189, 377		47, 189, 377	10, 947, 824	
1875.....	1, 685, 786, 353	70, 015, 757	15, 251	1, 292	1, 685, 741, 604	70, 016, 959	101, 702, 368	3, 313, 597	40, 112, 255		40, 112, 255	11, 685, 224	
1876.....	1, 414, 254, 663	55, 702, 903	19, 931	1, 685	1, 414, 274, 594	55, 704, 568	79, 702, 878	2, 415, 995	39, 026, 300		39, 026, 300	8, 157, 470	
1877.....	1, 614, 787, 086	83, 295, 974	308, 668	28, 043	1, 615, 095, 774	83, 324, 017	39, 461, 037	1, 654, 165	30, 327, 825		30, 327, 825	7, 831, 872	
1878.....	1, 503, 840, 932	71, 916, 798	83, 094	7, 469	1, 503, 924, 026	71, 924, 267	31, 520, 907	1, 123, 613	37, 577, 541		37, 577, 541	6, 778, 568	

b Not specified.

a Including brown and white.

No. 121.—ESTIMATED QUANTITIES OF SUGAR and MOLASSES PRODUCED in the STATE of LOUISIANA during the years from 1850 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR.	Sugar.		Molasses.
	Hogsheads.	Pounds.	Gallons.
1849-'50 .....	247, 923	269, 769, 000	12, 000, 000
1850-'51 .....	211, 263	231, 194, 000	10, 500, 000
1851-'52 .....	236, 547	257, 138, 030	18, 300, 000
1852-'53 .....	321, 934	368, 129, 000	25, 700, 000
1853-'54 .....	442, 324	495, 156, 000	31, 000, 000
1854-'55 .....	346, 635	385, 227, 000	23, 113, 620
1855-'56 .....	231, 427	254, 569, 000	15, 274, 140
1856-'57 .....	73, 976	81, 373, 000	4, 882, 320
1857-'58 .....	279, 697	307, 666, 700	19, 578, 790
1858-'59 .....	362, 296	414, 796, 000	24, 887, 760
1859-'60 .....	221, 840	255, 115, 750	17, 858, 100
1860-'61 .....	223, 733	265, 063, 000	18, 414, 550
1861-'62 .....	459, 410	528, 321, 500	a.....
1862-'63 .....	a.....	a.....	a.....
1863-'64 .....	76, 201	84, 500, 000	a.....
1864-'65 .....	10, 387	10, 800, 000	a.....
1865-'66 .....	18, 070	19, 900, 000	a.....
1866-'67 .....	41, 000	42, 900, 000	a.....
1867-'68 .....	37, 364	41, 400, 000	a.....
1868-'69 .....	84, 256	95, 051, 225	5, 636, 920
1869-'70 .....	27, 090	99, 432, 946	5, 784, 256
1870-'71 .....	144, 281	163, 872, 592	10, 281, 419
1871-'72 .....	123, 461	146, 906, 125	10, 019, 952
1872-'73 .....	102, 320	125, 346, 493	8, 892, 640
1873-'74 .....	29, 492	103, 241, 119	8, 203, 944
1874-'75 .....	116, 807	134, 504, 691	11, 516, 828
1875-'76 .....	144, 146	163, 418, 070	10, 870, 546
1876-'77 .....	169, 331	190, 672, 570	12, 024, 108
1877-'78 .....	127, 753	147, 101, 941	14, 237, 220

a No data.

NOTE.—The production of sugar and molasses in Louisiana is stated upon the authority of M. Champonier for the period prior to 1861, and for the later years upon the authority of M. Louis Boucherou. These authorities give both the number of hogsheads and the number of pounds for each year, with the exception of the year 1861-'62, for which year only the number of hogsheads is given. The number of pounds of sugar produced during that year has, however, been computed by estimating the weight of the hogshead at 1,150 pounds.



No. 122.—QUANTITIES and VALUES of TEA and COFFEE IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, the UNITED STATES, from 1858 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	TEA.		COFFEE.	
	Imports.		Imports.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1858	32,995,021	7,951,815	189,211,300	18,369,840
1859	29,268,757	7,388,741	264,438,534	25,046,029
1860	31,696,657	8,915,327	292,144,723	21,883,797
1861	26,117,956	6,977,283	184,499,655	20,568,297
1862	24,739,983	6,545,054	124,799,311	14,192,195
1863	29,761,037	8,013,772	80,461,614	10,395,860
1864	37,329,176	10,540,840	131,692,782	16,221,586
1865	19,562,318	4,958,720	106,463,062	11,841,706
1866	42,992,728	11,123,231	141,413,192	20,531,764
1867	39,892,654	12,415,037	187,236,540	20,606,259
1868	37,843,612	11,111,560	248,983,900	25,248,451
1869	43,754,354	13,687,750	254,160,981	24,531,743
1870	47,408,481	13,863,273	225,256,574	24,234,879
1871	51,364,919	17,254,617	317,992,043	30,992,489
1872	63,811,003	22,943,575	288,805,946	37,942,225
1873	64,815,136	24,466,170	293,297,271	44,109,671
1874	55,811,605	21,112,224	285,171,512	55,049,967
1875	64,836,899	22,673,703	317,970,045	50,201,488
1876	62,447,153	19,524,166	339,790,246	56,788,977
1877	58,347,112	16,181,467	331,639,723	53,634,991
1878	65,366,704	15,090,164	309,892,540	51,914,605
				12,621,426
				2,066,366
				1,589,970
				1,823,750
				2,304,691
				777,485
				1,382,070
				1,081,402
				5,652,846
				3,773,829
				22,147,017
				5,716,053
				871,200
				901,837
				881,124
				845,705
				1,020,231
				410,836
				498,500
				408,674
				1,143,076
				705,860
				1,290,154
				1,625,952
				1,547,028

No. 123.—QUANTITIES and VALUES of IMPORTED TEA and COFFEE RETAINED in the UNITED STATES for CONSUMPTION, and the Estimated Consumption Per Capita of Population, during the years 1830, 1840, and from 1850 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED—	TEA.			COFFEE.		
	Retained for home Consumption.	Consumption per capita of population.		Retained for home Consumption.	Consumption per capita of population.	
September 30—	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.
1830 .....	6, 873, 091	1, 532, 211	0. 53	38, 363, 687	3, 160, 479	3. 0
1840 .....	16, 883, 099	4, 067, 144	0. 99	86, 297, 761	7, 615, 694	5. 05
June 30—						
1850 .....	28, 199, 591	3, 962, 054	1. 22	129, 791, 466	9, 918, 472	5. 55
1851 .....	13, 504, 774	3, 452, 496	0. 57	148, 992, 505	12, 486, 671	6. 2
1852 .....	25, 587, 668	5, 927, 143	1. 03	180, 712, 687	13, 372, 194	7. 3
1853 .....	19, 291, 884	7, 024, 526	0. 75	185, 999, 243	14, 360, 383	7. 3
1854 .....	19, 236, 113	4, 933, 553	0. 73	150, 246, 403	13, 377, 972	5. 7
1855 .....	19, 763, 563	4, 937, 610	0. 72	175, 150, 440	15, 486, 423	6. 4
1856 .....	18, 181, 470	5, 250, 603	0. 64	223, 638, 479	20, 321, 142	7. 9
1857 .....	16, 500, 285	4, 344, 963	0. 57	216, 635, 977	19, 809, 654	7. 5
1858 .....	28, 766, 577	5, 877, 387	0. 97	174, 497, 161	16, 779, 870	5. 9
1859 .....	23, 119, 389	4, 927, 178	0. 76	246, 820, 948	23, 262, 379	8. 1
1860 .....	26, 326, 928	6, 930, 124	0. 84	182, 049, 527	19, 615, 106	5. 8
1861 .....	21, 016, 667	5, 480, 653	0. 66	177, 910, 452	19, 790, 812	5. 5
1862 .....	23, 208, 339	5, 906, 748	0. 71	113, 013, 678	12, 810, 125	3. 4
1863 .....	27, 021, 040	6, 961, 049	0. 80	74, 808, 768	9, 314, 392	2. 2
1864 .....	35, 851, 022	9, 977, 994	1. 04	127, 843, 953	15, 350, 326	3. 7
1865 .....	16, 849, 189	3, 043, 933	0. 49	84, 316, 045	5, 525, 651	2. 4
1866 .....	41, 511, 448	10, 510, 226	1. 17	175, 794, 883	19, 629, 927	5. 0
1867 .....	34, 135, 216	10, 639, 327	0. 94	172, 741, 783	19, 250, 604	4. 8
1868 .....	37, 658, 656	11, 948, 112	1. 02	212, 379, 967	22, 315, 316	5. 8
1869 .....	39, 141, 756	12, 889, 383	1. 04	230, 814, 377	22, 779, 574	6. 1
1870 .....	40, 812, 189	12, 386, 973	1. 06	253, 571, 665	25, 630, 715	6. 6
1871 .....	46, 972, 782	14, 274, 469	1. 19	294, 930, 949	29, 422, 692	7. 5
1872 .....	34, 224, 494	10, 710, 187	0. 84	239, 735, 830	26, 140, 340	5. 9
1873 .....	106, 423, 570	28, 068, 769	2. 55	401, 975, 241	58, 051, 714	9. 6
1874 .....	54, 410, 055	21, 050, 244	1. 27	285, 569, 219	55, 034, 302	6. 7
1875 .....	64, 708, 079	22, 644, 841	1. 47	317, 017, 310	50, 448, 652	7. 2
1876 .....	62, 744, 429	19, 503, 885	1. 38	338, 548, 996	56, 825, 513	7. 5
1877 .....	58, 941, 178	16, 069, 241	1. 26	332, 005, 637	53, 634, 199	7. 1
1878 .....	65, 366, 449	15, 665, 742	1. 36	309, 956, 493	51, 914, 622	6. 5

NOTE.—The consumption of tea and of coffee in the United States for each year, from 1830 to 1866, inclusive, is estimated by subtracting the amount exported from the amount imported. For the years 1867 to 1878, inclusive, the amounts of the respective articles entered for consumption at the custom-houses is taken as the consumption. The population is estimated for years other than the census years 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870.

# 130 PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, ETC.—PIG-IRON, RAILROAD BARS.

No. 124.—QUANTITY of PIG-IRON PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for CONSUMPTION in the UNITED STATES, from 1867 to 1878, inclusive.

[Expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Production <sup>a</sup>	Imports.	Total Production and imports.	Exports (foreign and domestic).	Retained for home consumption.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1867 .....	1, 305, 663	112, 042	1, 317, 705	698	1, 317, 077
1868 .....	1, 305, 023	112, 133	1, 417, 156	262	1, 416, 874
1869 .....	1, 431, 250	136, 975	1, 568, 225	273	1, 567, 952
1870 .....	1, 711, 267	153, 263	1, 664, 570	1, 456	1, 663, 114
1871 .....	1, 665, 178	178, 139	1, 843, 317	3, 772	1, 839, 545
1872 .....	1, 706, 780	247, 529	1, 954, 309	2, 172	1, 952, 137
1873 .....	2, 542, 713	215, 426	2, 764, 209	2, 818	2, 761, 391
1874 .....	2, 560, 963	92, 042	2, 653, 005	10, 152	2, 642, 853
1875 .....	2, 401, 262	53, 427	2, 454, 699	16, 193	2, 438, 506
1876 .....	2, 023, 733	79, 455	2, 103, 188	7, 241	2, 095, 947
1877 .....	1, 808, 955	67, 922	1, 936, 877	3, 560	1, 933, 317
1878 .....	2, 066, 594	55, 000	2, 121, 594	9, 252	2, 111, 642

No. 125.—QUANTITY of IRON and STEEL RAILROAD BARS PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for CONSUMPTION in the UNITED STATES, from 1867 to 1878, inclusive.

[Expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Production <sup>a</sup>	Imports.	Total Production and imports.	Exports (foreign and domestic).	Retained for home consumption.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1867 .....	412, 596	96, 272	490, 895	159	490, 736
1868 .....	452, 423	151, 097	563, 693	710	562, 983
1869 .....	529, 987	237, 704	690, 127	564	689, 563
1870 .....	553, 571	279, 766	809, 753	885	808, 868
1871 .....	692, 619	458, 056	1, 011, 627	1, 341	1, 010, 286
1872 .....	692, 857	531, 537	1, 224, 156	4, 484	1, 219, 672
1873 .....	794, 712	357, 631	1, 250, 488	7, 147	1, 243, 341
1874 .....	651, 260	148, 920	943, 632	7, 313	936, 319
1875 .....	707, 600	42, 082	693, 342	14, 199	679, 143
1876 .....	785, 383	4, 708	712, 308	13, 554	698, 754
1877 .....	662, 716	30	785, 413	6, 103	779, 310
1878 .....		11	682, 787	8, 426	674, 361

<sup>a</sup> In the column of "Production," the amount set opposite the fiscal year is the production of the preceding calendar year. This is done in order that the year in which the rails are mainly marketed and consumed, may correspond with the import and export year.

N. B.—The production of pig-iron and of iron and steel railroad bars, in the above tables, has been computed by Mr. James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association.

No. 136.—VALUES OF IMPORTED COMMODITIES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE AMOUNTS OF DUTY RECEIVED ON THE SAME, DURING THE TWELVE FISCAL YEARS, FROM 1867 TO 1878, INCLUSIVE.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	DUTY COLLECTED.			DUTY COLLECTED.			DUTY COLLECTED.			AVERAGE AD VAL- OREN RATE OF DUTY ON—		
	Value of Free Commodi- ties <sup>a</sup>	Discrimi- nating Duty col- lected on Commodi- ties other than Free	Value of Duty- able Com- modities.	DUTY COLLECTED.		Total value of Free and Dutyable Com- modities.	Ordinary.	Additional and Dis- criminat- ing.	Total Duty Collected.	Value of Dutyable.	Value of Free and Dutyable.	Per cent.
				Dollars.	Dollars.							
1867.....	30,103,605 00	.....	381,125,538 50	168,503,749 58	.....	400,989,157 80	168,503,749 58	.....	168,503,749 58	46,667	42,101	42.101
1868.....	29,071,798 00	21,099 40	399,661,308 30	160,309,941 99	301,738 00	358,733,098 30	160,309,941 99	998,837 49	160,309,941 99	48,698	44,687	44.687
1869.....	41,499,901 78	91,194 60	378,756,641 51	176,114,904 19	491,554 93	414,256,243 99	176,114,904 19	443,679 53	176,557,583 73	47,919	49,561	49.561
1870.....	46,743,760 69	13,580 80	406,131,904 99	191,291,768 94	278,644 71	438,875,685 68	191,291,768 94	992,905 51	191,513,974 45	47,083	42,923	42.923
1871.....	59,162,460 46	43,064 14	459,597,057 86	201,965,574 93	418,014 95	518,750,518 33	201,965,574 93	461,098 39	203,446,673 33	43,946	38,936	38.936
1872.....	61,177,600 98	98,158 00	512,735,287 38	212,030,727 17	560,290 28	573,912,888 36	212,030,727 17	568,378 28	212,619,105 45	41,352	36,944	36.944
1873.....	199,866,874 80	134,978 25	484,746,861 97	184,556,045 03	328,018 47	694,633,736 07	184,556,045 03	373,996 73	184,939,041 74	38,073	36,956	36.956
1874.....	180,117,061 45	133,379 82	415,746,692 65	160,185,389 72	303,522 09	595,865,754 10	160,185,389 72	336,901 91	160,529,264 63	38,530	36,883	36.883
1875.....	167,255,004 42	109,789 92	378,795,113 48	154,371,995 33	173,447 30	547,050,147 90	154,371,995 33	923,177 52	154,554,938 55	40,617	38,901	38.901
1876.....	158,968,347 06	73,173 52	394,094,995 96	144,982,441 91	192,897 32	480,983,973 02	144,982,441 91	196,160 84	145,176,693 75	44,744	30,166	30.166
1877.....	181,528,521 47	83,662 17	298,980,239 93	128,223,207 41	191,473 86	480,517,491 40	128,223,207 41	905,136 03	128,496,343 44	42,855	36,664	36.664
1878.....	171,144,373 38	67,383 60	297,083,409 48	127,015,185 30	112,500 09	468,227,689 86	127,015,185 30	179,973 69	127,195,158 99	42,754	37,127	37.127

<sup>a</sup> Commodities subject to a Discriminating Duty only, are classed in the statements of imported commodities, under the head of "Free of Duty."

No. 127.—NUMBER of ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVED in the UNITED STATES from FOREIGN COUNTRIES from October 1, 1819, to December 31, 1870.

COUNTRIES.	DECADES.					AGGREGATE.
	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1861 to 1870.	
England .....	15,837	7,611	32,092	247,125	213,527	516,192
Ireland & .....	57,278	192,233	733,434	936,665	774,283	2,700,493
Scotland .....	3,180	2,667	3,712	38,331	36,733	84,623
Wales .....	170	185	1,961	6,319	4,500	12,435
Great Britain, not specified .....	5,362	74,495	277,264	109,653	77,333	544,107
Total from British Isles.....	81,227	263,191	1,047,763	1,338,093	1,106,976	3,857,850
Germany.....	7,583	148,204	422,477	207,780	721,456	2,267,500
Prussia.....	146	4,250	12,149	43,687	40,551	100,963
Austria.....					9,398	9,398
Sweden and Norway.....	94	1,201	13,903	20,831	117,799	153,922
Denmark .....	189	1,063	539	3,749	17,865	23,435
Holland.....	1,127	1,412	8,251	10,789	9,539	31,118
France.....	8,968	45,575	77,262	76,358	37,749	245,912
Switzerland .....	3,257	4,821	4,644	25,011	23,839	61,572
Belgium.....	28	22	5,074	4,738	7,416	17,278
Spain.....	2,616	2,125	2,209	9,298	6,966	23,214
Portugal.....	180	829	550	1,055	2,081	4,695
Italy.....	389	2,211	1,590	7,012	12,796	23,998
Sardinia.....	32	7	201	1,790	73	2,103
Sicily.....	17	35	79	429	115	675
Malta.....	1	35	78	5	8	127
Corsica.....	2	5	2		3	12
Greece.....	20	49	16	31	82	198
Russia in Europe .....	89	277	551	457	2,671	4,045
Poland.....	21	369	105	1,164	2,379	4,038
Hungary.....					488	488
Turkey in Europe.....	21	7	59	83	137	307
Total from Europe, other than Great Britain.....	24,680	212,497	549,739	1,114,567	1,073,431	2,974,914
Total from Europe.....	106,507	485,688	1,597,502	2,452,660	2,180,407	6,832,764

## SUMMARY.

Europe .....	106,507	485,688	1,597,502	2,452,660	2,180,407	6,832,764
Asia .....	15	48	82	41,455	68,448	110,048
Africa.....	358	111	62	420	353	1,304
America.....	11,951	33,424	62,469	74,720	121,041	363,605
Pacific.....	82	9	29	158	255	533
All other .....	32,911	69,845	53,107	28,801	60,947	245,611
Aggregate.....	151,824	569,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,491,451	7,553,865

a The natives of Ireland are partly estimated on the basis of data obtained by the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, who have made careful inquiries on this subject. The total from the British Isles, given above, is from official returns to the Bureau of Statistics.

NOTE.—It is estimated that the number of alien passengers arrived in the United States from 1789 to 1820 amounted to 250,000.

No. 128.—NUMBER and NATIONALITY of IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED  
in the UNITED STATES during the EIGHT CALENDAR YEARS, from  
1871 to 1878, inclusive.

COUNTRIES.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	TOTAL.
England .....	61,174	72,810	69,600	43,396	30,040	21,051	18,194	19,581	335,776
Ireland .....	61,463	69,761	75,948	47,068	29,969	16,506	13,791	17,113	332,139
Scotland .....	12,135	14,565	13,008	8,765	5,739	4,383	3,408	3,700	65,703
Wales .....	1,348	755	868	558	419	294	232	311	4,765
Jersey Island .....	1	3	17	1	1				23
Guernsey Island .....				1		1			2
Channel Islands .....				8	1				9
Isle of Man .....	2	11	14	5	10	8	1		51
Great Britain, n. spec'd .....	7,814							1	7,815
<b>Total British Isles .....</b>	<b>143,937</b>	<b>157,905</b>	<b>159,355</b>	<b>100,422</b>	<b>66,179</b>	<b>42,243</b>	<b>35,556</b>	<b>40,706</b>	<b>746,303</b>
Germany .....	107,901	155,595	133,141	56,927	36,565	31,323	27,419	31,958	580,129
Austria .....	4,770	5,100	6,943	6,691	6,039	6,047	4,376	4,881	45,047
Hungary .....	119	1,032	892	852	747	475	540	632	5,289
Sweden .....	11,659	14,645	11,351	4,336	6,031	5,904	4,774	6,176	64,176
Norway .....	11,307	10,348	18,107	6,581	4,465	6,031	4,333	5,216	66,388
Denmark .....	2,346	3,758	5,095	3,188	1,951	1,694	1,617	2,688	22,967
Netherlands .....	1,122	2,006	4,640	1,533	1,073	709	572	652	12,307
Belgium .....	168	964	1,306	705	623	454	367	454	5,041
Switzerland .....	2,824	4,031	3,223	2,436	1,641	1,572	1,612	2,051	19,390
France .....	5,780	13,782	10,813	8,741	8,607	6,723	5,127	4,668	64,941
Italy .....	2,927	7,239	7,473	5,787	3,315	2,862	3,610	5,163	38,376
Sicily .....	11	81	34	72	29	116	48	228	619
Sardinia .....	2	1		8		1	1		13
Cornica .....				1	1	1			3
Malta .....	8	1	4	10	5	2	7	1	38
Greece .....	10	18	37	20	27	24	18	13	167
Spain .....	618	558	486	571	529	597	542	432	4,333
Portugal .....	59	370	34	52	1,212	816	532	648	3,743
Gibraltar .....	4	3	8	5	4	16	1		41
Russia in Europe .....	1,005	1,311	3,490	7,447	4,369	6,787	3,370	4,216	31,995
Poland .....	832	2,606	2,863	1,449	707	854	390	554	10,185
Finland .....	24	71	113	4	23	21	8	22	296
Lapland .....						1			1
Holigoland .....	2	1	1		1			1	6
Turkey in Europe .....	21	34	78	21	36	46	25	23	224
<b>Total Europe, not British Isles .....</b>	<b>152,819</b>	<b>223,555</b>	<b>210,132</b>	<b>107,637</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>72,306</b>	<b>59,239</b>	<b>70,677</b>	<b>974,365</b>
<b>Total Europe .....</b>	<b>296,756</b>	<b>381,460</b>	<b>369,487</b>	<b>208,059</b>	<b>144,179</b>	<b>114,549</b>	<b>94,795</b>	<b>111,383</b>	<b>1,720,668</b>

## SUMMARY.

From Europe .....	296,756	381,460	369,487	208,059	144,179	114,549	94,795	111,383	1,720,668
From Asia .....	6,071	10,681	12,220	16,704	19,087	17,055	10,407	8,518	106,743
From Africa .....	51	72	17	44	41	52	10	19	306
From America .....	41,876	42,339	32,204	32,999	25,807	23,496	23,761	31,590	254,072
From Pacific Islands .....	1,288	1,920	1,051	1,467	1,081	1,281	745	635	9,468
From all other, n. spec'd .....	896	1,278	1,566	1,541	1,036	1,007	808	1,062	9,194
<b>Aggregate .....</b>	<b>346,938</b>	<b>437,750</b>	<b>422,545</b>	<b>260,814</b>	<b>191,231</b>	<b>157,440</b>	<b>130,586</b>	<b>153,207</b>	<b>2,100,451</b>

No. 129.—TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS ENTERED at SEAPORTS of the UNITED STATES from Foreign Countries, from 1844 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	TONNAGE ENTERED.		
	Sailing-ves- sels.	Steam-ves- sels.	TOTAL.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1844 .....	1, 692, 562	4, 573	1, 697, 134
1845 .....	2, 007, 252	3, 780	2, 011, 032
1846 .....	1, 993, 494	22, 496	2, 021, 990
1847 .....	2, 407, 773	21, 236	2, 429, 009
1848 .....	2, 448, 892	53, 971	2, 502, 863
1849 .....	2, 739, 478	90, 698	2, 830, 176
1850 .....	2, 933, 564	89, 643	3, 023, 207
1851 .....	3, 305, 346	100, 989	3, 406, 335
1852 .....	3, 701, 801	224, 632	3, 926, 433
1853 .....	3, 684, 533	272, 449	4, 156, 982
1854 .....	4, 061, 266	261, 376	4, 322, 642
1855 .....	3, 862, 330	295, 896	4, 158, 226
1856 .....	4, 118, 625	345, 413	4, 464, 038
1857 .....	4, 358, 915	484, 012	4, 842, 927
1858 .....	3, 875, 064	463, 149	4, 338, 213
1859 .....	4, 346, 932	566, 099	4, 913, 031
1860 .....	4, 378, 770	621, 424	5, 000, 194
1861 .....	3, 927, 490	631, 597	4, 559, 087
1862 .....	3, 693, 061	428, 215	4, 121, 276
1863 .....	3, 558, 237	647, 183	4, 205, 420
1864 .....	3, 224, 521	822, 900	4, 167, 421
1865 .....	2, 974, 324	852, 603	3, 826, 927
1866 .....	3, 648, 017	1, 360, 470	5, 008, 487
1867 .....	3, 643, 640	1, 622, 746	5, 266, 386
1868 .....	3, 754, 883	1, 816, 638	5, 571, 521
1869 .....	4, 041, 174	1, 990, 806	6, 031, 980
1870 .....	3, 753, 029	2, 517, 160	6, 270, 189
1871 .....	4, 330, 233	2, 663, 964	6, 994, 197
1872 .....	4, 566, 712	3, 183, 274	7, 750, 986
1873 .....	4, 653, 949	3, 741, 500	8, 395, 449
1874 .....	5, 668, 780	4, 320, 875	10, 009, 655
1875 .....	4, 858, 681	4, 264, 457	9, 123, 138
1876 .....	5, 296, 338	4, 419, 566	9, 715, 904
1877 .....	5, 981, 698	4, 524, 520	10, 506, 218
1878 .....	6, 219, 946	5, 310, 581	11, 530, 527

No. 130.—TONNAGE of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SAILING-VESSELS ENTERED at SEAPORTS of the UNITED STATES from Foreign Countries, from 1863 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	TONNAGE ENTERED.		
	American sailing-ves-sels.	Foreign sailing-ves-sels.	TOTAL.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1863 .....	2, 301, 073	1, 357, 165	3, 558, 237
1864 .....	1, 502, 204	1, 782, 317	3, 284, 521
1865 .....	1, 405, 290	1, 569, 034	2, 974, 324
1866 .....	1, 593, 142	2, 054, 875	3, 648, 017
1867 .....	1, 750, 065	1, 893, 575	3, 643, 640
1868 .....	2, 003, 775	1, 751, 108	3, 754, 883
1869 .....	2, 041, 444	1, 999, 730	4, 041, 174
1870 .....	1, 615, 770	2, 137, 259	3, 753, 029
1871 .....	1, 892, 064	2, 508, 169	4, 330, 233
1872 .....	1, 742, 730	2, 843, 982	4, 586, 712
1873 .....	1, 573, 093	3, 080, 156	4, 653, 249
1874 .....	1, 879, 195	3, 809, 585	5, 688, 780
1875 .....	1, 745, 419	3, 113, 362	4, 858, 681
1876 .....	1, 827, 267	3, 469, 071	5, 296, 338
1877 .....	1, 865, 682	4, 016, 310	5, 881, 992
1878 .....	1, 271, 323	4, 348, 623	6, 219, 946

No. 131.—TONNAGE of AMERICAN and FOREIGN STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED at SEAPORTS of the UNITED STATES from Foreign Countries, from 1864 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	TONNAGE ENTERED.		
	American steam-ves-sels.	Foreign steam-ves-sels.	TOTAL.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1864 .....	152, 230	729, 730	882, 960
1865 .....	210, 027	642, 576	852, 603
1866 .....	298, 311	1, 062, 159	1, 360, 470
1867 .....	395, 626	1, 227, 120	1, 622, 746
1868 .....	461, 920	1, 354, 718	1, 816, 638
1869 .....	417, 892	1, 572, 914	1, 990, 806
1870 .....	836, 456	1, 680, 704	2, 517, 160
1871 .....	781, 527	1, 882, 437	2, 663, 964
1872 .....	841, 916	2, 341, 358	3, 183, 274
1873 .....	870, 192	2, 871, 308	3, 741, 500
1874 .....	1, 085, 747	2, 285, 128	4, 320, 875
1875 .....	1, 141, 734	2, 142, 723	4, 284, 457
1876 .....	1, 100, 513	2, 319, 063	4, 419, 566
1877 .....	1, 092, 108	2, 432, 487	4, 524, 595
1878 .....	1, 138, 114	4, 172, 467	5, 310, 581



No. 132.—NATIONALITY of the FOREIGN TONNAGE and total AMERICAN TONNAGE ENTERED at SEAPORTS of the UNITED STATES from Foreign Countries, from 1856 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	British.	German.	Norw. gian and Swedish.	Italian.	French.	Spanish.	Aus- trian.	Bel- gian.	Rus- sian.	Dutch.	Danish.	Portu- guese.	All other foreign.	Total for foreign.	American.	GRAND TO- TAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1856.....	935,986	166,837	20,622	15,677	23,935	62,813	1,477	200	40	16,892	5,838	4,727	14,819	1,266,763	3,194,275	4,464,038
1857.....	966,963	201,478	19,284	15,322	20,397	66,828	1,331	12,337	1,511	10,875	9,887	4,865	20,885	1,300,963	3,481,944	4,842,927
1858.....	919,611	200,741	22,208	15,736	16,416	67,759	2,153	4,605	5,429	6,353	6,036	3,348	16,707	1,267,102	3,051,131	4,338,233
1859.....	1,090,756	258,528	34,979	23,853	22,487	67,727	3,432	3,559	12,184	17,330	9,717	4,968	16,513	1,585,033	3,327,968	4,913,031
1860.....	1,262,874	230,828	32,078	31,501	23,557	62,603	5,464	640	12,855	9,504	10,594	3,258	12,535	1,698,291	3,301,903	5,000,194
1861.....	1,149,380	228,335	29,491	16,895	15,291	24,877	17,866	985	12,752	10,528	9,806	5,620	12,007	1,533,968	3,025,124	4,569,087
1862.....	1,152,763	276,990	37,249	14,365	17,008	9,623	8,243	4,759	6,406	12,350	9,802	2,865	9,752	1,561,945	2,629,351	4,191,296
1863.....	1,353,948	333,354	58,663	27,180	22,312	6,668	33,600	2,413	7,435	13,276	13,964	7,483	17,428	1,897,714	2,307,706	4,205,420
1864.....	1,909,589	315,568	56,366	42,567	40,838	3,774	20,597	3,042	27,239	24,930	35,714	6,682	25,143	2,512,047	1,655,434	4,167,481
1865.....	1,787,715	230,275	23,343	30,815	35,715	4,754	6,264	3,085	33,099	13,256	14,262	9,562	29,455	2,211,610	1,615,317	3,826,927
1866.....	2,412,318	420,576	63,015	48,759	61,815	19,758	7,621	2,144	16,049	17,251	14,885	6,968	27,975	3,117,034	1,891,453	5,008,487
1867.....	2,408,327	441,862	58,132	39,244	76,577	22,789	8,260	1,803	6,571	12,481	10,784	6,920	28,935	3,120,065	2,145,691	5,265,756
1868.....	2,248,201	478,354	69,640	30,240	71,282	33,608	8,006	2,682	11,409	13,256	10,713	3,143	25,192	3,105,826	2,465,686	5,571,521
1869.....	2,682,964	597,403	92,092	49,580	72,346	22,522	8,697	3,842	12,662	12,960	11,266	3,969	22,301	3,972,044	2,459,336	6,031,380
1870.....	2,791,689	678,325	107,570	47,807	81,165	30,576	12,222	654	7,157	14,929	11,401	11,170	22,298	3,817,968	2,452,226	6,270,199
1871.....	3,435,827	499,966	167,066	52,463	94,512	77,052	8,354	3,100	16,532	13,240	16,832	12,286	23,656	4,390,006	2,693,591	6,994,197
1872.....	3,680,002	782,604	258,834	111,010	119,126	88,862	31,270	8,738	29,360	16,756	18,802	14,267	25,714	5,185,340	2,584,646	7,769,986
1873.....	4,064,426	850,149	378,789	164,339	129,978	128,113	72,241	16,688	59,321	41,138	20,310	13,002	41,970	5,851,464	2,443,285	8,394,749
1874.....	4,337,559	1,000,208	669,967	355,324	147,034	92,963	157,624	47,571	71,182	43,979	22,249	16,318	42,925	7,064,713	2,914,942	10,009,655
1875.....	4,016,627	892,818	459,968	282,129	138,476	101,925	97,679	86,633	56,237	66,331	12,568	13,831	48,753	6,255,985	2,887,153	9,143,138
1876.....	4,194,113	816,039	695,820	297,490	192,507	122,754	159,599	92,504	76,009	63,621	16,811	21,748	38,999	6,788,124	2,927,740	9,715,904
1877.....	4,491,946	866,730	740,092	498,727	285,810	192,045	169,090	92,700	75,247	63,488	21,542	17,921	42,750	7,448,697	2,987,791	10,406,488
1878.....	5,232,573	910,238	843,257	548,577	224,608	196,583	211,859	121,420	64,330	79,656	21,631	21,926	44,542	8,521,000	3,009,437	11,530,527

NAVIGATION—TONNAGE ENTERED.

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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	San Fran- cisco.	All other seaports.	TOTAL TONNAGE ENTERED.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1853	62,992	582,490	1,735,591	153,944	119,189	94,745	52,175	79,932	511,878	7,575	252,830	454,101	4,156,983
1854	43,027	633,443	1,840,007	191,673	156,448	86,618	53,795	86,321	425,434	4,759	306,952	342,185	4,342,602
1855	67,918	707,931	1,735,907	185,975	165,137	88,833	47,050	69,838	493,863	8,393	178,947	492,457	4,178,536
1856	53,027	628,165	1,681,650	173,178	153,393	191,542	70,082	109,949	603,067	10,946	168,353	517,538	4,464,038
1857	69,146	714,821	2,635,649	169,102	163,361	128,126	106,665	107,464	612,266	7,511	149,242	550,494	4,842,927
1858	74,921	685,442	1,694,219	156,671	156,810	186,573	66,046	115,892	563,776	8,856	147,175	541,910	4,376,233
1859	89,876	734,167	1,800,144	180,421	189,992	159,764	86,594	131,600	659,063	24,396	225,001	541,311	5,000,194
1860	115,275	718,587	1,971,812	185,162	186,417	196,411	92,648	160,909	632,398	38,963	305,602	504,911	4,550,067
1861	135,907	771,948	2,390,227	183,408	225,110	186,411	10,036	67,646	68,993	8,228	231,698	575,665	4,913,031
1862	143,359	619,435	2,508,740	171,882	194,443	198,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1863	136,533	639,898	2,554,858	194,443	198,565	198,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1864	140,358	681,169	2,368,192	186,938	198,565	198,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1865	134,447	655,035	2,075,477	159,579	198,565	198,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1866	151,625	725,494	2,697,325	222,952	198,565	198,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1867	147,729	731,620	2,754,005	264,735	203,618	203,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1868	170,641	642,478	2,865,328	278,440	216,737	216,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1869	134,805	779,371	3,101,691	292,595	225,309	225,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1870	175,175	793,997	3,093,186	300,006	272,990	272,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1871	161,177	836,104	3,413,436	369,616	315,734	315,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1872	173,427	881,406	3,969,339	417,911	368,136	368,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1873	215,340	919,819	4,911,634	466,817	397,167	397,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1874	213,351	730,769	5,040,018	657,045	556,599	556,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1875	244,565	768,678	4,421,074	592,925	551,314	551,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1876	209,558	909,558	4,467,139	844,594	667,657	667,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1877	194,104	752,391	4,678,300	810,633	921,118	921,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194
1878	133,467	938,108	5,546,026	853,067	951,531	951,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,564	325,001	5,000,194

No. 134.—TONNAGE of AMERICAN and FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED at SEAPORTS of the UNITED STATES from the Principal and other Foreign Countries, from 1856 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	The United Kingdom (England, Scotland, and Ireland).		Cuba.		Germany.		Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, &c.		France.		British Columbia.		Italy.		Belgium.		British West Indies and British Honduras.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1856	1,451,985	572,732	158,994	590,195	273,115	Not dist'd	125,366	46,658	103,788									
1857	1,511,380	746,245	209,401	521,332	267,977	do	122,921	53,985	118,359									
1858	1,254,854	629,875	200,627	561,950	259,020	do	90,114	152,436										
1859	1,437,250	728,125	197,822	641,181	281,212	do	105,027	35,185	161,659									
1860	1,436,951	702,712	174,265	650,113	288,436	do	129,185	25,768	190,202									
1861	1,440,173	671,896	198,303	661,950	214,597	do	91,868	24,495	141,737									
1862	1,448,412	448,050	198,965	644,523	283,512	do	96,137	57,572	129,912									
1863	1,542,287	476,679	186,613	634,212	113,588	do	96,316	40,613	149,227									
1864	1,353,958	553,315	177,645	676,060	103,196	do	94,964	17,535	139,975									
1865	908,735	568,277	180,568	746,682	68,954	do	113,625	24,749	139,481									
1866	1,022,092	715,029	310,719	734,352	158,051	do	113,330	22,234	144,156									
1867	1,001,696	745,350	373,068	706,029	171,981	do	61,578	42,168	155,371									
1868	1,801,155	883,898	430,017	803,648	160,322	do	78,198	108,408	144,108									
1869	1,906,305	849,897	510,333	780,513	149,620	do	93,695	137,160	186,931									
1870	2,144,196	894,330	574,069	690,556	164,641	do	79,024	139,024	147,831									
1871	2,722,416	891,082	428,469	730,667	180,633	do	98,973	148,055	163,832									
1872	3,063,724	908,150	680,643	750,239	219,888	do	115,173	102,319	167,007									
1873	3,163,643	1,030,276	743,975	738,022	249,211	do	124,188	158,242	188,774									
1874	3,864,907	1,188,555	906,473	773,022	395,257	do	140,018	201,928	184,969									
1875	3,214,064	1,124,897	797,559	694,965	293,594	do	162,064	221,025	187,360									
1876	3,315,065	1,028,763	755,793	572,536	464,078	do	200,133	250,263	227,863									
1877	4,296,480	951,667	842,620	613,464	542,489	do	186,268	266,867	268,619									
1878	4,929,834	1,008,706	898,085	628,162	593,410	do	302,213	286,723	264,560									

<sup>a</sup> Prior to the year 1864 the tonnage of British Columbia is combined with that of the British Possessions on the Atlantic; subsequent to that period they are shown in a separate column.

<sup>b</sup> A small portion of the tonnage from the United Kingdom during these years entered at lake ports, and has been deducted from the total tonnage entered from that country, which will account for the apparent discrepancy between these figures and those of the regular annual statements of navigation.

<sup>c</sup> No detailed statement of the trade of each port with foreign countries was published for these years, which renders it impossible to determine what amount of the tonnage of any foreign country may have entered at lake ports. The whole amount of tonnage from the countries herein enumerated has therefore been credited to seaports.

## NAVIGATION—TONNAGE ENTERED.

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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Brazil.	United States of Colombia.	China, including Hong-Kong.	Netherlands.	Spain.	British Possessions in Australasia.	Mexico.	All other countries.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1866 .....	112,742	127,982	79,175	33,851	67,394	4,128	48,789	697,164	4,494,038
1867 .....	126,452	136,606	64,029	30,897	95,241	4,874	37,846	798,692	4,842,927
1868 .....	109,198	111,305	65,772	33,288	64,982	8,721	64,684	684,078	4,338,283
1869 .....	145,296	136,573	71,065	55,899	76,398	14,904	82,393	744,126	4,913,081
1860 .....	148,463	200,664	81,467	32,451	56,799	21,262	62,620	717,456	5,000,194
1861 .....	106,002	133,831	75,960	38,027	44,781	10,988	32,760	700,866	4,559,087
1862 .....	102,340	142,497	60,569	33,492	55,200	11,318	38,358	442,439	4,191,296
1863 .....	76,552	163,809	66,519	30,431	57,296	14,564	62,629	489,095	4,205,430
1864 .....	85,538	210,055	58,941	19,124	49,017	16,018	81,379	464,642	4,167,481
1865 .....	63,049	205,124	39,644	9,761	26,226	16,691	92,309	485,272	3,826,927
1866 a .....	107,280	189,569	64,423	28,308	36,421	34,590	98,006	561,292	5,008,487
1867 a .....	116,776	212,077	67,850	21,597	35,238	33,250	89,688	634,290	5,260,386
1868 a .....	144,062	284,366	56,161	20,510	48,861	19,761	68,803	664,221	5,571,521
1869 a .....	133,926	341,341	65,854	24,107	57,350	35,853	73,154	647,736	6,031,980
1870 a .....	135,905	186,281	69,995	27,112	63,069	73,288	70,242	764,571	6,270,189
1871 .....	171,364	160,675	62,675	28,319	70,146	48,715	74,454	952,781	6,994,197
1872 .....	189,459	163,037	82,220	51,545	65,183	61,114	66,591	950,556	7,709,986
1873 .....	167,738	200,255	129,977	69,906	88,260	77,498	83,119	1,067,738	8,394,749
1874 .....	228,558	214,793	78,717	162,647	83,687	115,278	96,074	1,049,953	10,009,655
1875 .....	243,184	256,732	78,059	126,971	77,330	203,702	103,627	1,143,105	9,143,138
1876 .....	221,047	221,187	83,408	152,901	119,662	149,142	129,659	1,037,892	9,715,904
1877 .....	212,238	186,809	96,630	179,386	146,523	197,907	118,440	1,007,896	10,406,488
1878 .....	262,040	201,122	186,680	180,032	165,697	146,768	121,403	1,127,894	11,580,527

a No detailed statement of the trade of each port with foreign countries was published for these years, which renders it impossible to determine what amount of the tonnage of any foreign country may have entered at fake ports. The whole amount of tonnage from the countries herein enumerated has therefore been credited to seaports.

No. 135.—TONNAGE of SAILING-VESSELS and of STEAM-VESSELS comprising the MERCHANT-MARINE of the UNITED STATES, from 1859 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Sail.	Steam.	TOTAL.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Sail.	Steam.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1859 .....	4, 376, 285	768, 753	5, 145, 038	1868a .....	3, 118, 895	1, 199, 415	4, 318, 310
1860 .....	4, 485, 931	867, 937	5, 353, 868	1868b .....	33, 449	.....	33, 449
1861 .....	4, 662, 609	877, 904	5, 539, 513	1869a .....	3, 041, 073	1, 103, 568	4, 144, 641
1862 .....	4, 401, 701	710, 463	5, 112, 164	1870c .....	3, 171, 412	1, 075, 095	4, 246, 507
1863 .....	4, 579, 537	575, 519	5, 155, 056	1871 .....	3, 194, 970	1, 067, 637	4, 262, 607
1864 .....	4, 008, 440	977, 960	4, 986, 400	1872 .....	3, 396, 194	1, 111, 553	4, 507, 747
1865a .....	1, 212, 805	367, 189	1, 579, 994	1873 .....	3, 539, 584	1, 156, 443	4, 696, 027
1865b .....	2, 816, 838	699, 950	3, 516, 788	1874 .....	3, 615, 042	1, 185, 610	4, 800, 652
1866a .....	2, 442, 012	926, 267	3, 368, 279	1875 .....	3, 685, 064	1, 168, 668	4, 853, 732
1866b .....	785, 254	157, 945	943, 299	1876 .....	3, 107, 086	1, 172, 372	4, 279, 458
1867a .....	2, 834, 535	1, 122, 980	3, 957, 515	1877 .....	3, 071, 403	1, 171, 197	4, 242, 600
1867b .....	278, 072	68, 900	346, 972	1878 .....	3, 045, 087	1, 167, 678	4, 212, 765

No. 136.—TONNAGE of VESSELS of the UNITED STATES employed in the FOREIGN TRADE, in the COASTWISE TRADE, in the WHALE FISHERIES, and in the COD and MACKEREL FISHERIES, from 1859 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Foreign trade.	Coastwise trade.	W hale- fisheries.	Cod-fish- eries.	Mackerel- fisheries.	TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1859 .....	2, 321, 674	2, 480, 929	185, 728	129, 637	27, 070	5, 145, 038
1860 .....	2, 379, 396	2, 644, 867	166, 841	136, 653	26, 111	5, 353, 868
1861 .....	2, 496, 894	2, 704, 544	145, 734	137, 846	54, 795	5, 539, 513
1862 .....	2, 173, 537	2, 606, 716	117, 714	133, 601	80, 596	5, 112, 164
1863 .....	1, 296, 886	2, 960, 633	99, 228	117, 280	51, 019	5, 155, 056
1864 .....	1, 486, 749	3, 245, 265	95, 145	103, 742	55, 499	4, 986, 400
1865a .....	509, 199	1, 016, 199	1, 380	36, 683	16, 533	1, 579, 994
1865b .....	1, 009, 151	2, 365, 323	89, 136	28, 502	24, 676	3, 516, 788
1866a .....	1, 031, 541	2, 162, 220	76, 990	51, 139	46, 589	3, 368, 279
1866b .....	356, 215	557, 401	28, 180	503	.....	942, 299
1867a .....	1, 300, 852	2, 522, 214	52, 324	44, 567	31, 496	3, 957, 515
1867b .....	214, 796	132, 176	.....	.....	.....	346, 972
1868a .....	1, 460, 940	2, 702, 140	71, 343	83, 827	.....	4, 318, 310
1868b .....	33, 449	.....	.....	.....	.....	33, 449
1869a .....	1, 496, 290	2, 515, 515	70, 202	62, 704	.....	4, 144, 641
1870c .....	1, 448, 846	2, 638, 247	67, 954	91, 460	.....	4, 246, 507
1871 .....	1, 363, 052	2, 764, 600	61, 490	92, 865	.....	4, 262, 607
1872 .....	1, 359, 040	2, 929, 552	51, 608	97, 547	.....	4, 437, 747
1873 .....	1, 378, 533	3, 163, 290	44, 755	109, 519	.....	4, 696, 027
1874 .....	1, 389, 815	3, 293, 439	39, 108	78, 290	.....	4, 800, 652
1875 .....	1, 515, 598	3, 219, 698	32, 229	80, 207	.....	4, 853, 732
1876 .....	1, 553, 705	2, 592, 835	39, 116	87, 802	.....	4, 279, 458
1877 .....	1, 570, 600	2, 540, 322	40, 593	91, 085	.....	4, 242, 600
1878 .....	1, 589, 348	2, 497, 170	39, 700	86, 547	.....	4, 212, 765

a New measurement.

b Old measurement.

c New from 1869.

No. 137.—CLASS, NUMBER, and TONNAGE of VESSELS BUILT  
in the UNITED STATES, from 1838 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED—	CLASS AND NUMBER OF VESSELS BUILT.						TOTAL TONNAGE BUILT.
	Ships and barks.	Brigs.	Schoon- ers.	Sloops, canal- boats, and barges.	Steam- ers.	Total num- ber of vessels built.	
September 30—							<i>Tons.</i>
1838 .....	66	79	510	153	90	898	113, 135. 44
1839 .....	83	89	439	122	125	858	120, 968. 34
1840 .....	97	109	378	224	63	871	118, 309. 23
1841 .....	114	101	311	157	78	761	118, 893. 71
1842 .....	116	91	273	404	137	1, 021	129, 063. 64
June 30—							
1843 <sup>a</sup> .....	58	34	138	173	79	482	63, 617. 77
1844 .....	73	47	904	279	163	766	103, 537. 29
1845 .....	194	87	322	342	163	1, 038	146, 018. 02
1846 .....	100	164	576	355	225	1, 420	186, 903. 93
1847 .....	151	168	689	392	198	1, 598	243, 732. 67
1848 .....	254	174	701	547	175	1, 851	312, 075. 54
1849 .....	198	148	623	370	208	1, 547	256, 577. 47
1850 .....	247	117	547	290	159	1, 360	272, 218. 54
1851 .....	211	65	522	326	233	1, 357	228, 203. 60
1852 .....	255	79	584	267	259	1, 444	351, 493. 41
1853 .....	269	95	681	394	271	1, 710	425, 572. 49
1854 .....	334	112	661	386	281	1, 774	535, 636. 01
1855 .....	381	126	605	669	243	2, 024	563, 450. 04
1856 .....	306	103	594	479	221	1, 703	469, 393. 73
1857 .....	251	58	504	358	263	1, 434	378, 604. 70
1858 .....	122	46	431	400	226	1, 225	242, 226. 09
1859 .....	89	28	297	284	172	870	156, 602. 33
1860 .....	110	36	372	289	264	1, 071	212, 892. 48
1861 .....	110	38	360	371	264	1, 143	233, 194. 35
1862 .....	60	17	207	397	183	864	175, 075. 84
1863 .....	97	34	212	1, 113	367	1, 823	310, 884. 34
1864 .....	112	45	322	1, 389	498	2, 366	415, 740. 64
1865 .....	109	46	369	653	411	1, 788	383, 805. 60
1866 <sup>b</sup> .....	96	61	457	226	348	1, 888	336, 146. 56
1867 .....	95	70	517	657	180	1, 519	303, 522. 66
1868 .....	80	48	580	848	236	1, 802	285, 304. 73
1869 .....	91	36	506	816	277	1, 796	275, 220. 05
1870 .....	73	27	519	709	290	1, 618	276, 953. 31
1871 .....	40	14	498	901	302	1, 755	273, 226. 51
1872 .....	15	10	426	900	292	1, 643	209, 022. 22
1873 .....	28	9	611	1, 221	402	2, 271	359, 945. 76
1874 .....	71	22	655	995	404	2, 147	432, 725. 17
1875 .....	114	22	502	340	323	1, 301	297, 628. 79
1876 .....	76	5	494	269	338	1, 112	203, 585. 63
1877 .....	71	4	337	352	265	1, 029	176, 591. 96
1878 .....	81	7	279	557	334	1, 258	235, 503. 57

<sup>a</sup> Nine months from September 30, 1842, to June 30, 1843.

<sup>b</sup> New measurement from 1866 to 1878, inclusive.

No. 138.—TONNAGE of VESSELS BUILT in the UNITED STATES,  
from 1855 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED—	TONNAGE BUILT—				
	On the New Eng- land Coast.	On the entire Seaboard.	On the Mississip- pi River and its Tribu- taries.	On the Great Lakes.	TOTAL
December 31—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1855.....	336, 489	505, 052	32, 971	45, 427	583, 450
1856.....	252, 971	368, 681	36, 785	63, 928	489, 394
1857.....	183, 625	285, 453	41, 854	51, 498	378, 405
1858.....	103, 809	177, 353	33, 292	31, 643	244, 297
1859.....	79, 322	133, 294	17, 128	6, 180	156, 602
1860.....	134, 289	169, 636	31, 064	11, 982	212, 899
1861.....	104, 675	179, 767	22, 960	23, 467	233, 194
1862.....	45, 595	112, 467	8, 785	53, 804	175, 076
1863.....	79, 576	215, 505	27, 407	67, 972	310, 864
1864.....	112, 611	310, 491	56, 169	49, 151	415, 741
1865.....	132, 685	275, 336	66, 576	36, 324	383, 896
1866.....	121, 333	232, 368	70, 554	23, 204	336, 147
1867.....	135, 189	230, 810	35, 106	37, 613	303, 528
1868.....	98, 708	172, 512	43, 965	56, 798	285, 305
1869.....	103, 604	191, 194	34, 576	49, 480	275, 230
1870.....	110, 584	182, 636	56, 859	37, 257	276, 933
1871.....	64, 366	156, 249	73, 080	43, 897	273, 296
1872.....	46, 969	128, 097	36, 344	44, 611	209, 052
1873.....	76, 406	218, 139	48, 659	92, 448	339, 346
1874.....	136, 251	277, 093	63, 646	91, 986	432, 725
1875.....	151, 497	244, 474	23, 294	29, 871	297, 639
1876.....	95, 288	163, 896	23, 636	16, 124	203, 566
1877.....	90, 992	132, 996	34, 693	8, 903	176, 599
1878.....	90, 386	155, 138	64, 928	11, 438	233, 504

No. 139.—TONNAGE of IRON SAILING and STEAM VESSELS  
built in the UNITED STATES, from 1868 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR.	Sailing- vessels.	Steam- vessels.	TOTAL
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1868.....	.....	2, 801	2, 801
1869.....	1, 039	3, 545	4, 584
1870.....	679	7, 602	8, 281
1871.....	2, 067	13, 412	15, 479
1872.....	.....	12, 766	12, 766
1873.....	.....	26, 548	26, 548
1874.....	.....	33, 097	33, 097
1875.....	.....	21, 632	21, 632
1876.....	.....	21, 346	21, 346
1877.....	.....	5, 927	5, 927
1878.....	.....	26, 960	26, 960

No. 140.—HISTORICAL and STATISTICAL TABLE of the UNITED STATES and TERRITORIES, showing the Area of each in Square Miles and in Acres; the Date of Organization of Territories; Date of Admission of New States into the Union; and the Population of each State and Territory at the taking of the last census in 1870.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

CIVIL DIVISIONS.	Act organ- izing terri- tory.	United States Statistics.		Act admit- ting State.	United States Statistics.		Area of the States and Territories.		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1878.	Area remain- ing unsurveyed on June 30, 1878.	Population in 1870.	
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.				
THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.												
New Hampshire.....								9,280	5,839,200		318,300	
Massachusetts.....								7,800	4,992,000		1,457,351	
Rhode Island.....								1,306	835,840		217,853	
Connecticut.....								4,750	3,040,000		537,454	
New York.....								47,000	30,080,000		4,382,759	
New Jersey.....								8,320	5,324,800		906,096	
Pennsylvania.....								46,000	29,440,000		3,521,951	
Delaware.....								2,120	1,356,800		125,015	
Maryland.....								11,124	7,119,360		780,894	
Virginia.....								38,348	24,542,720		1,225,163	
North Carolina.....								50,704	32,450,560		1,071,361	
South Carolina.....								34,000	21,760,000		705,606	
Georgia.....								58,000	37,120,000		1,184,109	
STATES ADMITTED.												
Kentucky.....				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189		37,680	24,115,200		1,321,011	
Vermont.....				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191		10,212	6,535,680		330,551	
Tennessee.....				June 1, 1796	1	491		45,600	29,184,000		1,258,520	
Maine.....				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544		35,000	22,400,000		623,915	
Texas.....				Dec. 29, 1845	9	108		274,356	175,587,840		813,579	
West Virginia.....				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633		23,000	14,720,000		442,014	
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.												
States.												
Ohio.....				Apr. 30, 1802	2	173		39,964	25,576,960	25,576,960	2,665,280	
Louisiana.....	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701		41,346	26,461,440	25,232,044	736,915	



No. 140.—HISTORICAL and STATISTICAL TABLE of the UNITED STATES and TERRITORIES, &c.—*Concluded.*

CIVIL DIVISIONS.	Act organ- izing Terri- tory.	United States Statutes.		Act admit- ting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories.		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1878.	Area remain- ing unsurveyed on June 30, 1878.	Population in 1870.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES— <i>Continued.</i>											
<i>States—Continued.</i>											
Indiana.....	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	21,637,760	21,637,760	.....	1,680,637
Mississippi.....	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	30,179,840	30,179,840	.....	827,922
Illinois.....	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	8	536	55,414	35,465,083	35,465,083	.....	2,539,891
Alabama.....	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	32,462,115	32,462,115	.....	996,992
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	65,350	41,824,000	41,824,000	.....	1,721,285
Arkansas.....	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,198	33,406,720	33,406,720	.....	484,471
Michigan.....	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640	.....	1,184,059
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,288	37,931,520	30,103,796	7,827,724	187,748
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	55,045	35,228,800	35,228,800	.....	1,194,020
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	53,924	34,511,360	34,511,360	.....	1,054,070
California.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	157,801	100,992,640	46,347,402	54,645,238	580,247
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,531	53,459,840	39,172,415	14,287,425	438,706
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1848	9	823	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	60,975,360	21,127,862	39,847,498	90,923
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	80,891	51,770,240	51,770,240	.....	364,399
Nevada.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	112,000	71,737,600	11,538,800	60,198,710	42,491
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	75,995	48,638,800	39,936,807	8,699,993	122,993
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	104,500	66,880,000	22,182,899	44,697,101	39,864
<i>Territories.</i>											
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1890	15	178	.....	.....	.....	97,893	62,645,120	8,101,049	54,544,071	9,118
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1890	9	446	.....	.....	.....	121,201	77,598,640	8,471,880	69,096,760	91,874
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1890	9	453	.....	.....	.....	84,476	54,064,640	8,990,385	45,104,255	86,786
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1883	10	172	.....	.....	.....	69,994	44,796,160	18,821,545	30,974,615	23,965
Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	.....	.....	.....	150,932	96,596,480	21,459,412	75,137,068	14,181

	Feb. 24, 1883	12	004				72, 600, 240	6, 281, 737	67, 024, 563	0, 028
Arizona.....	Mar. 3, 1883	12	808				55, 228, 100	6, 824, 000	48, 304, 151	14, 060
Idaho.....	May 26, 1884	13	85				92, 016, 640	10, 548, 827	81, 472, 813	20, 385
Montana.....	July 27, 1888	15	240				309, 529, 600	.....	309, 529, 600	a.....
Alaska.....							44, 154, 240	27, 003, 990	17, 150, 250	a.....
Indian Territory.....							38, 400	.....	.....	131, 700
July 16, 1790	1	130					60	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 8, 1791	1	214					.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....							3, 580, 242	724, 311, 477	1, 090, 461, 171	35, 558, 371
Total.....							2, 291, 355, 048	.....	.....	.....

a No census taken.

**No. 141.—NUMBER of POST-OFFICES, EXTENT of POST-ROUTES, and REVENUE and EXPENDITURES of the POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, with the AMOUNT paid to POSTMASTERS and for TRANSPORTATION of the MAIL, since 1790.**

[From the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.]

YEARS.	Number of post-offices.	Extent of post-routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	AMOUNT PAID FOR—	
					Salaries of postmasters.	Transportation of the mail.
		Miles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1790.....	75	1,875	37,935	32,140	8,198	22,061
1795.....	453	13,207	160,620	117,893	30,272	75,339
1800.....	903	20,817	280,804	213,994	69,243	128,644
1805.....	1,558	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	239,635
1810.....	2,300	38,406	551,684	495,969	149,438	327,968
1815.....	3,000	43,748	1,043,065	748,121	241,901	487,779
1816.....	3,260	48,673	961,782	804,422	265,944	521,970
1817.....	3,459	52,089	1,002,973	916,515	303,916	589,189
1818.....	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,832	346,429	664,611
1819.....	4,000	67,586	1,204,737	1,117,861	375,828	717,681
1820.....	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926	352,295	782,425
1821.....	4,650	78,608	1,059,087	1,184,283	337,599	815,691
1822.....	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	788,618
1823.....	4,043	84,860	1,130,115	1,156,995	360,462	767,464
1824.....	5,182	84,980	1,197,738	1,188,019	383,804	768,939
1825.....	5,677	94,052	1,306,525	1,229,043	411,183	785,646
1826.....	6,150	94,052	1,447,703	1,366,712	447,727	885,100
1827.....	7,003	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,969	486,411	942,345
1828.....	7,530	105,336	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,086,313
1829.....	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	559,237	1,153,646
1830.....	8,450	115,176	1,850,583	1,932,708	596,234	1,274,069
1831.....	8,686	115,486	1,997,811	1,938,122	635,028	1,262,226
1832.....	9,205	104,466	2,258,570	2,266,171	715,481	1,482,507
1833.....	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,930,414	826,283	1,894,636
1834.....	10,693	119,916	2,823,749	2,910,605	897,317	1,925,544
1835.....	10,770	112,774	2,993,356	2,757,350	945,418	1,719,007
1836.....	11,091	118,264	3,408,323	3,841,766	812,803	1,638,652
1837.....	11,767	141,242	4,236,779	3,544,630	891,352	1,996,727
1838.....	12,519	134,818	4,238,733	4,430,662	933,948	3,131,306
1839.....	12,780	133,999	4,484,657	4,636,536	990,000	3,285,622
1840.....	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	4,718,236	1,028,925	3,296,676
1841.....	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	4,499,528	1,018,645	3,159,375
1842.....	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	5,674,752	1,147,256	3,087,796
1843.....	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	4,374,754	1,426,394	2,947,319
1844.....	14,103	144,687	4,237,288	4,296,513	1,358,316	2,938,551
1845.....	14,183	143,940	4,289,841	4,320,732	1,409,875	2,905,504
1846.....	14,601	152,865	3,487,199	4,084,297	1,042,079	2,716,673
1847.....	15,146	153,818	3,955,893	3,979,570	1,060,228	2,476,455
1848.....	16,159	163,208	4,371,077	4,326,850	.....	2,394,703
1849.....	16,749	163,703	4,905,176	4,479,049	1,320,921	2,577,407
1850.....	18,417	178,672	5,552,971	5,212,953	1,549,376	2,965,798
1851.....	19,796	136,290	6,727,867	6,278,402	1,781,686	3,538,064
1852.....	20,901	214,284	6,925,971	7,108,459	1,296,765	4,225,311

No. 141.—NUMBER of POST-OFFICES, &c.—*Concluded.*

YEARS.	Number of post-offices.	Extent of post-routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	AMOUNT PAID FOR—	
					Salaries of postmasters.	Transportation of the mail.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1853.....	22,320	217,743	5,940,725	7,982,957	1,406,477	4,906,308
1854.....	23,548	219,935	6,955,586	8,577,424	1,707,708	5,401,982
1855.....	24,410	227,908	7,342,136	9,968,342	2,135,335	6,076,335
1856.....	25,565	239,642	7,620,822	10,405,286	2,102,891	6,765,639
1857.....	26,586	242,601	8,053,952	11,508,058	2,285,610	7,239,333
1858.....	27,977	260,603	8,186,793	12,722,470	2,355,016	8,246,054
1859.....	28,539	260,052	8,668,484	15,754,093	2,453,901	7,157,629
1860.....	28,496	240,594	8,518,067	19,170,610	2,552,868	8,808,710
1861.....	28,586	140,139	8,349,296	13,606,759	2,514,157	5,309,454
1862.....	28,875	134,013	8,299,821	11,125,364	2,340,767	5,853,834
1863.....	29,047	139,598	11,163,790	11,314,207	2,876,983	5,740,576
1864.....	28,878	139,171	12,438,254	12,644,786	3,174,326	5,818,469
1865.....	20,550	142,340	14,556,150	13,694,728	3,383,382	6,246,884
1866.....	23,828	180,921	14,386,986	15,352,079	3,454,677	7,630,474
1867.....	25,163	203,245	15,237,027	19,235,483	4,033,728	9,336,286
1868.....	26,481	216,928	16,292,601	22,730,593	4,255,311	10,266,056
1869.....	27,106	223,731	18,344,511	23,698,131	4,546,958	10,406,591
1870.....	28,492	231,232	19,772,221	23,998,837	4,673,466	10,884,653
1871.....	30,045	238,359	20,037,045	24,390,104	5,028,382	11,529,395
1872.....	31,863	251,398	21,915,426	26,658,192	5,121,665	15,547,821
1873.....	33,244	256,210	22,996,742	29,064,946	5,725,468	16,161,034
1874.....	34,294	269,097	26,477,072	32,126,415	5,818,472	18,881,319
1875.....	35,547	277,873	26,791,360	33,611,309	7,049,936	18,777,201
1876.....	36,883	281,798	27,895,908	33,263,488	7,397,397	18,361,048
1877.....	37,345	292,820	27,468,323	33,486,322	7,295,251	18,529,288
1878.....	39,258	301,966	29,277,517	34,165,084	7,977,852	19,262,421



# POPULATION.

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	37	42,491	36	4,453.7	22	317,970	22	284,574	18	200,324	15	<sup>*118</sup> 244,022	16	214,400	11	183,854	10	141,865
Nevada.....	31	318,300	27	326,073	22	488,535	18	373,306	14	320,823	13	<sup>*149</sup> 277,426	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
New Hampshire.....	17	906,096	21	672,035	19	3,097,394	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	<sup>*701</sup> 1,372,111	2	959,040	3	598,051	5	340,120
New Jersey.....	1	4,362,759	1	3,880,735	1	869,089	7	753,419	5	737,967	4	636,829	4	555,500	4	478,103	3	386,751
New York.....	14	1,071,361	12	992,622	10	1,980,329	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	<sup>*139</sup> 581,295	13	230,760	18	45,365	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	3	2,665,260	3	2,339,511	3	13,284	2	1,724,033	2	1,348,233	3	<sup>*1,951</sup> 1,047,507	3	810,091	2	602,365	2	434,373
Ohio.....	36	90,923	34	52,465	32	147,545	24	108,830	23	97,199	20	<sup>*44</sup> 83,015	17	76,931	16	69,122	15	68,825
Oregon.....	2	3,521,951	2	2,906,215	2	668,507	11	594,398	9	581,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
Pennsylvania.....	32	217,353	29	174,620	28	1,002,717	5	828,210	7	681,904	9	<sup>*52</sup> 422,771	10	291,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
Rhode Island.....	22	705,608	18	703,708	14	212,562	25	314,120	21	291,948	17	<sup>*15</sup> 233,966	15	217,895	13	154,465	12	85,425
South Carolina.....	9	1,258,520	10	1,106,801	5	1,421,661	4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	<sup>*250</sup> 1,065,116	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
Tennessee.....	19	818,579	23	604,215	25	305,391	29	30,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	30	330,451	28	315,068	23	23,067,262	.....	17,019,641	.....	12,820,868	.....	<sup>*4,631</sup> 9,000,783	.....	7,215,858	.....	5,294,390	.....	3,829,214
Vermont.....	10	1,225,163	5	1,596,318	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	27	442,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	15	1,654,670	15	775,881	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The States.....	38,115,641	31,183,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	9	9,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	4	39,864	4	34,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	8	14,161	6	4,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	131,700	2	75,080	2	51,667	1	43,712	1	39,834	1	33,639	1	24,023	1	14,093	.....	.....
Idaho.....	7	14,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	6	20,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	2	91,874	1	83,516	1	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	3	84,788	3	40,273	3	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* All other persons, except Indians not taxed.

No. 142.—POPULATION of the UNITED STATES at each CENSUS, from 1790 to 1870—*Concluded.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Washington .....	5	23,965	5	11,504					
Wyoming .....	10	9,118							
The Territories .....	442,730	259,577	124,614	43,712	39,884	33,039	24,023	14,093	
On public ships in service of the United States .....				6,100	5,318				
The United States .....	38,559,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453	12,846,020	9,633,822	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214

\* All other persons, except Indians not taxed.

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the States and Territories when arranged according to magnitude of population in the aggregate or in each class.

No. 143.—NUMBER of MILES of RAILROAD in OPERATION and the NUMBER of MILES CONSTRUCTED Each Year in the UNITED STATES, from 1830 to 1877, inclusive.

[From Poor's Manual for 1878.]

YEAR.	Miles in operation at the end of each year.	Miles constructed each year.	YEAR.	Miles in operation at the end of each year.	Miles constructed each year.
1830	22		1854	16,720	1,360
1831	95	72	1855	18,374	1,654
1832	229	134	1856	22,016	3,642
1833	380	151	1857	24,503	2,487
1834	633	253	1858	26,968	2,465
1835	1,098	465	1859	28,789	1,821
1836	1,273	175	1860	30,635	1,846
1837	1,497	224	1861	31,286	651
1838	1,913	416	1862	32,120	834
1839	2,302	389	1863	33,170	1,050
1840	2,818	516	1864	33,908	738
1841	3,535	717	1865	35,085	1,177
1842	4,026	491	1866	36,801	1,716
1843	4,185	159	1867	39,250	2,449
1844	4,877	192	1868	42,229	2,979
1845	4,633	256	1869	46,844	4,615
1846	4,930	297	1870	52,914	6,070
1847	5,598	668	1871	60,522	7,608
1848	5,996	398	1872	66,242	5,720
1849	7,365	1,369	1873	70,311	4,069
1850	9,021	1,656	1874	72,616	2,305
1851	10,982	1,961	1875	74,374	1,758
1852	12,908	1,926	1876	77,081	2,697
1853	15,360	2,452	1877	79,268	2,177

No. 144.—NUMBER of MILES of RAILROAD in OPERATION in EACH STATE and TERRITORY in the UNITED STATES, during the years 1865, 1870, 1875, and 1877, respectively.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual for 1878.]

	1865.	1870.	1875.	1877.
Maine	521	796	980	997
New Hampshire	667	736	934	964
Vermont	587	614	810	872
Massachusetts	1,297	1,480	1,817	1,868
Rhode Island	125	136	179	204
Connecticut	637	742	918	923
New England	3,834	4,494	5,638	5,823
New York	3,002	3,928	5,423	5,725
New Jersey	984	1,125	1,511	1,661
Pennsylvania	3,728	4,656	5,705	5,926
Delaware	134	197	272	273



No. 144.—NUMBER of MILES of RAILROAD, &c.—*Concluded.*

[From Poor's Railroad Manual for 1878.]

	1865.	1870.	1875.	1877.
Maryland and District of Columbia .....	446	671	920	944
West Virginia .....	365	387	615	638
Middle States .....	8,539	10,964	14,455	15,166
Virginia .....	1,407	1,449	1,608	1,635
Kentucky .....	567	1,017	1,326	1,509
North Carolina .....	984	1,178	1,356	1,426
Tennessee .....	1,296	1,492	1,630	1,656
South Carolina .....	1,007	1,139	1,335	1,406
Georgia .....	1,420	1,845	2,264	2,339
Florida .....	416	446	484	485
Alabama .....	805	1,157	1,800	1,802
Mississippi .....	898	990	1,018	1,088
Louisiana .....	335	479	495	495
Southern States .....	9,129	11,192	13,316	13,840
Ohio .....	3,331	2,538	4,461	4,878
Michigan .....	941	1,638	3,346	3,477
Indiana .....	2,217	3,177	3,963	4,057
Illinois .....	3,157	4,823	7,109	7,392
Wisconsin .....	1,010	1,525	2,566	2,701
Minnesota .....	213	1,092	1,990	2,194
Dakota Territory .....		65	275	290
Iowa .....	891	2,683	3,850	4,134
Missouri .....	925	2,000	2,905	3,198
Indian Country .....			275	275
Arkansas .....	38	256	740	767
Texas .....	465	711	1,685	2,210
Nebraska .....	122	705	1,167	1,286
Kansas .....	40	1,501	2,150	2,332
Colorado .....		157	807	1,045
Wyoming Territory .....		459	459	465
Utah Territory .....		257	506	506
Western States and Territories .....	13,350	24,587	38,258	41,224
Nevada .....		593	601	631
California .....	214	925	1,503	2,080
Oregon .....	19	159	248	248
Washington Territory .....			110	197
Pacific States and Territories .....	233	1,677	2,707	3,156

## RECAPITULATION.

New England States .....	8,834	4,494	5,638	5,822
Middle States .....	8,539	10,964	14,455	15,166
Southern States .....	9,129	11,192	13,316	13,840
Western States and Territories .....	13,350	24,587	38,258	41,224
Pacific States and Territories .....	233	1,677	2,707	3,156
Grand total .....	35,085	52,914	74,374	79,208

No. 145.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT, EARNINGS, and DIVIDENDS PAID, from 1871 to 1877, inclusive.

YEAR.	Miles operated.	Capital and funded debt.	EARNINGS.				Dividends paid.
			Gross.	Net.	From freight.	From passengers.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1871....	44, 614	2, 664, 627, 645	403, 329, 208	141, 746, 404	294, 430, 322	108, 898, 886	56, 456, 681
1872....	57, 323	3, 158, 423, 057	465, 241, 055	165, 754, 373	340, 931, 785	132, 309, 270	64, 418, 157
1873....	66, 237	3, 784, 543, 034	526, 419, 935	183, 810, 562	389, 035, 508	137, 384, 427	67, 120, 709
1874....	69, 273	4, 221, 763, 594	520, 466, 016	189, 570, 958	379, 466, 935	140, 999, 081	67, 042, 942
1875....	71, 759	4, 415, 631, 630	503, 065, 505	185, 506, 438	363, 960, 234	139, 105, 271	74, 294, 208
1876....	73, 508	4, 468, 591, 935	497, 257, 959	186, 452, 752	361, 137, 376	136, 120, 563	68, 039, 668
1877....	74, 112	4, 568, 597, 248	472, 909, 272	170, 976, 697	342, 859, 222	130, 050, 050	58, 556, 312

No. 146.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, TOTAL VALUE, VALUE per BUSHEL, YIELD per ACRE, and VALUE per ACRE of the CEREAL CROPS of the UNITED STATES, from 1868 to 1877, inclusive.

[From the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

**CORN.**

CALENDAR YEAR.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
	Bushels.	Acres.	Dollars.	Cents.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1868.....	906, 527, 000	34, 887, 248	569, 512, 460	62. 8	25. 9	16. 32
1869.....	874, 330, 000	37, 103, 245	658, 532, 700	75. 3	23. 5	17. 75
1870.....	1, 094, 255, 000	38, 646, 977	601, 839, 030	54. 9	28. 3	15. 57
1871.....	991, 898, 000	34, 091, 137	478, 275, 900	48. 2	29. 1	14. 02
1872.....	1, 092, 719, 000	35, 526, 836	435, 149, 290	39. 8	30. 7	12. 24
1873.....	932, 274, 000	39, 127, 148	447, 163, 080	48. 0	23. 8	11. 41
1874.....	850, 148, 500	41, 036, 918	550, 043, 080	64. 7	20. 7	13. 40
1875.....	1, 321, 069, 000	44, 841, 371	555, 445, 930	42. 0	29. 4	12. 38
1876.....	1, 263, 827, 000	49, 033, 364	475, 491, 210	37. 0	26. 1	9. 69
1877.....	1, 342, 558, 000	50, 369, 113	480, 643, 400	35. 8	26. 6	9. 54
Total .....	10, 669, 595, 500	404, 733, 355	5, 252, 116, 020	.....	.....	.....
Annual average .....	1, 068, 959, 550	40, 473, 335	525, 211, 602	49. 1	26. 4	12. 97

**WHEAT.**

1868.....	224, 036, 600	18, 460, 132	319, 195, 290	142. 4	12. 1	17. 29
1869.....	260, 146, 900	19, 181, 004	244, 924, 120	94. 1	13. 5	12. 76
1870.....	235, 684, 700	18, 992, 591	245, 865, 045	104. 2	12. 4	12. 94
1871.....	230, 722, 400	19, 943, 893	290, 411, 890	125. 8	11. 5	14. 56
1872.....	249, 997, 100	20, 858, 359	310, 180, 375	124. 0	11. 9	14. 87
1873.....	281, 254, 700	22, 171, 676	323, 594, 805	115. 0	12. 7	14. 59
1874.....	306, 102, 700	24, 967, 027	291, 107, 895	94. 4	12. 3	11. 66
1875.....	292, 136, 000	26, 381, 512	294, 580, 990	100. 0	11. 0	11. 16
1876.....	259, 356, 500	27, 627, 021	300, 259, 300	103. 7	10. 4	10. 86
1877.....	364, 194, 146	26, 277, 548	394, 685, 779	108. 2	13. 9	15. 08
Total .....	2, 735, 831, 746	224, 860, 768	3, 014, 815, 419	.....	.....	.....
Annual average .....	273, 583, 174	22, 486, 076	301, 481, 541	110. 2	12. 12	13. 40

## No. 146.—CEREAL CROPS of the UNITED STATES, &amp;c.—Continued.

## RYE.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1868.....	22,504,800	1,651,321	28,683,677	127.4	13.6	17.37
1869.....	22,527,900	1,657,584	21,877,294	97.1	13.5	13.19
1870.....	15,473,600	1,176,137	12,612,605	81.5	13.1	10.73
1871.....	15,365,500	1,069,531	12,145,646	79.0	14.3	11.35
1872.....	14,888,600	1,048,654	11,363,693	76.3	14.1	10.83
1873.....	15,142,000	1,150,355	11,548,196	76.2	13.1	10.04
1874.....	14,990,900	1,116,716	12,870,411	85.8	13.4	11.52
1875.....	17,722,100	1,359,786	13,631,900	76.9	13.0	10.02
1876.....	20,374,800	1,468,374	13,635,826	66.9	13.8	9.92
1877.....	21,170,100	1,412,902	12,542,885	59.2	14.9	8.87
Total .....	180,160,300	13,111,362	150,912,073	.....	.....	.....
Annual average .....	18,016,030	1,311,136	15,091,207	83.7	13.7	11.51

## OATS.

1868.....	254,980,800	9,665,736	142,484,910	55.9	26.3	14.74
1869.....	268,334,000	9,461,441	137,347,900	47.6	30.4	14.51
1870.....	247,277,400	8,792,395	107,136,710	43.3	28.1	12.12
1871.....	255,743,000	8,365,809	102,570,630	40.1	30.5	12.26
1872.....	271,747,000	9,000,769	91,315,710	33.6	30.1	10.14
1873.....	270,340,000	9,751,700	101,175,750	37.4	27.7	10.37
1874.....	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530	52.0	22.0	11.47
1875.....	354,317,500	11,915,075	129,499,830	36.5	29.7	10.66
1876.....	320,884,000	13,358,908	112,865,900	35.1	24.0	8.44
1877.....	406,394,000	12,896,148	118,661,550	29.2	31.6	9.25
Total .....	2,910,366,700	104,035,393	1,168,105,920	.....	.....	.....
Annual average .....	291,036,670	10,403,539	116,810,592	40.1	28.0	11.22

## BARLEY.

1868.....	22,896,100	937,496	29,809,931	130.2	24.4	31.79
1869.....	22,652,200	1,025,795	23,387,909	81.6	27.9	22.79
1870.....	26,295,400	1,108,924	22,944,584	84.5	23.7	20.05
1871.....	26,718,500	1,177,666	21,541,777	80.6	22.6	18.29
1872.....	26,846,400	1,397,082	19,837,773	73.8	19.2	14.19
1873.....	32,044,491	1,387,106	29,333,589	91.5	23.1	21.15
1874.....	32,552,500	1,580,626	29,983,769	92.1	20.6	18.94
1875.....	36,908,600	1,789,902	29,952,082	81.1	20.6	16.73
1876.....	38,710,500	1,766,511	25,735,110	66.4	21.9	14.56
1877.....	34,441,400	1,614,654	22,022,044	63.9	21.3	13.64
Total .....	306,066,091	13,785,764	253,854,508	.....	.....	.....
Annual average .....	30,606,609	1,378,576	25,385,450	82.9	22.2	18.41

No. 146.—CEREAL CROPS of the UNITED STATES, &c.—*Concluded.*

## BUCKWHEAT.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1868.....	19,863,700	1,113,993	20,814,315	104.8	17.8	18.68
1869.....	17,431,100	1,023,693	15,814,265	90.7	16.9	15.37
1870.....	9,841,500	536,992	7,725,044	78.4	18.3	14.36
1871.....	8,323,700	413,915	6,900,268	82.8	20.1	16.67
1872.....	8,133,500	448,497	6,747,618	82.9	18.1	15.04
1873.....	7,837,700	454,152	6,383,043	81.4	17.2	14.05
1874.....	8,016,600	452,590	6,477,685	80.8	17.7	14.31
1875.....	10,082,100	575,530	7,166,267	71.0	17.5	12.45
1876.....	9,668,800	666,441	7,021,498	72.6	14.5	10.53
1877.....	10,177,000	649,923	6,998,810	68.7	15.6	10.76
Total.....	109,380,700	6,340,726	92,048,013	.....	.....	.....
Annual average.....	10,938,070	634,072	9,204,801	84.1	17.2	14.51

## RECAPITULATION.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1868.....	1,450,789,000	66,715,996	1,110,500,583
1869.....	1,491,412,100	69,457,762	1,101,884,188
1870.....	1,629,027,600	69,254,016	997,423,018
1871.....	1,528,776,100	65,061,951	911,845,441
1872.....	1,664,331,600	69,280,197	874,504,459
1873.....	1,538,892,891	74,112,137	919,217,273
1874.....	1,454,180,200	80,051,289	1,015,530,570
1875.....	2,032,235,300	86,863,178	1,030,277,099
1876.....	1,962,621,600	93,920,619	935,008,844
1877.....	2,178,934,646	93,150,288	1,035,570,478
Total.....	16,931,401,037	766,867,363	9,931,851,953
Annual average.....	1,693,140,103	76,686,736	993,185,195

NOTE.—The following are taken as the weights per bushel of the various cereals in this table: Corn, 56 pounds; wheat, 60 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; oats, 33 pounds; barley, 48 pounds; buckwheat, 42 pounds.

**No. 147.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, and VALUE of the POTATO CROP of the UNITED STATES, from 1868 to 1877, inclusive.**

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

YEAR.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Value per bushel.	Yield per acre.	Value per acre.
			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1868.....	106,090,000	1,131,552	84,150,040	79.3	93.7	74.36
1869.....	133,846,000	1,222,250	71,651,730	53.5	109.5	56.62
1870.....	114,775,000	1,325,119	82,608,590	72.0	86.6	62.38
1871.....	120,461,700	1,220,912	71,836,671	59.6	98.6	58.83
1872.....	113,516,000	1,331,331	68,081,120	59.9	85.2	51.14
1873.....	106,089,000	1,295,139	74,774,890	70.5	81.9	57.73
1874.....	105,981,000	1,310,041	71,823,330	67.7	80.9	54.82
1875.....	166,877,000	1,510,041	65,019,420	38.9	110.5	43.05
1876.....	124,827,000	1,741,983	83,861,390	65.5	71.6	48.14
1877.....	170,092,000	1,792,287	76,240,500	44.8	94.9	42.54
Total .....	1,262,594,700	13,880,655	750,116,681	...	...	...
Average .....	126,259,470	1,388,065	75,011,668	59.4	90.9	54.04

**No. 148.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCT, ACREAGE, and VALUE of the HAY CROP of the UNITED STATES, from 1868 to 1877, inclusive.**

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

YEAR.	Tons.	Acres.	Value.	Value per ton.	Yield per acre.	Value per acre.
			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1868.....	26,141,900	21,541,573	351,941,930	16.33	1.21	16.33
1869.....	26,420,000	18,591,281	337,662,600	12.78	1.42	18.16
1870.....	24,525,000	19,861,805	338,969,680	13.82	1.23	17.06
1871.....	22,239,400	19,009,052	351,717,035	15.81	1.17	18.50
1872.....	23,812,800	20,318,936	345,969,079	14.52	1.17	17.02
1873.....	25,085,100	21,894,084	339,895,486	13.55	1.14	15.52
1874.....	24,133,900	21,769,772	331,420,738	13.73	1.11	15.22
1875.....	27,873,600	23,507,964	342,203,445	12.27	1.18	14.55
1876.....	30,867,100	25,282,797	300,901,252	9.74	1.22	11.90
1877.....	31,629,300	25,367,708	271,934,950	8.59	1.24	10.72
Total .....	262,728,100	217,144,972	3,312,618,595	...	...	...
Average .....	26,272,810	21,714,497	331,261,659	12.60	1.21	15.25

No. 149.—ESTIMATED PRODUCTION, AREA, and VALUE of the TOBACCO CROP of the UNITED STATES, from 1868 to 1877, inclusive.<sup>a</sup>

YEAR.	Product.	Area.	Values.	Value per pound.	Yield per acre.	Value per acre.
	Pounds.	Acres.	Dollars.	Cents.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1868.....	402,000,000	536,000	42,612,000	10.6	750	79.50
1869.....	393,000,000	604,000	41,265,000	10.5	651	68.32
1870.....	385,000,000	575,000	38,500,000	10	669	66.90
1871.....	426,000,000	580,000	41,748,000	9.8	734	71.96
1872.....	480,000,000	584,600	49,920,000	10.4	821	85.39
1873.....	508,000,000	653,000	41,998,000	8.3	775	64.32
1874.....	315,000,000	500,000	34,650,000	11	630	69.30
1875.....	522,000,000	710,000	41,760,000	8	735	58.81
1876.....	535,000,000	733,000	39,590,000	7.4	730	54.01
1877.....	580,000,000	745,000	40,600,000	7	778	54.49

<sup>a</sup> This statement is the result of original estimates made by Mr. J. R. Dodge, from annual returns to the Department of Agriculture, of the comparative condition and area of the crop and price of product; and as to quantity of production, mainly from the official records of manufacture and exportation. It has been demonstrated that returns of production of tobacco, which bears a heavy tax, are uniformly under-estimates, whether census returns or those of the Department of Agriculture, a fact in accord with the experience of all governments with respect to voluntary statistical returns of taxed products. The prices are the average home or farm value of leaf tobacco.

No. 150.—QUANTITY of COAL PRODUCED in each STATE and TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES, during the Calendar Years 1869, 1876, 1877, and 1878.

[Weight expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1869. <sup>a</sup>	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
<b>ANTHRACITE.</b>				
Pennsylvania.....	13,866,180	21,436,667	23,619,911	17,065,262
<b>BITUMINOUS.</b>				
Pennsylvania.....	7,798,517	11,500,000	12,500,000	13,500,000
Illinois.....	2,629,563	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Ohio.....	2,527,285	3,500,000	5,250,000	5,000,000
Maryland.....	1,819,824	1,835,081	1,574,339	1,679,322
Missouri.....	621,930	900,000	900,000	900,000
West Virginia.....	608,878	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Indiana.....	437,870	950,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Iowa.....	263,487	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Kentucky.....	150,582	650,000	850,000	900,000
Tennessee.....	133,418	550,000	750,000	375,000
Virginia.....	61,803	90,000	90,000	75,000
Kansas.....	32,938	125,000	200,000	300,000
Oregon.....		200,000	200,000	200,000
Michigan.....	21,150	30,000	30,000	30,000
California.....		600,000	600,000	600,000
Rhode Island.....	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Alabama.....	11,000	100,000	175,000	200,000
Nebraska.....	1,425	80,000	50,000	75,000
Wyoming.....	58,000	500,000	100,000	100,000
Washington.....	17,844	100,000	150,000	150,000
Utah.....	5,800	45,000	45,000	60,000
Colorado.....	4,500	250,000	300,000	367,000
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>31,077,994</b>	<b>49,005,748</b>	<b>54,308,250</b>	<b>49,130,584</b>

<sup>a</sup> The statistics for 1869 are derived from the United States Census. The statistics for 1876, 1877, and 1878 are compiled from data collected and estimates made by Mr. Frederick E. Seward, Editor of the Coal Trade Journal of New York.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 3,000,000 tons estimated as the local consumption. The amount given as the production of anthracite coal for 1878 does not include this estimate.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, May 1, 1879.

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR.,  
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Chief of Bureau.



VEFO OF THE ACT TO PROHIBIT MILITARY INTERFERENCE  
AT ELECTIONS.

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M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ASSIGNING

*Objections to the approval of the bill of the House (H. R. 1382) entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections."*

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MAY 12, 1879.—Ordered to be printed.

MAY 13, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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*To the House of Representatives:*

After a careful consideration of the bill entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections," I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

In the communication sent to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month, returning to the House without my approval the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I endeavored to show by quotations from the statutes of the United States now in force, and by a brief statement of facts in regard to recent elections in the several States, that no additional legislation was necessary to prevent interference with the elections by the military or naval forces of the United States. The fact was presented in that communication that at the time of the passage of the act of June 18, 1878, in relation to the employment of the Army as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise, it was maintained by its friends that it would establish a vital and fundamental principle, which would secure to the people protection against a standing army. The fact was also referred to that, since the passage of this act, Congressional, State, and municipal elections have been held throughout the Union, and that in no instance has complaint been made of the presence of United States soldiers at the polls.

Holding as I do the opinion that any military interference, whatever



at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long-settled and important Constitutional principles.

The true rule as to the employment of military force at the elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons, or of armed bodies of the militia of a State, or of the military force of the United States.

The elections should be free from all forcible interference, and, as far as practicable, from all apprehensions of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties of the ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration. But there should be no denial of the right of the national government to employ its military force on any day and at any place in case such employment is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The bill before me is as follows:

*Be it enacted, &c.,* That it shall not be lawful to bring to, or employ at, any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the Army or Navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or executive of the State where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

It will be observed that the bill exempts from the general prohibition against the employment of military force at the polls two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of elections, when such use is necessary to enforce the Constitution and the laws. But the excepted cases leave the prohibition so extensive and far-reaching, that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the executive department of the government.

The first act expressly authorizing the use of military power to execute the laws was passed almost as early as the organization of the government under the Constitution, and was approved by President Washington May 2, 1792. It is as follows:

**SEC. 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, the same being notified to the President of the United States by an associate justice or the district judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a

State where such combination may happen shall refuse, or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the Legislature of the United States be not in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other State or States most convenient thereto as may be necessary; and the use of militia, so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session.

In 1795 this provision was substantially re-enacted in a law which repealed the act of 1792. In 1807 the following act became the law by the approval of President Jefferson:

That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect.

By this act it will be seen that the scope of the law of 1795 was extended so as to authorize the national government to use not only the militia but the Army and Navy of the United States in "causing the laws to be duly executed."

The important provision of the acts of 1792, 1795, and 1807, modified in its terms from time to time to adapt it to the existing emergency, remained in force until, by an act approved by President Lincoln, July 20, 1861, it was re-enacted substantially in the same language in which it is now found in the Revised Statutes, viz:

SEC. 5298. Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

This ancient and fundamental law has been in force from the foundation of the government. It is now proposed to abrogate it on certain days and at certain places. In my judgment no fact has been produced which tends to show that it ought to be repealed or suspended for a single hour at any place in any of the States or Territories of the Union. All the teachings of experience in the course of our history are in favor of sustaining its efficiency unimpaired. On every occasion when the supremacy of the Constitution has been resisted, and the perpetuity of our institutions imperiled, the principle of this statute, enacted by the fathers, has enabled the government of the Union to maintain its authority and to preserve the integrity of the nation.

At the most critical periods of our history, my predecessors in the executive office have relied on this great principle. It was on this prin-

ciple that President Washington suppressed the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794.

In 1806, on the same principle, President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuing "orders for the employment of such force either of the regulars or of the militia, and by such proceedings of the civil authorities, \* \* \* as might enable them to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise." And it was under the same authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina, and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union in 1861. On numerous other occasions of less significance, under probably every administration, and certainly under the present, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws, without objection by any party in the country, and almost without attracting public attention.

The great elementary Constitutional principle which was the foundation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its first adoption, is that the Government of the United States possesses under the Constitution, in full measure, the power of self-protection by its own agencies, altogether independent of State authority, and, if need be, against the hostility of State governments. It should remain embodied in our statutes unimpaired, as it has been from the very origin of the government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than a provision of the Constitution itself.

There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled at the times and places of holding elections, if the bill before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them—perhaps the most of them—have been set forth in the debates on this measure. They relate to extradition, to crimes against the election laws, to quarantine regulations, to neutrality, to Indian reservations, to the civil rights of citizens, and to other subjects. In regard to them all, it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the general government an important part of its power to enforce the laws.

Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authority. The presence or employment of the Army or Navy of the United States is lawful under the terms of this bill at the place where an election is being held in a State to uphold the authority of a State government then and there in need of such military intervention, but unlawful to uphold the authority of the Government of the United States then and there in need of such military intervention. Under this bill the presence or employment of the Army or Navy of the United States would be lawful and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a national election against the same local violence that would overthrow it. This discrimination has never been attempted in any pre-

vious legislation by Congress, and is no more compatible with sound principles of the Constitution or the necessary maxims and methods of our system of government on occasions of elections than at other times. In the early legislation of 1792 and of 1795, by which the militia of the States was the only military power resorted to for the execution of the Constitutional powers in support of State or national authority, both functions of the Government were put upon the same footing. By the act of 1807 the employment of the Army and Navy was authorized for the performance of both Constitutional duties in the same terms.

In all later statutes on the same subject-matter the same measure of authority to the government has been accorded for the performance of both these duties. No precedent has been found in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason has been given for the discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authority which this bill contains.

Under the sweeping terms of the bill the national government is effectually shut out from the exercise of the right and from the discharge of the imperative duty to use its whole executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws at the places and times when and where its elections are held. The employment of its organized armed forces for any such purpose would be an offense against the law unless called for by, and, therefore, upon permission of, the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the State governments for the discretion of the Government of the United States as to the performance of its own duties? In my judgment this is an abandonment of its obligations by the national government; a subordination of national authority and an intrusion of State supervision over national duties which amounts, in spirit and tendency, to State supremacy.

Though I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to completely prevent military interference with the elections in the sense in which the phrase is used in the title of this bill and is employed by the people of this country, I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation limited to that object which does not interfere with the indispensable exercise of the powers of the government under the Constitution and laws.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

H. Ex. 4—2





# STATE OF LABOR IN EUROPE:

## 1878.

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### REPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSULS

IN THE

### SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

ON THE

RATES OF WAGES; COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORERS; PAST AND  
PRESENT RATES; PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE; BUSINESS  
HABITS, AND SYSTEMS; AMOUNT OF PAPER MONEY  
IN CIRCULATION, AND ITS RELATIVE VALUE TO  
GOLD AND SILVER; FOR THE SEVERAL  
CONSULAR DISTRICTS,

IN RESPONSE TO

A CIRCULAR FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE REQUESTING  
INFORMATION UPON THESE SUBJECTS;

TOGETHER WITH

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TRANSMITTING THESE REPORTS TO  
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.





STATE OF LABOR IN EUROPE.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

*Reports from United States consuls in relation to the state of labor in Europe.*

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MAY 20, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, May 17, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with section 208 of the Revised Statutes, I have the honor to submit herewith reports from the consuls of the United States in Europe on labor and labor statistics in their several districts, covering the following principal subjects: Rates of wages; cost of living to the laborers; past and present rates compared; present condition of trade; business habits and systems; character of paper money, the amount in circulation, and the relative value of paper money and coin to each other.

These reports are in response to a labor circular—a copy of which will be found immediately preceding said reports in this volume—issued by this Department under date of April 11, 1878.

These reports, covering, as they do, the labor question in all its aspects, in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Italy, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland (which, with the United States, may be said to comprise the world of educated and progressive labor), embrace so vast and interesting a field of investigation, that, in order to exhibit as directly as possible the salient points relating to the several districts, I have arranged them into national groups, thereby presenting a compact yet comprehensive view of the present state of labor in the various countries of Europe, and at the same time a comparison between labor in those countries and in the United States.



To save repetition as much as possible, I may say that a perusal of the consular reports herewith submitted forces the painful impression upon the mind that low wages, enforced idleness, dear and scanty food, make the laborer's life, in a majority of the countries of Europe, a continual struggle with absolute want.

No American laborer or capitalist can read these reports without a feeling of the utmost commiseration for the toiling millions of Europe, and of heartfelt pride in, and appreciation of the blessings which Heaven, through a free government, has vouchsafed to the people of the United States.

## BELGIUM.

Taking areas and populations into consideration, there is, perhaps, no other country in Europe whose labor statistics present so condensed a field for investigation, or whose workingmen have so clearly accepted their situation—putting their patient industry, and even continuity, against the almost limitless capital and capacity, but less reliable labor, of their more powerful neighbors—as those of Belgium.

Contentment among her working people, a fixed principle of living within their means, and a feeling of reciprocity between the employer and the employé, have made Belgium an important power in the commercial and manufacturing world. Perhaps necessity compels this mutual understanding, for it is only thereby that Belgian manufacturers are enabled to compete with English, French, and German manufacturers in foreign markets, and give employment to their workingmen. A few years of misunderstandings between capitalists and laborers, such as periodically convulse England, would paralyze Belgium and ruin both employers and employés. Therefore, the great wisdom displayed by the Belgian workingmen in accepting their peculiar situation is worthy of the highest commendation; whether this has been learned of necessity or whether it has been reached through a more patriotic channel, is of minor consequence.

Such is the reciprocity of feeling between capitalist and laborer, that manufactories or workshops are scarcely ever closed; the employers, in the dullest of times, preferring to run them even at a loss, rather than throw their employés out of work; and the latter, under such circumstances, cheerfully complying with a reduction in hours and wages, cutting down their already bare necessities of life to tide over the dark hour, confident that when better times return their full time and wages will be again restored.

It must not be understood from this pleasing picture that the working people of Belgium are better off than their neighbors. On the contrary, their lives are continual struggles for meager subsistence, and nothing but that spirit of patience, kindness, and fortitude, which enables them to practice the severest economy, makes it possible for them to subsist themselves and supply the necessities of life to their families. At the very best, the lot of the workingmen of Belgium is hard and unrelenting toil, an unceasing battle with most adverse circumstances, but it would be immeasurably worse were they to resort to strikes and violence to better their condition; indeed, were it not for the reciprocal feeling which unites laborer and capitalist, Belgium would be scarcely known as a commercial or manufacturing country.

*Rates of wages.*—That you may be enabled to compare the rates of wages in Belgium with the rates in the United States, I herewith give

a list of wages paid certain trades in Brussels and the rates paid to similar trades in New York and Chicago:\*

*Weekly wages paid in Belgium and in the United States.*

Occupations.	Brussels.	New York.	Chicago.
<b>Building trades:</b>			
Bricklayers .....	\$6 00	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Masons .....	6 00	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Carpenters and joiners .....	5 40	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Gas-fitters .....	5 40	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 12 00
Painters .....	4 20	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Plasterers .....	5 40	10 00 to 15 00	9 00 to 15 00
Plumbers .....	6 00	12 00 to 18 00	13 00 to 21 00
Blacksmiths .....	4 40	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bakers .....	4 40	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Cabinet-makers .....	4 80	9 00 to 13 00	9 00 to 15 00
Saddlers and harness-makers .....	4 80	12 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 12 00
Tinsmiths .....	4 80	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Laborers .....	3 00	6 00 to 9 00	5 50 to 9 00

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the mechanics of Brussels do not receive anything like one-half the wages received by the mechanics of New York and Chicago.

To enable you to carry the comparison further, let me submit a statement showing the prices of the necessities of life in both countries. I regret that the Belgian reports do not enable me to present as extended a list of articles as might be desirable, but the few articles given will enable you to apply the comparative rule to those not given:

*Prices of the necessities of life in Belgium and in the United States.*

Articles.	Brussels.	New York.	Chicago.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bread ..... per pound .....	4 to 5	4½	5
Beef ..... do .....	16 to 20	8 to 16	4 to 12½
Veal ..... do .....	16 to 20	8 to 24	6 to 15
Mutton ..... do .....	16 to 20	9 to 16	5 to 15
Pork ..... do .....	16 to 20	8 to 10	4 to 12
Lard ..... do .....	20	10 to 12	6 to 10
Butter ..... do .....	20 to 50	25 to 32	16 to 40
Cheese ..... do .....	20 to 25	12 to 15	5 to 16
Coffee ..... do .....	30 to 40	20 to 30	15 to 40
Sugar ..... do .....	15 to 20	8 to 10	7 to 11

The foregoing statements show that while the Belgian workingman does not receive one-half the wages of the American workingman, the former pays more for the necessities of life than the latter.

According to the report from Brussels, it appears that while the rates of wages in the mechanical industries have fallen off 25 per cent. during the last seven years, agricultural wages have been steadily on the increase. This has been due to the great development in manufactures, and to that desire, which seems to pervade all peoples more or less, for the excitement of city life, which continually draws off agricultural labor.

The consul at Ghent gives the rates of wages paid to agricultural laborers as from 17 to 20 cents per day to men, and from 15 to 17 cents

\* For an explanation as to the sources of information which has enabled the Secretary to give the rates of wages and prices of the necessities of life in New York and Chicago in the comparative forms in which they are used throughout this letter, see introduction to Appendix.

per day to women, and their food. When hired as servants, with food and lodging, they are paid \$1.75 to \$2 per month.

The consul at Brussels notes, as a consequence of the scarcity of agricultural laborers, that a man who is willing to remain upon strictly agricultural lands will receive from 40 to 60 cents per day, without food. A comparison of the foregoing rates with those paid to agricultural laborers in the United States will result even more favorably to the latter than in the case of mechanics.

*Habits of the workingmen.*—The consul at Ghent writes as follows concerning the habits of the workingmen in his district:

About 80,000 of this population (Ghent) are work people employed in the various manufactories situated here. The habits and customs of this large number of work people are particularly noticeable for frugality, exemplary behavior toward their employers and toward each other, and their strict attention to business. Drunkenness is almost entirely unknown among them, and, according to the police reports, charges against them for crimes are very rare.

*Paper money.*—The paper money in circulation in Belgium is confined to notes of issue of the National Bank, and is regulated by the law of 1850, which created the bank, and caused the withdrawal of all other circulating notes.

For a full explanation of the monetary system of Belgium, I refer you to Consul Wilson's very interesting report thereon. It may be here said, however, that the entire note circulation of the National Bank must be represented by securities which can be readily converted into money, and that the bank is required to keep an amount of coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its note circulation.

The notes of this bank are received by the Government for debts due the state, and they are legal tender for all private debts, although they have no forced currency further than that they receive from the foregoing facts.

The amount of paper money in circulation at the close of the year 1877 was 342,108,340 francs (\$66,000,000), in denominations of 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 franc notes. The bank-note circulation of Belgium is estimated at 661 francs to each inhabitant.

According to the tabulated statements accompanying the report from the consul at Brussels, the total coinage of gold and silver of the Belgian mints, from 1832 to 1878, deducting that which has been demonetized, was as follows: Gold, 522,442,520 francs; silver, 527,678,210 francs; but no correct estimate can be arrived at as to how much of this there is in circulation in the country, owing to the fact that Belgian coins circulate in all the countries forming the Latin Union, viz: Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland.

Permit me to call your attention to a peculiar fact noted by Consul Wilson, which is, that during the years 1874 and 1875 over 12,992,611 francs' value of United States gold coin was demonetized and converted at the mint at Brussels into Belgian coin. How much of our money was thus converted into Belgian money previous to 1874 the consul had no means of knowing; how much, if any, has been so converted since 1875 the consul does not say.

## DENMARK.

According to the report of the consul at Copenhagen, the present rates of wages throughout Denmark are from 10 to 15 per cent. less than they were in 1872, while the cost of living is somewhat higher. Agri-

cultural laborers are paid as follows, computing the daily wages and averaging summer and winter:

Men, without board or lodging, per week .....	\$1 85
Men, with board and lodging, per week .....	1 00
Women, without board or lodging, per week .....	1 25
Women, with board and lodging, per week .....	72
Women house-servants, per year .....	19 00

Small as are these rates, they must be the maximum, for the consul says that, "as a general rule, farm hands are employed at from \$2.16 to \$2.70 per month, with board and lodging." This would give an average of only about \$31 per annum as the wages of agricultural laborers.

The wages paid to the several trades in Copenhagen and the rates paid to similar trades in New York and Chicago will be seen by the following statement:

*Weekly wages in Copenhagen, New York, and Chicago.*

Occupations.	Copen- hagen.	New York.	Chicago.
Building trades:			
Masons .....	\$4 45	\$12 00 to \$18 00	\$12 00 to \$15 00
Carpenters and joiners .....	4 25	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Painters .....	4 15	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Blacksmiths .....	3 90	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bakers .....	4 25	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders .....	3 72	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 20 00
Shoemakers .....	3 30	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 18 00
Butchers .....	4 50	8 00 to 12 00	12 00 to 18 00
Coopers .....	4 10	12 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 15 00
Coppersmiths .....	3 85	12 00 to 15 00	15 00 to 21 00
Cutlery .....	3 85	10 00 to 13 00	
Horseshoers .....	3 85	12 00 to 18 00	15 00 to 21 00
Millwrights .....	4 00	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 21 00
Printers .....	4 62	8 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 18 00
Saddlers and harness-makers .....	3 85	12 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 12 00
Sailmakers .....	4 85	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Tinsmiths .....	3 90	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Tailors .....	4 10	10 00 to 18 00	6 00 to 18 00
Brassfounders .....	4 20	10 00 to 14 00	8 00 to 15 00

The general complaint—running through all these labor reports—of commercial and trade depression, and consequent "hard times," is particularly emphasized by Consul Ryder in regard to the condition of affairs in Denmark. The consul enters at some length into the discussion of what he considers the causes of the depression and the necessary remedies for the prevalent evils. The disease being, however, universal, it may be safely asserted that the remedies therefor must be also universal, and that the restoration of commerce and labor to their former healthy condition must begin with the larger nations and flow outward to the branches, not from the branches to the trunk.

**Paper money.**—The National Bank of Copenhagen is the only bank permitted to issue paper money in Denmark. The notes of this bank are redeemable in gold coin, that being the legal tender; silver being legal tender only to the amount of \$5.30.

The amount of National Bank notes in circulation on the 30th of April, 1878, was about \$17,000,000. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held by the bank, on the same date, for the security and redemption of said notes, was about \$9,500,000. The amount of gold coin in circulation in the country, including that held by the National Bank, is calculated at about \$8,000,000; silver coin, \$4,300,000; and copper coin, \$134,000.

According to treaty stipulations, the coins of Denmark and Sweden-Norway circulate in all three countries as legal tenders.

## FRANCE.

There is no country in Europe whose labor habits and systems are more worthy of careful investigation than are those of France.

The French working people have, more truly than any other working people, illustrated that commendable phase of political economy—getting the greatest possible result out of the most limited means. They look squarely and sensibly at their capital, and then limit their requirements within that capital; make the most and best of their lot, and fling a halo of sentiment about their lives of toil. For these reasons the work people of France, with as little remuneration and as scanty fare as those of almost any other country—much less than many of their neighbors—are the happiest and most contented labor population in Europe.

*Rates of wages.*—Although the reports herewith submitted may not afford in all cases an exactly correct view of the wages prevailing throughout France, in other respects—customs and habits of the people and their modes of living—they will be found full and interesting. In regard to agriculture—the greatest industry in France, comprising 10,000,000 land-owners, over 18,000,000 large and small of the population being engaged therein—the average rate of wages is computed from the reports from Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lyons, Nice, and St. Etienne. The highest rates in any of these five reports are quoted for Bordeaux and La Rochelle, viz, \$3.60 per week for men, without board or lodging; and the lowest from Lyons, \$1.75 per week, without board or lodging.

The district of the Seine is not included in the rates here given, the agriculturists therein being engaged principally in market-farming for Paris. For this reason the agricultural wages given in the report of the consul-general are exceptionally high, and if given with the five other reports would result in showing an unfair average.

The weekly wages, therefore, paid to agricultural laborers throughout France may be set down as follows:

Men, without board or lodging .....	\$3 15
Men, with board and lodging .....	1 36
Women, without board or lodging .....	1 10

There is scarcely any necessity for saying that the French farm laborer must practice the closest economy to enable him to support himself and family on the foregoing wages. Not only does he do this, but in many cases he saves enough to work himself into independent proprietorship in the land. How this is accomplished must be a matter of such general interest as to excuse a somewhat detailed account thereof.

The consul at Bordeaux, department of the Gironde, writes:

The farm laborers are frequently economical to avariciousness, and many of them, in the course of time, become quite wealthy proprietors.

The consul at La Rochelle, where the French peasant still preserves his primitive manners and rural virtues, says:

Upon these wages the agricultural laborer not only supports himself and family, but saves money. The steady increase of wealth and prosperity in the rural districts of this portion of France is a matter of general congratulation among the people themselves. *The country is free from tramps.* The laborer thrown out of employment, yet always willing to work, at once starts out, with his loaf of bread under his arm and his gourd of sour wine swung over his shoulder, confident of finding employment promptly.

The consul at Lyons writes:

I regard the condition of the agricultural classes of the United States as much superior to those of France, and, I may add from observation and study, to those of Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary; yet from the systematic and economic habits of the farmers of France, as a general rule, the French farmer, small as well as large, is better off than his brother agriculturist in the United States.

The consul at Nice writes :

The laboring man's food consists principally of Indian meal, vegetables, bread, and wine. Meat he seldom eats.

In many districts in France the laborers supplement their agricultural earnings by secondary employments, such as weaving, wood-cutting, sawing, wooden-shoe making, &c. The consul at Lyons says that from 8 to 10 per cent. of the agricultural laborers in his district are engaged in these secondary employments, which yield to each laborer about \$40 per annum.

Not only must the husband labor for the support of his family, but the wife and children must also labor for the general fund in order to make ends meet. The Lyons report gives a most interesting insight into the economies which enter into the yearly subsistence of the French agricultural laborer's family, and one cannot help being struck with the amount of sobriety, patience, and mutual sacrifices which the insight displays. Had this same economy and patient industry the scope and plentifulness which the more generous agricultural opportunities of the United States afford, to what happy results would it not lead?

The married farm laborer, who supports and lodges himself, may earn in the Lyons district \$150 per annum, divided as follows: Husband's wages, \$80; wife's wages, \$30; children's wages, \$40.

The cost of living to such a family, per annum, is calculated as follows:

Rent.....	\$10 50
Bread.....	55 00
Meat.....	10 00
Vegetables.....	8 25
Wine, beer, and cider.....	7 00
Milk.....	5 25
Clothing.....	25 00
Groceries.....	10 00
Fuel.....	8 00
Taxes.....	2 00
Total.....	141 00

An average struck from all the reports—seven in number—gives the following results in regard to the rates of wages paid to the several trades in France; the rates paid similar trades in New York and Chicago will help you to make comparison between both countries:

*Statement showing the rates of weekly wages paid in France and in the United States.*

Occupations.	France.	New York.	Chicago.
<b>Building trades:</b>			
Bricklayers.....	\$4 00	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Masons.....	5 00	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Carpenters and joiners.....	5 42	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Painters.....	4 90	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Plumbers.....	5 50	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 21 00
Slaters.....	.....	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 18 00
Blacksmiths.....	5 45	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bakers.....	5 45	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders.....	4 85	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 20 00
Shoemakers.....	4 75	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 18 00
Butchers.....	5 42	8 00 to 12 00	12 00 to 18 00
Cabinet-makers.....	.....	9 00 to 18 00	7 00 to 15 00
Coopers.....	7 00	12 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 15 00
Coppersmiths.....	.....	12 00 to 15 00	15 00 to 21 00
Cutlery.....	4 63	10 00 to 13 00	.....
Horseboers.....	5 40	12 00 to 18 00	15 00 to 21 00
Printers.....	4 71	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 18 00
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	5 00	12 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 12 00
Tinsmiths.....	4 40	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Tailors.....	5 10	10 00 to 18 00	6 00 to 18 00

The foregoing statement shows that wages in New York and in Chicago are, on an average, nearly three times as much as the wages throughout France.

It is to be regretted that the reports do not give any very extended information concerning the articles and prices of the necessities of life in the several districts of France. The following list, although very limited, may enable you to form an idea of the relative cost of food-supplies in France and the United States:

*Statement showing the retail prices of certain articles of food in the cities of Bordeaux and La Rochelle and in the cities of New York and Chicago.*

Articles.	Bordeaux.	La Rochelle.	New York.	Chicago.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bread ..... per pound..	3	3	4 to 4½	4 to 4½
Beef ..... do .....	16 to 20	16 to 24	8 to 16	4 to 12½
Mutton ..... do .....	17 to 19	16 to 23	9 to 16	5 to 15
Veal ..... do .....	17 to 20	15 to 24	8 to 24	6 to 15
Pork ..... do .....	12 to 14	16	8 to 10	4 to 12
Flour ..... do .....		4½ to 5	3½ to 4½	2½ to 4½
Coffee ..... do .....		30	20 to 30	15 to 40
Butter ..... do .....		30	25 to 32	16 to 40

When the workingmen of France are able to buy the foregoing articles, it may be assumed that they purchase the lowest priced. There is no doubt, therefore, that articles of food of the same qualities are very much cheaper in the United States than in France. Thus, while wages are very much higher in the United States than in France, the necessities of life are cheaper with us.

The report of the consulate-general at Paris gives the average daily wages throughout France as 45 cents and the average annual income of the typical French family—father, mother, and five children, one of the latter old enough to work—as \$180. The annual expenses of this family are: Bread, \$66.40; meat, \$17.60; vegetables and fruit, \$11; wine and beer, \$20.60; milk and eggs, \$5.40; sugar and salt, \$4.40; rent and taxes, \$13.20; fire and light, \$7; clothing, \$18; sundries, \$10; total, \$167.60.

*Habits of the workingmen.*—The habits of the French working classes may be summed up in the words "orderly and industrious." The consul at Bordeaux reports them patient, orderly, and prudent; their trade societies in that important district are entirely devoted to benevolent purposes. Unfortunately he has to record the increase of the demoralizing habit of resorting to cafés. It would seem that as times get bad and trade and commerce degenerate, drinking and drinking places increase. No less than 2,000 cafés are reported in and around Bordeaux, and when legitimate tradesmen have to close their doors on account of business depression, the same houses are certain to be reopened as cafés.

*Paper money.*—The reports herewith do not enable me to give you any very extended information regarding the paper money of France. The report from Lyons says that the Bank of France had, in May, 1878, bank-notes in circulation to the amount of \$440,418,000, which was being retired at that time at the rate of from 5,000,000 to 30,000,000 of francs per week. As the foregoing notes are in large denominations, and as there are no small bank-notes in circulation, it may be said that gold and silver constitute the currency of France.

The report from Paris estimates the amount of gold and silver in circulation in France, since 1795, as follows: Gold, 8,435,427,000 francs;

silver, 5,287,966,000 francs; or a total circulation of gold and silver of 13,723,393,000 francs. Of this total, the amount in circulation at the present time is estimated by the consul-general at 8,000,000,000 francs.

## GERMANY.

Germany may be considered *the* labor country of Europe. In all other countries there seems to be room for comparatively large populations which live without working, but the genius of the German mind affords no asylum for idleness. The labor reports herewith submitted from Germany are, therefore, worthy of the most careful analyzation, and, happily, they are very full and ably written, and cover the principal portions of the empire.

The ordeal through which the German labor market has passed, and through which it is still passing, will be painfully impressed upon the mind on the most cursory review of these reports. The commercial depression which has weighed so heavily on all countries during the last five years, and which, finally, fell with such crushing effect upon labor everywhere—for all disruptions and disarrangements, financial, commercial, or political, no matter what their origin may be, eventually fall heaviest on the workingmen—seems to have been more acutely felt in Germany than in any other country in Europe, and nothing but that patient fortitude, so characteristic of the people, subsidized by untiring industry and the most painful economy, has enabled the German workmen to pull through these dark years.

That you may fully appreciate the condition of the German laborer, the straits to which he is subjected in order to supply the barest necessities of life to his family, and also to enable the American laborer to compare his own condition with that of his fellow-workingman in Germany, I herewith give you some extracts from the consular reports covering the condition of the working classes in the various districts of the empire.

*Barmen.*—The condition of the laboring classes of the mining and iron industries is very distressing; the price of iron is so low that nothing can be earned, and coal is 40 per cent. below the average of the last twenty-five years. Wages are reduced and many hands discharged. In this district it is at present difficult, *if not impossible*, for a workman to earn more than enough for his individual support, and every member of the family must contribute to the general fund; hence, from their earliest years, each member is inured to incessant toil and privation.—*From the report of Consul Stanton.*

*Bremen.*—In order to make life possible, at this rate, women in the country raise garden produce and work in the fields; in the towns, they keep shops, peddle, wash, sew, &c.—*From the report of Consul King.*

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\* The following extract from the annual commercial report for the year 1878 of Consul-General Fairchild, of Paris, successor to Consul-General Torbert, by whom the foregoing report was written, will be found interesting in connection with the subject of money in France:

"The circulation of bank-notes in France on the 28th December, 1876, amounted to \$512,553,587; on the 27th December, 1877, \$493,677,202; decrease, \$18,876,385; on the 27th December, 1877, \$493,677,202; on the 22d November, 1878, \$451,156,346; decrease, \$42,520,856.

"The amount of paper money in circulation in France is limited by law to 3,000,000,000 francs, or (5 francs to the dollar) \$600,000,000.

"The amount in circulation on the 22d November, 1878, was, as above stated, \$451,156,346.

"Cash and ingots on hand the 22d November, 1878, amounted to \$414,840,038; amount of notes (paper money) in circulation, \$451,156,436.



**Brunswick.**—With steady work and the assistance of each member of the household, the workingman can "make both ends meet."—*From the report of Consul Fox.\**

**Chemnitz.**—At the present time large numbers are unable to obtain employment; the country is full of tramps, both honest and vagabondish; and almost every dwelling in this city is visited daily by at least a half a dozen beggars, although begging is prohibited by law. In this district (Saxony) labor is subdivided, giving one man's work to two, in order to employ the largest possible number. As the husband's earnings are not sufficient for the support of his family, the wife and older children must contribute their share of the weekly earnings. This is a general rule, and applies to all families whose support is dependent on labor.—*From the report of Consul Griggs.*

**Frankfort-on-the-Main.**—The condition of the laborer is not enviable; his opportunities are few; luxuries are almost unknown to him; and he is even obliged to use frugally the necessities of life in order to live upon what he can earn. Butter and meat are luxuries. The American people would consider such a life bitterly hard and joyless.—*From the report of Consul-General Lee.*

**Leipzig.**—Females are largely employed in business houses, and a person traveling through the country receives the impression that all the work in the fields is done by women.—*From the report of Consul Stewart.*

**Sonneberg.**—The workingman rarely eats meat at all in any other form than sausage, and his wife and children scarcely know its taste, so little do they get of it. There is poverty in superabundance in the workingman's home, often verging upon squalor; his children are generally barefooted, and his wife looks haggard and weary of her lot.—*From the report Consul Wineser.*

**Rates of wages.**—To enable you to compare the rates of wages paid in Germany with the rates prevailing in New York and in Chicago, I here-with submit a statement showing the weekly wages earned, as averaged from the several reports, in Germany, and the rates paid in those two cities.

*Weekly wages in Germany and in New York and Chicago.*

Occupations.	Germany.	New York.	Chicago.
<b>Building trades:</b>			
Bricklayers	\$3 45	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Masons	4 00	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Carpenters and joiners	4 18	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Gasfitters	3 85	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 12 00
Painters	4 00	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Plasterers	4 35	10 00 to 15 00	9 00 to 15 00
Plumbers	3 90	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 21 00
Slaters	3 90	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 18 00
Blacksmiths	3 90	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bakers	3 90	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders	3 90	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 20 00
Shoemakers	4 32	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 18 00
Butchers	4 20	8 00 to 12 00	12 00 to 18 00
Cabinet-makers	4 85	9 00 to 13 00	7 00 to 15 00
Coopers	4 35	12 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 15 00
Coppersmiths	3 90	12 00 to 15 00	15 00 to 21 00
Cutlers	3 90	10 00 to 13 00	
Engravers	4 00	15 00 to 25 00	9 00 to 30 00
Horseshoers	3 50	12 00 to 18 00	15 00 to 21 00
Millwrights	4 95	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 21 00
Printers	3 90	8 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 18 00
Saddlers and harness-makers	3 90	12 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 12 00
Sailmakers	3 90	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Tinsmiths	3 80	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Tailors	4 30	10 00 to 18 00	6 00 to 18 00
Brassfounders	5 50	10 00 to 14 00	8 00 to 15 00
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 60	6 00 to 9 00	5 50 to 9 00

To enable you to carry the comparison still further, I submit a table showing the food-prices in Germany and in the United States.

\*The figures presented in the report of Consul Fox do not show how the workingman can "make both ends meet," unless the members of his family earn an amount equal to that earned by the head of the family.

*Statement showing the retail prices of the necessities of life in Germany and the prices of similar articles in New York and in Chicago.*

Articles.	Germany.	New York.	Chicago.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bread ..... per pound ..	3 to 7	4 to 4½	4 to 4½
Flour ..... do ..	5½	4½ to 5	2½ to 2½
Beef:			
Roast ..... per pound ..	22	12 to 16	8 to 12½
Soup ..... do ..	14	6 to 8	5
Rump ..... do ..	14	14 to 16	8 to 12½
Corned ..... do ..	13	8 to 12	4 to 7
Veal ..... do ..	14	8 to 12	6 to 12
Mutton ..... do ..	14½	9 to 14	5 to 15
Pork:			
Fresh ..... per pound ..	17	8 to 10	4 to 8
Salted ..... do ..	17	8 to 10	6 to 12
Bacon ..... do ..	20	8 to 10	7 to 12
Ham ..... do ..	20	8 to 12	7 to 15
Shoulder ..... do ..	19	8 to 10	4 to 10
Sausage ..... do ..	21	8 to 10	6 to 10
Lard ..... do ..	21	10 to 12	6 to 10
Butter ..... do ..	22	25 to 32	16 to 40
Cheese ..... do ..	24	12 to 15	5 to 16
Rice ..... do ..	9	8 to 10	5 to 10
Beans ..... per quart ..	10	7 to 10	5 to 8
Milk ..... do ..	4	8 to 10	3 to 6
Oatmeal ..... per pound ..	8	4 to 5	4 to 5
Tea ..... do ..	75	50 to 60	25 to 75
Coffee ..... do ..	35	20 to 30	15 to 40
Sugar ..... do ..	11	8 to 10	7 to 11
Soap ..... do ..	10	6 to 7	3 to 8
Starch ..... do ..	9	8 to 10	5 to 10
Coal ..... per ton ..	\$4 25	\$5 25	\$3 00 to \$6 75

It will be seen by the foregoing tables that while the rates of wages in New York and Chicago are, on an average, three times the rates in Germany, the prices of the necessities of life in those two cities are much less than the average prices for all Germany. Assuming that, whenever the German workingman can buy the greater part of the articles mentioned in the foregoing list, he buys the cheapest, the difference in favor of the American workingman is very marked.

The average weekly wages of the agricultural laborers of Germany are as follows:

Men, without board or lodging.....	\$3 50
Men, with board and lodging.....	1 80
Women, without board or lodging.....	1 55
Women, with board and lodging.....	60

A few extracts from the consular reports will give you a better idea of the every-day life of the German farm laborer than any disquisition which might be indulged in.

In order to make life possible at these rates, women raise their own garden produce, and, when they can, work in the fields.—*Consul at Bremen.*

The laborers are really part and parcel of the estate. Wages in money are often merely nominal.—*Consul at Dresden.*

A large portion of the outdoor as well as the indoor work is performed by women, who receive from 20 to 50 per cent. less than men are paid for like services. The laborers are obliged to use frugally even the bare necessities of life in order to live upon what they earn.—*Consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main.*

The agricultural laborers, as a class, are much inferior in point of intelligence and refinement to those of the United States; they are simple in manners, their wants are but few, and they cling with great tenacity to the customs of their ancestors. They are generally honest and law-abiding, very frugal and saving, even to parsimony, and always manage to live within their small earnings.—*Consul at Hamburg.*

A person traveling through the country receives the impression that all the field-work is done by women.—*Consul at Leipzig.*

The wages paid hardly cover the necessities of life; many seldom taste meat more than once a week.—*Consul at Mannheim.*

It may be easily imagined from the foregoing figures, showing the wages of the laboring classes of Thuringia, that their daily fare is of the simplest sort, and that their life is, at best, a struggle for existence for themselves and families. Their principal food is rye-bread and potatoes.—*Consul at Sonneberg.*

*Habits of the German workingmen.*—The German workingmen have ever been noted for patience, industry, frugality, domestic affection, and love of rational enjoyment. While the accompanying reports bear evidence to the preservation of these characteristics, it cannot be denied but that a great disposition to run into excesses and recklessness—the latter considered so foreign to the German character—has recently manifested itself, especially among the workingmen in the large cities and trade centers.

Socialism and communism, taking advantage of the workingman's deplorable state during the last few years, seem to have appealed to his desperation with too much success. Would that the results attained, even at the cost of uprooting the old household virtues, gave promise of any improvement in the condition of the laborer and his family; but a few extracts from the accompanying reports will clearly show that socialism and communism only add demoralization and excesses to already existing evils, taking away from the laborer that respect for constituted authority and reverence for the moral law which were his strength and his hope without giving him anything in return.

The consul at Barmen, which is the great iron-mining and manufacturing district of Germany, says:

Whatever be the characteristics of the laborer in other parts of Germany, in this and in the adjoining districts he is, as a rule, improvident and quarrelsome. The towns are, in consequence, heavily burdened by poor-rates; the municipal assessments in this consular district being from five to seven times the amount of the imperial rates. A fearful cause of want and ruin among the laboring classes is the enormous increase of drinking saloons and dancing halls, and the complaint is universal as to the disposition of the laborers to indulge in excessive drink.

The consul at Brunswick, in referring to the deplorable condition of the German workingmen, says:

The general trouble seems to be that the workmen will not work at present prices, or at such work as is to be had. As far as I am able to learn, the Socialist-Democratic party is largely responsible for this state of things. This organization, through its machinations, has done much to interfere with the prosperity of this country.

The consul at Dresden says:

The cost of living to the laboring classes almost invariably goes *pari passu* with their wages. They seem to be generally improvident and regardless of the future, and spend in beer-drinking, dancing, and idleness all they earn.

While it is to be hoped that the growth of the principles so clearly referred to above is more apparent than real, the riotous and turbulent few always making more noise than the orderly many, it is pleasant to turn to the following from the report of the consular-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, which, in addition to its local application, is thought to give the truer picture of the great body of the German working people:

Yet the German laborer can and does save from his earnings. He will not be idle if he can help it, and will rather work for a few pfennigs per day than do nothing. Strikes seldom or never occur, and nothing is lost, therefore, in costly and useless contentions with employers.

As an illustration at once of the condition of the working classes of Germany and their disposition to be happy under the most pinching circumstances, the following paragraph, from the interesting report of the consul at Chemnitz, in regard to the habits and customs of the Saxon working classes, is specially appropriate here:

The poorer classes in Southern Saxony fare very meanly indeed. For houses, they have generally a single room, which answers for workshop also. For household fur-

niture, they have a few chairs or wooden stools, a table, stove, and sometimes a loom. For beds, they have the bare floors or straw pallets. For fuel, they have the dead branches fallen from the trees in the King's forest, carried home in their arms. For food, they have black bread, made of rye; coffee, made principally of chicory; a few boiled potatoes; sometimes a little cheese, butter, or goose-grease; and on Sundays a pound of meat for a family of five or six persons. But if "poor and content" is rich, no others within my knowledge can compare in wealth with the poor of this district. They live in villages and love company. When Sundays or holidays come, they meet at restaurants, smoke poor tobacco, drink poor beer, talk, sing, and dance, and seem as happy as if they had a thousand a year.

Such, in brief, are the characteristics of the German working classes, characteristics which, under more favorable circumstances in the United States, have helped so materially in the development of our vast resources, which have made the name of German-American synonymous with industry and good citizenship, and which have given to the agricultural and manufacturing mind of our country much of its solidity and perseverance.

*Paper money.*—In regard to the circulating medium in Germany, it may be said that paper money has the same value as gold and silver.

According to the report from the consul at Sonneberg, the Reichsbank and seventeen private banks are authorized to issue paper money. According to the bank act of 1875, the issue of notes uncovered by bullion or coin is limited to 273,875,000 marks for the Reichsbank, and 111,125,000 marks for the seventeen private banks; a total of 385,000,000 marks, or \$92,630,000.

The actual issue of notes, covered and uncovered, was, on the 1st of April, 1878, 833,504,000 marks, and the amount of bullion and coin held by the banks on the same date was 623,896,000 marks; 75 per cent. of the entire note circulation being thus covered.

Besides the foregoing, there are 120,000,000 marks of state notes in circulation.

The entire note and coin system of Germany being based on the single (gold) standard, the bank-notes are on par with gold; all banks emitting paper money being required to redeem the same in gold on demand.

The consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main estimates the total amount of coin and notes in circulation in Germany, at the beginning of 1878, at 3,000,000,000 marks, or \$714,000,000.

Silver is receivable as legal tender to the amount of not more than \$23, but there is no limit to paper money as a legal tender unless by stipulation. Paper is the most popular currency, owing to its convenience and ready convertibility into gold; silver being used only as a medium for small transactions.

For further particulars concerning the paper money and coin circulation in Germany, and the laws and systems governing the same, I would refer you to the reports, herewith transmitted, from Consul Stanton at Bremen, from Consul-General Lee at Frankfort-on-the-Main, from Consul Stewart at Leipsic, and from Consul Winsor at Sonneberg.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

### ENGLAND.

The manufacturing supremacy of England has necessarily developed a great labor element in that country, and it may be said that, as England has led the nations in commerce and manufactures, her artisans, mechanics, and workmen in general have also led the labor element of Europe.

The labor populations of the rest of Europe, although that of each country is seemingly distinct, have something in common in their tempers and habits. The English workingman stands out boldly alone. Lacking the *finesse* of the Frenchman, the patient industry of the German, the eternal evenness of the Dutch, the docility and adaptability of the Belgian, and the spirit which relies upon the climate for half their food and clothing, which makes the Italian and the Spaniard so happy in misfortune, he possesses attributes which in many respects make him the superior of all.

What is called "British pluck" is the predominating characteristic of the English workingman. This is the result of centuries of national training in a school from which all the softer attributes were excluded as tending to effeminacy; a school in which the so-called "manly exercises" (rightly or wrongly so called is not to the question) were practiced, developing the rough-and-ready give-and-take spirit of the Anglo-Saxon; that stubborn courage which displays itself sometimes in riot and violence and sometimes in that indomitable courage which has made the British flag feared and respected throughout the world—a long strike or a Waterloo.

These features, which have been so indelibly stamped, through a long series of years, into the English workingman's character, must be taken into consideration if we would seek to arrive at any approximate understanding of the present perplexing and unsatisfactory state of labor in England. It is evident to those who have marked the recent course of manufacturing and labor events in that country—the decline of manufactures and the uncompromising spirit of labor; a decline caused by foreign competition, and, in consequence thereof, less demand for manufactures, producing a contraction to which the employer and the employé might have gradually accommodated themselves by a sensible spirit of concession on the part of the latter, had the workingman been capable of appreciating the fact that his employer was forced to reduce his wages in order to sell at a profit, a reduction which the organized stubbornness of trades-unions have so long and at such fearful cost resisted,—it is evident to those who have noted these things of late that the British workingman has at length brought himself face to face with the inevitable. British manufacturers can go no further unless their workmen, by accepting less wages, assist them to maintain the foreign markets already being contested for by other nations.

Thus far the British workingman would seem to have believed that the British manufacturer sought a reduction of his wages in mere hostility to labor, not being capable, it would appear, to look beyond the narrow circle of his own interest to the broader fact that the manufacturer has sacrificed much already for British pride, and, to his honor be it noted, for the interest of the workman, in running his establishment often at a loss rather than cease manufacturing altogether.

The great aim, according to the reports herewith submitted, of the trades-unions has been to resist any attempted reduction of wages. It may be said that, thus far, they have been successful, but if it be a victory which has cost England her manufacturing supremacy, it is a victory which will destroy labor also; for if the factories are idle, so must labor go idle, and while capital may find profitable investment in channels not necessarily connected with manufactures, the laborer can only live by labor.

A few years more of strikes and disorganization in England, and it may be doubted whether any compromise between the employers and the employés will restore to that country her manufacturing supremacy.

As capital will not remain idle, nor permanently in unprofitable investments, it may be expected that English capitalists will seek new fields for investment, such as the transfer of the cotton manufacture to India, which may be said to have already begun.

Under such circumstances nothing will remain for the British workmen but emigration. Thus, if they drive capitalists and manufacturers away, they must also go.

Already the British workmen see the necessity of getting rid of their surplus labor so as to reduce it within the actual demand therefor, the greater portion of them being working at present, where they are working, on short time, to enable all to eke out an existence.

Premiums are being now offered to those workmen who are willing to emigrate to Australia or to the United States by those very trade-unions which have divided capital and labor into hostile camps, brought ruin on the manufacturer, and poverty to the workingman's home, filled the land with strikes and resistance for years, made of the manly English workingman an organizer of reckless leagues, and which now offer the English people forced emigration.

There can scarcely be a doubt but that within the next five years half a million of English workmen will emigrate; indeed, should the spirit of emigration once seize the English mind, there can be no reasonable limit set to the hegira.

That the greater number of these emigrants will seek "work and bread" in the United States, may be fairly assumed. We have, therefore, more interest in those people than even their own Government; they are Englishmen to-day; in ten years they will be American citizens. That they are as good material in physique, in pluck, and as workmen as Europe has ever driven hither is undeniable, and if they will only rise up to the height of their new and more favorable surroundings, leave their trades-unions and strikes behind them, as well as their ruined manufactures, and fall into the ranks of the American workmen proper, they will be a strength and an addition to our country.

These are questions, in connection with the present state of labor in England, to which I have considered it necessary to draw your attention before passing on to the review of the consular reports herewith submitted.

Although the reports from England are not as full nor as many as might be expected, it is thought that they are sufficient to enable you to reach a correct understanding of the present condition of labor in that country. A few consuls have written so fully in answer to the Department circular as to fill up the gaps which are so apparent in the reports of others, and the void which the total absence of reports from some districts has caused. In this connection I would refer you to the comprehensive and valuable report from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and also to the reports from Leeds, Sheffield, and Liverpool.

*Rates of wages.*—In laying before you the following statement showing the rates of wages, as averaged from the reports herewith submitted, throughout England, as compared with those prevailing in New York and Chicago, it should be remarked that, in many cases, the English rates are more apparent than real, and that, while nominally the English workingman appears to receive a comparatively high rate of wages, he only works on half or two-third time, thus gratifying his desire to preserve a high rate of wages at the expense of time; a sentimental fiction which is neither profitable nor substantial:

*Statement showing the weekly rates of wages paid the following trades in England and the rates paid to similar trades in New York and in Chicago.*

Occupations.	England.	New York.	Chicago.
<b>Building trades:</b>			
Bricklayers .....	\$8 12	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Masons .....	8 16	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Carpenters and joiners .....	8 25	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Gasfitters .....	7 25	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 12 00
Painters .....	7 25	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Plasterers .....	8 10	10 00 to 15 00	9 00 to 15 00
Plumbers .....	7 75	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 21 00
Slaters .....	7 90	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 18 00
Blacksmiths .....	8 12	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bakers .....	6 50	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders .....	7 83	12 00 to 18 00	3 00 to 20 00
Shoemakers .....	7 35	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 18 00
Butchers .....	7 23	8 00 to 12 00	12 00 to 18 00
Cabinet-makers .....	7 70	9 00 to 13 00	7 00 to 15 00
Coopers .....	7 30	12 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 15 00
Coppersmiths .....	7 40	12 00 to 15 00	15 00 to 21 00
Cutlers .....	8 00	10 00 to 13 00	
Engravers .....	9 72	15 00 to 25 00	9 00 to 30 00
Horsehoofers .....	7 20	12 00 to 18 00	15 00 to 21 00
Millwrights .....	7 50	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 21 00
Printers .....	7 75	8 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 18 00
Saddlers .....	6 80	12 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 12 00
Sailmakers .....	7 30	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Tinsmiths .....	7 30	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 13 00
Tailors .....	\$5 00 to 7 30	10 00 to 18 00	6 00 to 18 00
Brassfinishers .....	7 40	10 00 to 14 00	8 00 to 15 00
Laborers, porters, &c. ....	5 00	6 00 to 9 00	5 50 to 9 00

That you may be able to make fuller comparison of the relative purchasing power of the wages of the English and American workmen, I submit the following table, showing the food-prices as averaged from all the English reports and the prices in New York and Chicago:

*Statement showing the retail prices of the necessities of life in England and in the United States*

Articles.	England.	New York.	Chicago.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bread .....	3½ to 4½	4 to 4½	4 to 4½
Flour .....	3½ to 4½	3 to 4½	2½ to 4½
<b>Beef:</b>			
For roasting .....	22	12 to 16	8 to 12½
For soup .....	15	6 to 8	5
Rump steak .....	20½	14 to 16	8 to 12½
Corned .....	18	8 to 12	4 to 7
<b>Veal:</b>			
Fore quarters .....	18	9 to 10	6 to 10
Hind quarters .....	22½	12 to 14	10 to 12
Cutlets .....	27	14 to 16	12½ to 15
<b>Mutton:</b>			
Fore quarters .....	17	9 to 10	5 to 12½
Hind quarters .....	22	12 to 14	5 to 15
Chops .....	25	14 to 16	10 to 15
<b>Pork:</b>			
Fresh .....	16½	8 to 10	4 to 8
Salted .....	15	8 to 10	6 to 12
Bacon .....	12 to 16	8 to 10	7 to 12
Ham .....	18½ to 28	8 to 12	7 to 15
Shoulder .....	12	8 to 10	4 to 10
Sausage .....	18	8 to 10	6 to 10
<b>Lard</b> .....	15 to 18	10 to 12	6 to 10
Codfish, dry .....	8	6 to 7	5 to 9
Butter .....	29 to 38	25 to 32	16 to 40
Cheese .....	15 to 21	12 to 15	5 to 16
Potatoes .....	\$1 12 to \$2 00	\$1 12 to \$1 00	60 to 80
Rice .....	8½ to 8	8 to 10	5 to 10
Beans .....	9	7 to 10	5 to 9
Milk .....	6 to 9	8 to 10	3 to 6
Eggs .....	19 to 30	25 to 30	10 to 24
Oatmeal .....	3½ to 4	4 to 5	4 to 5
Tea .....	43 to 88	50 to 60	25 to \$1 00
Coffee .....	28 to 42	20 to 30	15 to 40
Sugar .....	5½ to 9	8 to 10	7 to 11
Soap .....	5½ to 9	6 to 7	3 to 8
Starch .....	10 to 12	8 to 10	5 to 10
Coal .....	\$3 20 to \$4 10	\$5 25	\$3 00 to \$6 75

It will be seen that while the wages in New York and Chicago are about twice the average wages throughout England, the prices of the necessities of life are lower in those two cities than the average prices throughout England.

It is well that your attention should be specially drawn to the erroneous opinions which have more or less prevailed, especially in the minds of our working people, in the United States for the past few years, that wages were higher and the cost of living less in England than in this country.

At a time of unusual depression in all trades in the United States strikes of certain trades occurred in England. Some British manufacturers, taking advantage of the occasion, induced a number of workingmen from this side to go over and take the places of the English workmen on strike. This gave rise to the idea that work was more easily obtained and that wages were higher in that country than in the United States.

It may be remarked that the principal portion of those workingmen were natives of Great Britain, many of them immigrants newly arrived in the United States, and all of them out of employment. The few Americans who did go were repaid for their venture by much humiliation and suffering, as the many reports from our consuls in England have testified; so that there is scarcely any need to refute the foregoing fallacy by any further consular testimony; but the consul at Bristol puts the question in so graphic a manner, that I cannot refrain from quoting his words:

No laborer should allow himself to be enticed, by imagining that he could better his condition by leaving the United States to return to his native country, if born in Europe. A number of such laborers and also some mechanics have, during the last two years, called upon this consulate for help to get back to the United States, cursing the day when they left America for Europe, where neither milk nor honey is flowing. *Compared with Europe, the United States is a paradise for a sober and faithful workman.*

In regard to the question of food-prices in England and in the United States, no stronger argument can be advanced to dissipate the idea that workingmen can live cheaper in that country than in this than the fact that Great Britain imported from the United States during a recent year, "necessaries of life" to the following amounts: Wheat, \$50,000,000; Indian corn, \$43,000,000; bacon and hams, \$34,500,000; cheese, \$10,300,000; flour, \$8,300,000; lard, \$6,800,000; pork, salted, \$3,000,000; butter, \$2,870,000; fresh beef, \$2,000,000; refined sugar, \$1,650,000; pease, \$1,500,000; canned and preserved meats, \$1,400,000; fruits, raw, \$1,243,000; molasses, \$653,000; coffee, \$516,000; oats, \$343,000; barley, \$264,000—a total food-supply of over \$171,000,000!

In regard to the food-living of the English workingman, it may be said that it is regulated solely by his ability to buy. He will have as much strong and wholesome food—and he is a good eater—as he can purchase, meat entering into his fare more plentifully than into the fare of any other workingman in Europe. The consul at Bristol says that the English workingman of to-day eats fully three times more meat than the English workingman of twenty years ago. It may also be remarked that American bacon is largely used by the English workingmen, as also other American meats when they can be purchased.

There would seem to be no disposition to lay anything by for the "rainy day," the English workingman never stinting himself in his food, as on the continent, for the purpose of laying by a reserve. This disposition of living each day in itself—coupled with the periodic strikes,



which break up the even run of wages and bring so much suffering to his wife and children—renders the life of the English workingman a spasmodic struggle for existence; and it may be doubted whether the family of the average English laborer or mechanic is any better off, year in and year out, than the family of the German or French laborer or mechanic; it certainly has not that sentimental and musical enjoyment which throws such pictorial light about the poor man's home in the latter countries.

*Habits of the English working people.*—It is not necessary to dwell at any length upon the habits and customs of the English working people. The British press, with that bold honesty for which it is noted, has so often rebukingly published their vices, and approvingly their virtues, that the same are well known in the United States. I will, therefore, only quote, in this connection, from two of the accompanying reports—Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Sheffield—which show the best and, it is to be hoped, the worst of the habits and customs of the English workingmen. It is noteworthy that these two quotations reverse the generally conceived order of good and evil, all the refinement and sentiment being with the coal-miners of Northumberland, and all the brutality and vice with the operatives of Sheffield.

*The miners of Northumberland.*—John Stuart Mill says that “the majority of Englishmen have no life but in their work. The absence of any taste for amusement or enjoyment of repose is common to all.”

This is not the case when applied to the Northumberland miners. They are great bird fanciers, and their skill as gardeners, under great difficulties, enables many of them to compete successfully at the local flower fairs. They are also enthusiastic sportsmen. Every Saturday afternoon, throughout the summer, the Newcastle town moor is visited by thousands of pitmen, who come to see their fellow-workmen playing matches at bowls for stakes varying from \$25 to \$125 a side. The fondness of the miners of this district for dogs is notorious throughout the country, and during the recent strike, when it became known that the pitmen were obliged to part with their pet dogs for want of money to pay their licenses, a gentleman in London sent a check for \$125 to the secretary of the miners, with the request that the money be applied to procure licenses for the most deserving cases.—*Report of Consul Jones, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

It is not pleasant to turn from the foregoing to the following picture, showing the habits of the workingmen of Sheffield. It is to be feared, also, that the worst picture is the truer representation of the average workingman, especially in the large manufacturing centers, and that the ale-house has more attraction for him than the flower-garden:

*The workingmen of Sheffield.*—A bold recklessness as to earning and spending prevails among the Sheffield workingmen. Many a man who can easily earn his fourteen to nineteen dollars a week will be satisfied with earning half that sum, or just enough to provide him with his food, beer, and sporting, allowing his wife but a mere pittance of his wages for herself and children. Large numbers, who might make themselves independent, make no provision for the future, except to pay into their club a shilling or two a week, which assures them, if not in arrears, some aid in case of sickness. This method of insurance, good in itself, seems to operate here to paralyze the desire to save. One thing, however, seems evident, that, notwithstanding the great depression in the manufacturing interests of Sheffield, there would be but little destitution among the working people but for their drinking habits. Any one walking these streets will see at once where the earnings of the workingmen go, and, in many cases, the earnings of the workingwomen also; for there is in this town a far greater population of women employed in the heavier kinds of labor than will be found in the cities of the United States, excepting, it may be, the great cotton-manufacturing centers. This fact is to be considered in estimating the amount of earnings that go to the support of families, such earnings being larger than might at first appear. Were the same properly used, there would be comparatively little suffering or poverty.—*Consul Webster, Sheffield.*

Enough is shown in these reports to prove that the greater portion of the evils which afflict the laboring classes of England to-day, which have disorganized its manufactures and brought misery to the workman's home, can be traced direct to strikes and drink.

The consul at Sheffield estimates the loss of time through drink to each workingman in that city at one day in each week. This would give a total loss in time alone—not counting the money spent for drink—to the workingmen of Sheffield of over \$2,000,000 per annum, and this estimate the consul believes to be rather under the truth. The consul questions the ability of any nation, no matter how favorable other auspices may be, with an unreliable (drinking and striking) labor population to continue to compete successfully in the markets of the world with those countries whose working classes are temperate, industrious, and thrifty.

In regard to the agricultural laborers of England, it may be said that their condition has very materially improved within the last thirty years, the consul at Newcastle estimating the increase in their wages during that time at 35 per cent. The same consul notes a very interesting fact, that intelligence, good wages, and good farming go hand in hand, while ignorance, low wages, and poor farming are equally associated. In the north of England and in the southeast of Scotland—noted for the intelligence of their agricultural populations, owing to the early introduction of public schools therein—the farm laborers are paid \$4.10 per week, while in the southern counties of England, where primitive ignorance and poor farming still prevail, the same class of laborers are only paid \$2.75 per week.

The comfort and moral training of the laborers' families in the foregoing districts keep pace with the prevailing intelligence or ignorance.

The weekly wages, as averaged from these reports, of agricultural laborers throughout England are as follows:

Men, without board or lodging.....	\$4 25
Men, with board and lodging.....	\$1 50 to 2 40
Women, without board or lodging.....	1 80 to 3 25
Women, with board and lodging.....	60 to 1 00
Women, house servants, per annum.....	34 00 to 49 00

*The currency of England.*—According to the report from the Leeds consulate, the currency of England consists of: gold coins, \$510,300,000; silver and copper coins, \$87,480,000; Bank of England notes, \$170,100,000 (on \$97,200,000 gold bullion); provincial notes, \$76,788,000; a total of \$844,688,000.

The actual circulation, however, as given by the same report, is as follows: Gold coins, \$510,300,000; silver and copper coins, \$87,480,000; Bank of England notes on bullion, \$97,200,000; bank-notes not issued on bullion, \$92,340,000; total actual circulation, \$787,320,000.

Gold is the only legal-tender standard in England, the tender of silver being limited to £2.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it may be said that silver is still, to a great extent, the people's money in England; all the small business, wages, shopping, &c., being transacted principally through its medium. The workingman scarcely ever handles a bank-note; the lowest denomination issued being £5.

To enable you to make still further comparisons, I beg leave again to refer you to the principal reports from England, herewith submitted, drawing your attention to the special points of each report where questions outside of the general information requested by the Department Circular are discussed.

*Leeds.*—Interesting account of the constabulary system, and a report, principal and supplementary, on the currency, banking laws, and fixed issues of the United Kingdom.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—An exhaustive and interesting report on the following subjects: The nine-hour system, in connection with the great strike of the engineers in 1873; Northumberland coal mines, miners, and coal trade (valuable); agricultural laborers, a review of 100 years; seamen's wages; railway employes and their wages, &c.

*Bradford.*—Labor educational statistics, and the relations between capital and labor.

*Manchester.*—The public feeling in regard to, and the suffering caused by, strikes.

*Sheffield.*—Habits of the workingmen and workingwomen; time and money lost in drinking saloons.

#### IRELAND.

No country in Europe, perhaps, affords a better illustration of the commercial vigor and manufacturing activity which are ever the results of diversified industry than does Ireland by the almost total absence of the same, and the consequent monotony which is ever the accompaniment of such a commercial condition as prevails in that country.

With the exception of the linen manufacture—omitting local efforts for self-supply—Ireland may be said to have no national industry outside of agriculture; and as the great tendency of agriculture in that country is toward pasture-farming—over one-third of all the arable land being now given up to pasturage and meadow-land—and as the labor required to tend cattle and cut and save hay is comparatively little, it follows that even the requirements of this one industry, as far as labor is concerned, must be growing less year by year.

Emigration, however, would seem to draw off Ireland's surplus labor population, as the wages of farm hands in that country, according to the reports submitted, are very little less than the wages which prevail in England and Scotland, as may be seen by the following statement:

*Weekly wages paid to agricultural laborers in Ireland, England, and Scotland.*

Description.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
Men, without board or lodging .....	\$3 40	\$3 60	\$4 25
Men, with board and lodging .....	1 30	2 00	\$1 50 to 2 00
Women, without board or lodging .....	2 16	1 80	1 80 to 3 25
Women, with board and lodging .....	75	1 15	60 to 1 00
Women, house servants, per year .....	40 00	60 00	34 00 to 49 00

In a large number of cases the agricultural laborers of Ireland supplement their wages by the produce of small plots of ground attached to their cabins. As a general thing, a fair share of the field work is performed by women.

To enable you to compare the rates of wages paid to the trades in Ireland with the rates paid to similar trades in New York and Chicago, I submit the following table:

*Statement showing the weekly wages paid by the board of public works\* throughout Ireland to the building trades and the general rates paid similar trades in New York and Chicago.*

Building trades.	Ireland.	New York.	Chicago.
Bricklayers .....	\$7 58	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Masons .....	7 58	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Carpenters and joiners .....	7 83	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Gasfitters .....	7 95	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 12 00
Painters .....	7 54	10 00 to 16 00	8 00 to 12 00
Plasterers .....	7 68	10 00 to 15 00	9 00 to 15 00
Plumbers .....	8 46	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 21 00

**Food and food-prices.**—In regard to the food-prices in Ireland and in the United States, it is enough to say that the principal part of the food used by the workmen of Ireland comes from the United States.

In regard to the manner and cost of living of the working people, the consul at Cork says :

The food is made up of a selection from tea, bread, oatmeal, potatoes, dried fish, and among the poorer classes a coarse Indian meal instead of oatmeal, at an average expense to each person of 14 cents per day. The mechanic pays something more for his lodging, but in other respects his living is the same as the laborer.

The consul at Londonderry writes :

The food of all laborers here is Indian meal (principally), oatmeal, potatoes, and bacon next. Tea may be said to be in universal use.

With wages almost equal to those paid in England and Scotland, the food of the working people of Ireland is much inferior to the food of the English working people, lacking the solidity of meat, cheese, beer, &c., consumed in such comparatively large proportions by the latter. The English are also better clothed and lodged, the air of thrift and comfort which is so apparent in the homes of the English mechanic being almost totally unknown to the hard-working Irishman. Much of this undoubtedly arises from the diversity of industries in England, many members of the same family finding employment in mills and factories, &c., and thus helping to swell the general fund, while the single earning of the head of the family in Ireland as a general rule has to support the whole.

The consul at Belfast says that with the prevalent rates of wages the mechanic or laborer can save nothing.

In regard to the habits of the working classes, the reports are unanimously silent.

**Paper money.**—There are six banks authorized to issue notes in Ireland. The entire authorized circulation is about \$31,000,000, although the bank returns for the four weeks ending March 16, 1878, as given in the report from Belfast, show that the average circulation for those four weeks was almost \$34,000,000. The amount of coin held by the banks during the same period averaged about \$15,000,000.

These banks have branches in the towns and villages throughout Ireland, and unbounded confidence is placed in them by the people.

The lowest denomination of bank-note being £1, the principal circulating medium among the working classes is silver, gold, and copper.

\* The rates paid by the board of public works are somewhat higher than the general rates prevailing throughout the country; but, as the consuls have not specified the rates prevailing in their districts, and as the secretary of the board of public works very kindly gave the board rates for all Ireland, they are used in the above list. The rates of wages given by the consul at Cork for his district are doubtless nearer to the general rates for Ireland than those given by the board of public works.

**Rates of weekly wages in Cork.**—Masons, painters, and joiners, \$7.25; gasfitters, \$6.54. The consul at Belfast gives the rates of wages in his district as not more than \$4.38 to \$6.10 per week.

The consul at Dublin gives some interesting statistics concerning agriculture and postal savings institutions which are worthy of consideration.

#### SCOTLAND.

I take pleasure in calling your attention to the very interesting and comprehensive reports from the several consulates in Scotland, which have fully answered all the requirements of the Department Circular. The report from the consul at Leith is specially valuable for its treatment of the question of agriculture in the several districts of Scotland. His report upon the coal mines in his own district is equally interesting.

It would appear from the reports herewith submitted that the agricultural laborers of Scotland are as well paid as those of England, better paid than those of Ireland, and, on the whole, better off than their fellows in either of the sister countries.

The agricultural capacity of Scotland is, perhaps, more limited, according to area, than any other country in Europe, but it is doubtful whether the agriculture of any other country has been prosecuted with more educated skill and industry. The intelligence which was brought to the aid of agriculture in Scotland at a time when intelligence was the exception, and not considered essential to that industry, has made Scotch farming synonymous with all that is advanced in agriculture. This intelligence, common, as a rule, to employer and employé, makes these reports, where they treat of agriculture, specially interesting.

*Rates of wages.*—The average weekly wages of agricultural laborers in Scotland are as follows—although it is necessary to read the particular reports in order to arrive at a true understanding of the special advantages and disadvantages of Scottish rural life, no two districts being alike in habits and customs:

Men, without board or lodging.....	\$3 60
Men, with board and lodging.....	2 60
Women, without board or lodging.....	1 60
Women, with board and lodging.....	1 15
Women, house servants, per annum.....	60 00

Agricultural wages in Scotland have increased 10 per cent. during the last five years and 25 per cent. during the last fifteen years.

In regard to the manner of life of the agricultural laborers, I would specially refer you to that part of Consul Robeson's report which treats upon this subject. Their food consists of oatmeal, milk, and potatoes, with a little meat and beer sometimes added. The consul remarks that were it not for extravagance in dress the Scotch farm laborers could save considerable money, and that, on the whole, they are the opposite of saving and thrifty.

In turning from the agricultural to the mechanical and manufacturing classes in the great trade centers of Scotland, it will be noted, by comparison, that wages seem to be a trifle higher than the rates prevailing in England; but if the great depression in the manufacturing interests of Scotland are taken into consideration, together with consequent short time and enforced idleness, it might be questioned whether the average rates of wages in Scotland would equal those of England.

*Statement showing the weekly wages paid the following trades in Scotland and the rates paid to similar trades in New York and in Chicago.*

Occupations.	Scotland.	New York.	Chicago.
<b>Building trades:</b>			
Bricklayers .....	\$9 63	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Masons .....	8 28	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Carpenters and joiners .....	8 12	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Gasfitters .....	8 40	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 12 00
Painters .....	8 16	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Plasterers .....	10 18	10 00 to 15 00	9 00 to 15 00
Plumbers .....	7 18	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 21 00
Slaters .....	8 30	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 18 00
Blacksmiths .....	7 04	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bakers .....	6 63	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders .....	6 52	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 20 00
Shoemakers .....	7 85	8 00 to 12 00	9 00 to 18 00
Butchers .....	4 75	8 00 to 12 00	12 00 to 18 00
Cabinet-makers .....	8 48	12 00 to 16 00	7 00 to 15 00
Coopers .....	7 10	12 00 to 15 00	15 00 to 21 00
Coppersmiths .....	7 13	10 00 to 13 00	
Cutlers .....	6 25	15 00 to 25 00	
Engravers .....	8 75	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 30 00
Horse-shoers .....	7 00	12 00 to 18 00	15 00 to 21 00
Millwrights .....	7 50	10 00 to 15 00	15 00 to 21 00
Printers .....	7 52	8 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 18 00
Saddlers and harness-makers .....	6 15	12 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 12 00
Sailmakers .....	6 33	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Tinsmiths .....	6 00	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Tailors .....	7 00	10 00 to 18 00	6 00 to 18 00
Brass-founders .....	6 22	10 00 to 14 00	8 00 to 15 00
Laborers, porters, &c .....	4 50	6 00 to 9 00	5 50 to 9 00

While the foregoing table shows the rates of wages in New York and Chicago to be on an average once and a half as much as the rates in Scotland, the prices of the necessities of life are higher in Scotland than in the United States. The consul at Glasgow says that rent, clothing, bread, sugar, tea and coffee are about the same in that city as in New York.

The consul at Dunfermline notes that the importation of fresh meats from the United States has compelled a reduction in the price of domestic meats, while the consul at Leith says that the imports of cattle and meat have not diminished meat-prices in his district.

*Habits of the workingmen.*—In regard to the habits of the mechanical and manufacturing classes in the cities and trade centers of Scotland, it may be said that their besetting sin is whisky-drinking, and that to this, and to its great ally, strikes, may be attributed the greater part of the misery and degradation which afflict the labor population.

In speaking of the necessities of life, the consul at Glasgow says:

Whisky, which is here considered a positive necessity by the great mass of laborers, and which costs about 300 per cent. more than in the United States, and beer, which is comparatively cheap and bad, absorb the larger portion of the laborers' earnings.

Of the evils resulting from strikes the consul at Leith writes:

Strikes are of frequent occurrence in all trades, but, as a rule, they result in impoverishing the workman, who has, in the end, to return to his previous wages or accept his employer's terms.

The rates of wages are at present 7 per cent. higher throughout Scotland than they were five years ago, but the increase in the cost of living has more than neutralized the increase of wages. The consul at Glasgow is inclined to the belief that, if the present stagnation continues, wages will recede to even less than the rates of five years ago.

*Paper money.*—According to the report from the Glasgow consulate,

there are eleven banks of issue, with ten branches, in Scotland, each bank working under a special charter. The circulation is unrestricted; each bank is required to redeem its notes in coin on demand, and to hold an amount of coin equivalent to the excess of actual circulation over the authorized issue.

Only about five per cent. of the money in circulation in Scotland is coin, and four-fifths of this is silver coin. Paper is universally preferred. Gold coin is never called for, except for special purposes. Laborers of all classes are paid off in silver, which is in constant demand, for change, and sometimes commands a premium over gold and paper money, owing to the fact that a pound note is the smallest denomination of bank-note issued.

The average note circulation of the banks of Scotland, according to the statement of the consul at Dundee, during the four weeks ending March 16, 1878, was about \$27,000,000, being \$13,300,000 more than their authorized issue, and the average amount of gold and silver held by the banks during the same period was \$16,000,000. This overissue is permitted by act of Parliament, provided the banks keep a reserve of gold and silver equal to the amounts so overissued.\*

### ITALY.

In the United States, and in the principal countries of Europe also, the idea of labor proper is, to a great extent, associated in the common mind with the Scandinavians, the British, the Germans, and the French; the Italians, and the Spaniards in that same mind being sentimentally connected with that labor which basks in the sun and resorts to agriculture only when forced by their necessities. The Italian in an especial manner is always associated with musical itineracy and all that lazy life which goes to complete the round of strolling vagabondage.

The better portion of Italian emigrants—especially the agricultural laborers—have sought homes in South America, while a large number of that class which at once suggests the name and the calling of the *padroné* have found a better field for their peculiar talents in the United States, thereby helping to confirm old errors in the public estimation.

That nothing can be more erroneous than the foregoing ideas in regard to the labor population of Italy will be duly appreciated by the most casual perusal of the reports from that country, herewith submitted.

These reports bear ample evidence to the fact that the working classes of Italy are as industrious, as frugal, and as patient under privations, as any peasant population in Europe, and that her artisans and mechanics stand on a par with their class elsewhere.

*Rates of wages.*—The weekly rates of wages paid to agricultural laborers in Italy, as averaged from the consular reports herewith submitted, are as follows:

Men, without board or lodging.....	\$3 50
Men, with board and lodging .....	1 80
Women, without board or lodging.....	1 55
Women, with board and lodging.....	65

\* In connection with the question of banking and currency in Scotland, a very interesting report from the consul-general at London on the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank will be found in the appendix. This report is the more necessary, in this connection, as the reports from the consuls in Scotland were all written previous to the foregoing failure.

The rates of wages paid to the trades in Italy, as compared with the rates paid to similar trades in the United States, are as follows:

*Weekly wages in Italy, New York, and Chicago.*

Occupations.	Italy.	New York.	Chicago.
<b>Building trades:</b>			
Bricklayers.....	\$3 45	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Masons.....	4 00	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Carpenters.....	4 18	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Gasfitters.....	3 95	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 12 00
Painters.....	4 00	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Plasterers.....	4 25	10 00 to 15 00	9 00 to 15 00
Plumbers.....	3 90	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 21 00
Slaters.....	3 90	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 18 00
Blacksmiths.....	3 94	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bakers.....	3 90	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders.....	3 90	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 20 00
Shoemakers.....	4 32	8 00 to 12 00	9 00 to 18 00
Butchers.....	4 20	9 00 to 13 00	12 00 to 18 00
Cabinet-makers.....	4 95	12 00 to 16 00	7 00 to 15 00
Coopers.....	4 35	12 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 15 00
Coppersmiths.....	3 90	10 00 to 13 00	15 00 to 21 00
Cutlers.....	3 90	15 00 to 25 00	
Engravers.....	4 00	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 30 00
Horseshoers.....	3 50	12 00 to 18 00	15 00 to 21 00
Millwrights.....	4 95	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 21 00
Printers.....	3 90	8 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 18 00
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	3 90	12 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 12 00
Sailmakers.....	3 90	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Tinsmiths.....	3 60	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Tailors.....	4 30	10 00 to 18 00	6 00 to 18 00
Brassfounders.....	5 49	10 00 to 14 00	8 00 to 15 00
Laborers, porters, &c.....	2 60	6 00 to 9 00	5 50 to 9 00

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the American tradesman receives more than three times as much wages as the Italian. It must not be inferred from this, however, that the Italian workingman cannot live comparatively well on his wages. The peculiar food on which he subsists—food which the American workman would not be satisfied with under any circumstances—can be purchased at such low rates as to enable him to do so. For instance, in Turin, according to the consul's report, the laborer's daily expenses are, say, 16 cents for food and 2 cents for lodging in a small room, where he has a family "all stowed away in a single room."

In regard to what are considered by the American workingman as the necessities of life, but which are considered luxuries by the Italian—luxuries never to be enjoyed save on great festivals, and then very sparingly—it will be seen by the following statement that they cost more in Italy than in the United States. It would, therefore, be impossible for the Italian laborer or mechanic to purchase such food out of his low wages.

*Food-prices in Genoa, New York, and Chicago.*

Articles.	Genoa.	New York.	Chicago.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Flour.....per pound..	7	3 to 4	2½ to 4½
Beef.....do.....	18	8 to 16	4 to 12½
Pork.....do.....	20	8 to 12	4 to 12
Lard.....do.....	28	10 to 12	6 to 10
Codfish.....do.....	10	6 to 7	5 to 9
Butter.....do.....	30	25 to 32	16 to 40
Cheese.....do.....	28	12 to 15	5 to 16
Rice.....do.....	7	8 to 10	5 to 10
Beans.....per quart..	8½	7 to 10	5 to 9
Milk.....do.....	6	8 to 10	3 to 6
Coal.....per ton..	\$11 00	\$5 25	\$3 00 to \$6 75



*The habits of the laborers.*—The habits and manner of living of the Italian working people can be best shown by quoting from the consular reports:

*Genoa.*—The fare of the Italian laborer is usually very simple, consisting of bread, boiled chestnuts, mush, and minestrone, a substantial soup made of vegetables, olive-oil, and macaroni. This, with an occasional bottle of ordinary wine, a relish of stock-fish or cheese, and, at rare intervals, on great festivals and holidays, a dinner of fresh meat, constitutes the homely fare of the Italian peasant.—*From the report of Consul Spencer.*

*Rome.*—The ordinary laborer's fare is coarse bread and cheese and raw onions in the morning; at midday, a substantial soup of vegetables and macaroni, with fat pork or olive-oil, or a dish of polenta (mush); in the evening, bread and cheese, with onions or salad, as the case may be, sometimes varied with stockfish. On very rare occasions mutton or goat's meat and wine are indulged in.—*From the report of Consul-General McMillan.*

*Turin.*—The agriculturist, both farmer and laborer, lives very economically, hardly knows what fresh meat is, except half a dozen times a year, on state and church festivals. Sometimes he eats a little sausage, but his daily food consists of cornmeal mush, rice bread, soups of wheat-flour paste, rice, and sometimes a little lard in the soup by way of luxury, cheese, greens, and chestnuts in their season.—*From the report of Consul Noble.*

*Messina.*—The laboring classes are frugal and industrious. Contented with little, and living on what our workmen would despise, there is very little destitution among them.—*From the report of Consul Owen.*

The consul at Messina says that the condition of the working classes has very much improved under the present Government. The opening of public schools and the law which withholds the discharge of a soldier until he can read and write have been productive of good results.

The following extract from the report of Consul Potter, of Stuttgart, Germany, bears additional testimony to the frugality, steadiness, energy, and social virtues of the Italian laborers. As a picture of patient labor, thankfulness, and home-love it can scarcely be surpassed by the laborers of any other country:

#### ITALIAN LABORERS IN GERMANY.

A laboring population, heretofore unknown in Wurtemberg, is becoming now quite numerous. Reference is made to Italian laborers. They were at first employed only on railroad work, and as able miners and good diggers. In consequence of their industry and reliability, they have by degrees been employed to good advantage as a considerable element among workmen in nearly all branches of laborious industry.

During the inflated period following the war between Germany and France the laborers of Wurtemberg demanded such a high rate of wages, that contractors were obliged, in order to fulfill their engagements, to import Italian laborers, and their services have proved highly satisfactory. They are also being extensively employed in Austria.

It is both interesting and instructive to become more closely acquainted with the ways of these people. Experience has proved that every one who contracts with these Italians for labor may be certain that they will adhere to their engagements. They will higgie about trifles, but as soon as a bargain is closed it can be relied upon.

From early morning until darkness they work industriously. No clamor for more "luncheon" and "more drink." It is astonishing how soberly and frugally they live. Their nourishment is "polenta," a porridge of mixed substances, in which fat is very scarce, and often wanting altogether. An additional luxury, not a daily one, however, consists of hard cheese. There are few men who are thus so easily satisfied. They generally manage to secure employment on large jobs, where they work in groups. One of them is selected to cook. The favorite and almost universal article of food referred to is a thick porridge, made of vegetables, flour, and coarse meal, and boiled in water. This porridge is an adhesive mass, of the consistency of clay, and is cut with a wire (like soap), each receiving an equal share. This food is consumed with great satisfaction, and the leavings of one is cheerfully handed over to another who has not, perhaps, had a sufficiency, or else it is put into a cloth and kept for the next meal. Water satisfies their thirst and aids digestion, and then they go again cheerfully to their work, and the energy with which they work is surprising to Germans. Any one who wishes to be quite clear as to their industry must examine

the tunnels and the cuttings in rocks which Italians have blasted and wrought before dynamite was known.

Whenever any of the large contractors informs his agents in the different districts of some new work to be done, the latter take care to spread the news from village to village among the homes of the Italians. Men and able youths hastily prepare themselves for departure, whilst women, children, and old people stay behind. In this way isolated groups are formed who work in common. They are much attached to home and country, and during leisure hours delight to talk of their families, friends, and native land.

On Saturday evenings and also on Sundays and holidays they march in troops to the post-office to receive letters from home or to send greetings and money. As the younger generations of Italians are learning to read and write, a very extensive use is made of the post-office facilities.

The amount of money the Italian laborers contrive to save from their hard and comparatively small earnings is very surprising even to the economical German.

*Paper money.*—Paper money is a legal tender in Italy. According to the report of the consul-general at Rome, six credit establishments, by act of Parliament, form a syndicate for the emission of bank-notes. The syndicate guarantees the Government paper money with its united capital and reserve, and, in return, is authorized to issue a limited amount of paper money on its own account.

On the 1st of May, 1878, according to the same report, the total amount of paper money in circulation in Italy was as follows: Government notes, \$182,000,000; syndicate notes, \$122,155,396; a total of \$304,155,396. It would seem, however, that all the foregoing guarantees, acts of Parliament, and syndicate endorsements are not sufficient to make this paper money equal to gold, for the premium on the latter in Italy during the first five months of 1878 (embracing the time up to the date of the report of the consul-general), ranged from 8 to 11 per cent.

The consul-general further notes that the small amount of coin reserve held by the syndicate—less than \$26,000,000—renders it impossible that any immediate attempt at resumption can be entertained.

## NETHERLANDS.

The two reports herewith from the Netherlands, although not as full and minute as might be desired, are sufficiently so to enable you to form a fair idea of the present condition of labor in that country.

According to the report from Amsterdam, agricultural laborers are paid from \$50 to \$60, with board and lodging, and usually two suits of common clothes, per annum. Hired by the day, they receive from 40 to 60 cents, without either board or lodging. The consul at Rotterdam says that the wages of farm hands in his district average about 40 cents per day, without food or lodging.

An average from both reports shows the weekly wages of mechanics and laborers to be as follows: Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, painters, and plasterers, \$3.60 to \$6; shoemakers, \$3.60 to \$6.60; tailors, \$3.60 to \$6.80; laborers, porters, &c., \$2.40 to \$3.60.

Low as are the foregoing rates of wages, the consul at Amsterdam says that they are from 25 to 35 per cent. higher than they were five years ago, but that the cost of living has increased in even greater proportion, so that, with all his patient frugality and practiced economy, the Dutch workingman has all he can do to maintain himself and family.

In regard to the food of the Dutch workingmen, the consul at Rotterdam says:

Meat, excepting sausage and chipped beef, is regarded by the mechanic and laboring man as a luxury, and is rarely indulged in. Bread, rice, fish, potatoes and other vegetables, constitute the staple articles of food for the laboring classes of the Netherlands.

For fuller particulars concerning this subject—the habits, customs, modes of living, &c., of the Dutch laborers and mechanics—I take pleasure in referring you to a report, which will be found in the Appendix to this volume, from Mr. Birney, our minister resident at the Hague. This report, although written in answer to the Department trade circular of 1877, treats of labor and labor statistics in such a comprehensive manner as to merit publication in its proper place among these labor reports.

*Paper money.*—According to the report of the consul at Rotterdam, the total amount of paper money in circulation in the Netherlands, on May 27, 1878, was about \$81,000,000, as follows: Bank of the Netherlands, \$77,000,000; notes of the Mint of the Netherlands, \$4,000,000. The Bank of the Netherlands, on the above date, held a reserve of coin and bullion of \$44,000,000.

The amount of paper money in circulation is less than the authorized maximum, and the reserve of coin and bullion is greater than the required minimum.

The amount of gold coins in circulation (10-florin pieces), as per last mint report, was about \$57,000,000; silver coins, \$38,500,000; copper coins, \$650,000.

Paper money and silver are legal tenders, and are at par with gold.

## SPAIN.

The reports herewith submitted from Spain are only four in number, viz, from Barcelona, Cadiz, Malaga, and Santander, and, although not as minute or exhaustive as many of the reports from other countries, will be found interesting and instructive, dealing as they do with a class of people whose habits and customs are not as clearly understood in the United States as are like classes in other countries of Europe.

*Rates of wages.*—The weekly rates of wages of agricultural laborers in Spain, as averaged from the submitted reports, are as follows:

Men, without board or lodging .....	\$3 45
Women, without board or lodging .....	2 25
Women, house servants, per annum .....	40 00

The weekly wages paid the trades in Spain and the wages paid similar trades in the United States are as follows:

Occupations.	Spain.	New York.	Chicago.
Bricklayers .....	\$5 25	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Masons .....	4 80	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Carpenters .....	4 88	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Painters .....	4 80	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Plasterers .....	7 20	10 00 to 15 00	9 00 to 15 00
Blacksmiths .....	4 65	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bakers .....	5 40	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders .....	3 60	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 20 00
Shoemakers .....	3 90	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 18 00
Cabinet-makers .....	4 20	9 00 to 13 00	7 00 to 15 00
Coopers .....	4 95	12 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 15 00
Tinsmiths .....	3 90	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Tailors .....	3 90	10 00 to 18 00	6 00 to 18 00
Laborers, porters, &c .....	3 00	6 00 to 9 00	5 50 to 9 00

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the Spanish working-men scarcely average one-third the wages paid in New York and Chicago, while what are called the necessities of life with us are much cheaper in the United States than in Spain.

*Habits of the workingmen.*—The consul at Barcelona says:

The Catalonian laboring classes are certainly very laborious, and the most sober and frugal I have seen. During my four years' residence here I have never met an intoxicated person belonging to that class, yet wine is constantly drunk by the men, women, and children. Not being drunk for enjoyment, it is considered beneficial to health, and taken regularly, but sparingly, at every meal. The Catalonian people live mostly on greens, beans, potatoes, onions, garlic, dried codfish, and wine.

*Andalusia.*—The farm laborers of Andalusia, fed by their employers, are allowed, daily, 3 pounds of bread, some oil, and a little vinegar. A portion of the bread is set aside, with the oil and the vinegar, to form the two meals of the "gaspacho," served to the farm hands. This gaspacho consists of bread, soaked in water, to which the oil and vinegar are added. In winter it is served hot, in summer cold. Any addition to this fare must be supplied by the laborer himself.—*Report from the consul at Cadiz.*

*Malaga.*—The laborer in the south of Spain is the most frugal of beings. He rarely, or never, eats meat. Indeed, it would be impossible for him to do so and live upon his earnings.—*From the report of the consul at Malaga.*

The consul at Malaga says that while the rates of wages have increased from 10 to 15 per cent. within the last five years, the cost of living has increased 40 per cent. within the same period.

The consul at Santander notes only a slight increase in wages in five years; the increase in the cost of living has more than counterbalanced any increase in the wages.

*Paper money.*—The consul at Malaga says that the circulating medium is gold and silver—chiefly silver. Paper money is, however, issued by the Bank of Spain at Madrid. These notes are at par, and convertible into specie.

According to the report from the consul at Cadiz, the average circulation of bank-notes during the year 1877 was as follows: In Madrid, \$20,346,377; in the seventeen branches of the Bank of Spain, including such business centers as Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Malaga, Jerez, Santander, and Cadiz, \$11,228,977; total average circulation of bank-notes in Spain, \$31,575,354.

## RESUME.

Having given statements showing the rates of wages and the retail prices of the necessaries of life in the several countries, together with the wages and food-prices in New York and Chicago, I now submit two general statements, which will enable you, at a glance, to compare the wages and prices of food in the several countries with each other and all with the wages and prices in the United States. I also submit herewith two tables showing the wages and food-prices in the principal cities of Europe as compared with the wages and food-prices in New York and Chicago; also, a table showing the coinage and paper money of the principal countries.

*Statement showing the weekly rates of wages in the several countries, compiled from the consular reports published herewith, and compared with rates prevailing in the United States.*

Occupations.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	United Kingdom.			United States.	
							England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	New York.	Chicago.
<b>Agricultural laborers:</b>											
Men, without board or lodging			\$3 15	\$2 87	\$3 50		\$3 60	\$6 40	\$1 50 to 2 40	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Men, with board and lodging			1 36	1 48	1 80		2 60	1 30	1 80 to 3 25	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Women, without board or lodging			1 10	1 08	1 55		1 15	75	60 to 1 00	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 12 00
Women, with board and lodging				75						12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
<b>House-building trades:</b>										10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Bricklayers	\$6 00		4 00	3 60	3 45	\$5 12	8 12	7 58	9 63	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 15 00
Carpenters and joiners	5 40	\$4 25	5 42	4 00	4 18	4 88	8 25	7 33	8 13	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 12 00
Gasfitters	5 40			3 65	3 95		7 25	7 95	8 40	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Masons	6 00	4 45	5 00	4 30	4 00	4 80	8 16	7 58	8 28	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Painters	4 20	4 15	4 90	3 82	4 60		7 25	7 54	8 16	10 00 to 15 00	9 00 to 15 00
Plasterers	5 40			3 80	4 35	7 20	8 10	7 68	10 13	12 00 to 20 00	12 00 to 18 00
Plumbers	6 00		5 50	3 60	3 90		7 75	6 46	7 13	10 00 to 15 00	10 00 to 12 00
Slaters				4 00	3 90		7 90		8 36	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 18 00
<b>General trades:</b>											
Bakers	4 40	4 25	5 55	3 50	3 90	5 40	6 50		6 60	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Blacksmiths	4 40	5 90	5 45	3 55	3 94	4 65	8 12		7 04	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders		3 72	4 85	3 82	3 90	3 60	7 83		6 50	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 20 00
Brassfounders		4 20		3 20	5 49		7 40		6 90	10 00 to 14 00	8 00 to 15 00
Butchers	4 50	4 50	5 42	3 85	4 20	4 20	7 23		4 75	8 00 to 12 00	12 00 to 18 00
Cabinet-makers			6 00	3 97	4 85	4 95	7 70		8 48	9 00 to 13 00	7 00 to 15 00
Coopers	4 80	4 10	7 00	3 30	4 35	4 95	7 40		6 10	12 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 15 00
Coppersmiths			3 85	3 30	3 90		7 30		7 10	12 00 to 16 00	15 00 to 20 00
Cutlery		3 85	4 03	4 00	3 90		8 00		6 25	15 00 to 25 00	15 00 to 30 00
Engravers				4 00	4 03		9 72		8 75	10 00 to 15 00	15 00 to 20 00
Horsehoers		3 85	5 40	3 25	3 50		7 20		7 50	12 00 to 18 00	15 00 to 25 00
Millwrights		4 00		3 30	4 95		7 50		7 00	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 20 00
Printers		4 62	4 70	4 80	3 90		7 75		7 52	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 18 00
Saddlers and harness-makers	4 80	3 85	5 00	3 60	3 90		6 80		6 15	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Sailmakers		4 85		3 30	3 90		7 30		6 33	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 18 00
Shoemakers		3 30	4 75	3 12	4 82	3 90	7 35		7 35	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 18 00
Tailors		3 30	5 10	3 58	4 30	3 90	\$5 00 to 7 30		6 00	10 00 to 18 00	6 00 to 12 00
Tinsmiths	4 80	4 10	4 40	3 65	3 60	3 90	7 30		6 00	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Wagon-makers	3 00			2 82	2 60	3 00	5 00		4 50	6 00 to 9 00	5 50 to 9 00
<b>Railway employes:</b>											
Engineers, passenger trains			11 33	8 85	9 50		9 12	9 00	8 70		
Firemen, passenger trains			6 25	6 00	4 50		4 50	4 50	4 96		
Brakemen, passenger trains			3 60	3 23			5 50	4 00	4 69		
Signalmen				4 00			5 60	5 00	5 12		
Switchmen			5 50	3 41			5 60	5 00	5 19		
Porters			5 00	3 40			4 60	4 00	4 44		
Laborers			3 35	3 10	3 30		4 50	4 00	4 27		

*Statement showing the weekly rates of wages in the principal cities of Europe, compiled from consular reports, and compared with rates in New York and Chicago.*

Occupation.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	United States.	
	Brussels.	Bordeaux.	Dresden.	Rome.	Barcelona.	Geneva.	Liverpool.	New York.	Chicago.
<b>House-building trades:</b>									
Bricklayers	\$6 00	\$4 80	.....	\$3 00	\$5 40	\$4 80	\$9 25	\$12 00 to \$15 00	\$6 00 to \$10 50
Carpenters and joiners	5 40	5 00	3 75	3 00	5 00	6 00	9 00	9 00 to 12 00	7 50 to 12 00
Gasfitters	5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 60	7 80	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 12 00
Masons	6 00	5 40	3 75	3 00	6 00	4 60	8 70	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Painters	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	4 60	8 50	10 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 12 00
Plasterers	5 40	.....	.....	.....	7 00	4 60	8 72	10 00 to 15 00	9 00 to 15 00
Plumbers	6 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	4 60	9 00	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 20 00
Slaters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 60	8 72	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 18 00
<b>General trades:</b>									
Bakers	6 00	4 80	3 50	.....	5 40	4 80	.....	5 00 to 8 00	8 00 to 12 00
Blacksmiths	6 00	4 80	4 00	3 30	4 50	4 80	8 90	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders	6 00	4 80	2 00	.....	3 60	4 60	8 00	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 20 00
Brassfounders	.....	.....	3 00	4 75	6 00	.....	7 20	10 00 to 14 00	8 00 to 15 00
Butchers	6 00	6 00	4 60	.....	.....	4 60	.....	8 00 to 12 00	12 00 to 18 00
Cabinet-makers	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 20	6 00	8 00	9 00 to 13 00	7 00 to 15 00
Coopers	6 00	8 00	.....	.....	5 50	4 60	8 75	12 00 to 16 00	6 00 to 15 00
Coppersmiths	6 00	.....	4 75	.....	.....	4 60	8 90	12 00 to 16 00	15 00 to 20 00
Cutlers	5 50	4 20	4 00	.....	.....	4 60	.....	10 00 to 13 00	15 00 to 10 00
Engravers	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 80	.....	15 00 to 25 00	9 00 to 30 00
Horse-shoers	6 00	4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 50	12 00 to 18 00	15 00 to 25 00
Millwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 70	10 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 20 00
Printers	6 00	3 00	.....	.....	4 80	4 60	10 50	8 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 18 00
Saddlers and harness-makers	4 80	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 60	7 30	12 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 12 00
Sailmakers	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00
Shoemakers	6 00	4 20	2 00	3 60	3 60	4 60	8 75	12 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 18 00
Tailors	6 00	4 80	3 00	3 60	3 60	4 80	.....	10 00 to 18 00	6 00 to 18 00
Tinsmiths	4 80	4 80	3 00	.....	4 00	4 80	7 50	10 00 to 14 00	9 00 to 12 00
Laborers, porters, &c.	3 50	.....	2 50	.....	.....	3 00	5 82	6 00 to 9 00	5 50 to 9 00



Statement showing the retail prices of the necessaries of life in the principal cities of Europe, compiled from consular reports, and compared with same in New York and Chicago.

Articles.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzer-land.	United States.	
	Brussels.	Bordeaux.	Dresden.	Rome.	Barce-lona.	Geneva.	Liverpool.	New York.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Bread.....	4 to 5	3 to 4	7 to 6	6 to 10	6 to 10	4 to 7	4 to 5	4 to 4
Flour.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Beef.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Roasting.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Soup.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Kump.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Corned.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Veal.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Fore quarter.....	16	16	12	15	15	18	14	8 to 10
Hind quarter.....	18	18	18	20	20	18	18	10 to 12
Cutlets.....	20	22	18	22	23	20	20	12 to 15
Mutton.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Fore quarter.....	16	16	12	15	12	18	14	9 to 10
Hind quarter.....	18	18	18	18	15	18	15	12 to 14
Chops.....	20	20	18	18	18	18	20	14 to 16
Pork.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Fresh.....	16	12	18	15	20	18	16	8 to 10
Salted.....	16	14	18	18	20	20	16	6 to 8
Bacon.....	18	20	30	25	30	20	20	8 to 10
Ham.....	20	25	35	30	40	28	24	7 to 12
Shoulder.....	16	18	30	25	30	16	16	7 to 13
Sausage.....	18	16	20	20	20	16	16	7 to 15
Lard.....	20	do.	20	25	19	10	10	4 to 10
Codfish.....	do.	do.	do.	10	9	6	6	6 to 10
Butter.....	20 to 50	do.	16	30	40	36	24 to 36	6 to 9
Cheese.....	20 to 25	do.	38	28	25	23	12 to 20	5 to 7
Potatoes.....	56	60	48	\$1 20	\$1 00	60	\$1 20 to \$1 50	18 to 22
Rice.....	do.	do.	10	5	6	do.	4 to 10	12 to 15
Beans.....	do.	do.	14	15	12	5	4 to 10	5 to 8
Milk.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Eggs.....	20 to 25	10 to 15	do.	20	12	5	6 to 8	5 to 6
Oatmeal.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Tea.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Coffee.....	do.	do.	75	do.	do.	50	14 to 18	8 to 10
Sugar.....	30 to 40	do.	38	40	60	40	34 to 40	25 to 30
Molasses.....	15 to 20	do.	12	8	10	8	24 to 40	50 to 60
Soap.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5 to 8	20 to 30
Starch.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	7 to 10
Coal.....	per ton	do.	\$3 10	\$11 00	\$9 00	do.	4 to 10	60 to 70
							\$3 65 to 4 58	8 to 10
								\$3 00 to \$5 25
								\$3 00 to \$6 75



*Statement showing the coin and paper money of the several countries, compiled from consular reports, together with the same of the United States.*

Countries.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Coincd.	Demonetized.	In circulation.	Coincd.	Demonetized.	In circulation.
France (coined and demonetized since 1795)	\$1,641,756,245 08	\$12,718,990 96	\$1,628,037,223 10*	\$1,063,455,368 66	\$42,878,096 72	\$1,020,567,271 94*
United Kingdom			510,300,000 00			87,480,000 00
Germany			388,560,000 00			93,540,989 82
United States (coined from 1793 to 1878)	1,035,968,075 00		259,353,380 00	237,193,110 90		99,090,857 00
Belgium	103,656,060 18	2,829,662 82	100,831,406 36	105,675,749 96	3,833,855 43	101,841,894 53
Denmark			8,000,000 00			4,300,000 00
Italy						
Netherlands			56,857,227 25			38,500,000 00
Spain						
Countries.	Paper.			Population, estimated, 1878.		
	Issued.	Redeemed.	In circulation.			
France	\$160,790,102 16	\$13,025,256 84	\$440,418,081 21	38,000,000		
United Kingdom			147,894,845 82	34,000,000		
Germany			235,362,000 00	44,000,000		
United States			688,597,000 00	49,000,000		
Belgium			66,026,209 62	6,000,000		
Denmark			17,000,000 00	2,000,000		
Italy			304,355,396 00	27,000,000		
Netherlands			80,888,731 00	4,000,000		
Spain			31,575,854 00	17,000,000		

## NOTES.

\* France.—These amounts cover all the gold and silver in circulation, less the amount demonetized since 1795; Consul-General Torbert says that the amount of gold and silver in circulation at present is estimated at about \$1,600,000,000.  
 France has an issue of copper coins to amount of \$12,101,037.50.  
 The United Kingdom has an issue of copper coins to amount of \$6,648,300.18.  
 Germany has an issue of copper and nickel coins, amount not given; also an issue of thalers remaining in circulation of about \$225,000,000.  
 United States has had an issue of copper and nickel coins to amount of \$12,910,897.55. Amounts of demonetization each coin not given.  
 Belgium has an issue of copper coin; amount not given.  
 Denmark has an issue of copper coin to amount of \$134,000.  
 Italy issues paper money through six (6) banks; secured by reserved coin.  
 The Netherlands has an issue of copper coin to amount of \$600,000.  
 Spain issues paper money through Bank of Madrid; secured by reserve in coin of one-third amount of issue.

There are a number of most important points, deducible from these reports, which should be kept prominently and permanently in sight, in order that the relative conditions of labor in Europe and in the United States may be thoroughly appreciated. Some of these points are as follows:

1. The rates of wages in the United States, roughly estimated, are more than twice those in Belgium; three times those in Denmark, France, and Germany; once and a half those in England and Scotland; and more than three times those in Italy and Spain.
2. The prices of the necessities of life are lower in the United States than in any of the foregoing countries; that is, the laboring people of Europe cannot purchase the necessities of life, which are common to the American working people, as low as the same can be purchased in the United States; or, *vice versa*, if the working people of the United States lived on the same quality of food, or comparatively the same, and exercised the same frugality as the working people of Europe, they could live as cheaply as the working people of any country in Europe.
3. That while the present depression of trade in Europe has, undoubtedly, intensified the sufferings of its working classes, these reports but recite their normal condition; and while the present depression in the United States will eventually give way to better times, the working people of Europe have no "better days" to look forward to; as they are born to unremitting toil and scanty fare, so must they toil and mourn to the end, or emigrate.
4. That more misery is caused by strong drink in many countries in Europe than by dull times, and that more misery is caused by strikes than even by strong drink, for the workingmen may reform and recover from drink, but no community of workingmen can ever recover from a "long strike."
5. That some of the happiest working people in Europe may be said to be those whose wages are least, while some of the unhappiest may be classed among those whose wages are the highest. The former results from temperance and frugality, the latter from strong drink and strikes.
6. That the ruling classes of Europe look forward at all times to the destruction of this Republic at the hands of its workingmen; they see their own labor populations kept in order by force, and they cannot conceive how the working people of the United States can be a law unto themselves; hence all strikes and riots in this country are hailed in Europe as so many outbursts foreboding the final dissolution of the Republic. The report from the consul at Prague, which will be found in the appendix, giving an account of the feeling which prevailed in Europe in regard to the railroad strikes and riots of 1877, is a good illustration of this important point.
7. That the capitalists of Europe show more sympathy and kindly feeling toward their working people than the latter do toward the capitalists, and that all the bitterness and violence are on the side of the workingmen. On this point I quote from some of the reports:

*Bradford, England.*—Years ago, and for a long time, there was great reciprocity between the employer and the employé, the former looking after the latter in time of need, and the latter guarding religiously the interests of the former. Unhappily this mutual good feeling has died out in many parts of England. No doubt there is fault on both sides, but I am bound to say, from all I can learn, that the calamity must be laid more to the greed and exactions of the employed than to the selfishness of the employers.—*From the report of Consul Shepard.*

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—The strike of 8,000 miners [against a reduction of 2½ per cent. of their wages] lasted eight weeks, and was attended by much suffering and privation. While the coal-owners were stubborn in insisting upon the reduction, they were otherwise moved by the most generous feelings. None of the strikers were evicted from

the houses [the property of the coal-owners] which they occupied *rent free*. At the end of the strike and the victory of the company, all the old hands were re-engaged.—*From the report of Consul Jones.*

*Sonneberg, Germany.*—The manufacturers are producing at unprofitable prices in order to keep their hands employed.—*From the report of Consul Winsor.*

*Brussels, Belgium.*—The owners of these establishments have made it a point to identify the workmen as much as possible with the place of their employment, so as to secure permanence and uniformity of employed labor. Consequently, in such times as the present, employers make every possible concession to the workingmen.—*From the report of Consul Wilson.*

8. That the railroads of Europe, especially those of France and Germany, are so conducted as to make the interests of the employés as identical with the interests of the company as is possible—which will be seen by reading the very interesting reports from La Rochelle, Lyons, and Paris, where they refer to the subject, for France; and the reports from Bremen, Chemnitz, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, for Germany—the results of which wisdom on the part of the companies may be summed up in a few words: Good conduct and steadiness insure permanent employment at good wages, with the further incentive to the employés that economy and care in fuel and of the property of the companies brings the employés a good percentage, which increases their annual wages considerably.

The consul at La Rochelle, noting the good conduct of the French railway employés, says:

Brotherhoods, or other such organizations, are unknown. No strikes occur, and the relations between the employés and the companies are entirely harmonious.

The consul at Lyons, who writes at length on the railway systems of France, says:

On the whole, there appears to be no valid reason why our railway employés, of every rank and condition, should not, on comparing their pay and condition with those of their brethren in France, be every way contented and satisfied.

9. That the average American workman performs from one and a half to twice as much work, in a given time, as the average European workman. This is so important a point, in connection with our ability to compete with the cheap-labor manufactures of Europe, and it seems, on first thought, so strange, that I will trouble you with somewhat lengthy quotations from the reports in support thereof:

*Denmark.*—Another evil is the diminished worth of wages, the descending quantity and quality of work now obtained by employers for wages higher than those paid ten years ago.—*From the report of the consul at Copenhagen.*

*France.*—At his work the French laborer or mechanic lacks the energy of the American of the same class, and the amount of work executed by him is much less in the same number of hours. The hours of labor are from eleven to twelve, but an average American workman will accomplish as much in nine hours.—*From the report of the consul at Bordeaux.*

*Germany.*—I am satisfied that an ordinary workingman in the United States will do as much again as will one in this district in the same time.—*From the report of the consul at Chemnitz, Saxony.*

An active American workman will do as much work in a given time, at any employment, as two or three German workmen.—*From the report of the consul at Leipzig.*

There can be no question that, speaking in general terms, the quality as well as the quantity of the work of the German artisans is inferior to that produced by the Americans. The workman here is inclined to be sluggish, and what he accomplishes is relatively small.—*From the report of the consul at Sonneberg.*

For the first time our manufactures are now assuming international proportions. At a time of universal depression we have met those nations which held a monopoly of the world's markets, met them in their strongholds, and established the fact that American manufactures are second to the manufactures of no other nation, and that, with a proper

and patriotic understanding between capitalist and laborer, we can command a fair share of the buying world's patronage, and command that patronage with larger profits to the capitalist and higher wages to the laborer than can be made or paid in any other country.

There is something in the Republic which gives an individuality to the people of the United States possessed by no other people to such a degree. Our inventive genius in mechanical appliances is original, and at least twenty-five years ahead of Europe. Our people accept innovation, are prepared for it by anticipation; Europeans do not. One workman in the United States, as will be seen from the foregoing extracts, does as much work as two workmen in most of the countries of Europe; even the immigrant from Europe attains this progressive spirit by a few years' association with American workmen. We have no oppressed and stupid peasantry, little more intelligent than the tools they handle. All are self-thinking, self-acting, and self-supporting.

Within the last fifteen years we have demonstrated our ability, by the brilliant development of our own resources, to exclude, by honest competition, foreign manufactures, to a large extent, from our shores. The question which now peremptorily challenges all thinking minds is how to create a foreign demand for those manufactures which are left after supplying our home demands. We cannot stand still, for the momentum of increase will soon become so great that it will push us outward anyway; to push us safely and profitably is of so much importance as to almost overtop all other public questions of the hour. This question appeals equally to the selfishness and patriotism of all our citizens, but to the laborer it appeals with tenfold force, for without work he cannot live, and unless we can extend the markets for our manufactures he cannot expect steady work, and unless our manufacturers can undersell foreign manufacturers we cannot enlarge our foreign market.

The first great truth to be learned by the manufacturers and workmen is that the days of sudden fortunes and double wages are gone. We must realize the fact that ocean steam communication has annihilated distance and brought the nations face to face. This drawing together of the nations means equalization in trade, profits, wages, &c., the advantage being with those who soonest accept the situation, and show the most sensible continuity in the new paths of success.

The consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne shows that that city is commercially nearer to New York than to London. If steam communication can thus bring one of the leading cities of a small island like England nearer to New York than to its own capital, it can work equal wonders with the leading seaport cities of all Europe in their commercial intercourse with the seaport cities of the United States. This is a question of great importance to both laborer and capitalist, for it must revolutionize all past theories of trade and commerce, by inaugurating international equalization.

In the near future, the workingman of New York cannot expect twice or thrice the wages of his fellow-worker in Europe, while all other things—food, rent, clothing, &c.—are on an equality; nor can the coal-miner of Pennsylvania expect twice the wages of the Northumberland miner, while coal from the Northumberland mines can be landed in New York at less than the price of Pennsylvania coal.

*Newcastle and New York.*—During May, 1873, steamers were chartered from the Tyne to New York at \$6 per ton to take gas-coals, which then cost \$4.80 per ton, making the price of coals delivered in New York, including freight and insurance, \$10.80 per ton.

Freights to New York have now reached the ridiculously low rate of 96 cents per ton, being 36 cents lower than to London. But Northumberland gas-coal may now be

delivered in New York (price, freight, and insurance) for \$2.88 per ton. If coals were admitted free of duty, New York and other of our Atlantic cities might be furnished with fuel at a lower price than London. And the impetus which the abolition of this duty would probably give to our American wheat export trade is, at all events, worthy of careful consideration.—*From the report of Consul Jones.*

In continuation of this question of international equalization, and what trade revolutions it can work when subsidized by steady and cheap labor, I shall quote from the report of the consul at Dunfermline an extract which, although only noting the building of an iron railway depot in Glasgow, is of great importance, and has astonished the iron-workers and manufacturers of Scotland.

*Scotch vs. Belgian iron.*—While all the industries of the country are at present more or less depressed, I am not aware of any of them being more so than the iron trade. One of the reasons assigned is the damaging effects of foreign competition. Within the last year or two a large railway station has been erected at Glasgow, and it is a well-known fact that all the iron required in its construction was brought from Belgium.

As Glasgow forms the center of the iron trade of Scotland, the circumstance above referred to is significant and startling.—*From a report of Mr. Walker, inspector of factories, on the iron trade of Scotland.*

When steam has brought New York nearer to Newcastle than the latter is to London, and the steady, common-sense, low-priced labor of Belgium can compete with Scotland in the very center of her iron industry, and erect a railway station in Glasgow of iron brought from Belgium, even while the Scotch founders are on half time, there remains but one safe course for us to pursue, viz: our American workmen and their employers must go forward hand in hand, as in Belgium, if we would compete with the nations of Europe in the markets of the world.

Under no consideration must we have strikes; under no consideration must our factories lie idle. If our manufacturers cannot run their establishments profitably—and capital will no more remain permanently invested unprofitably than will labor work for nothing—and pay the prevailing wages, our working people must help them to make profit by consenting to a reduction of wages.

If our workmen, native and naturalized, will only read these reports in that national spirit with which I have endeavored to point out some of the principal features therein, and drive from their midst communism, strikes, and drink—evil spirits born of oppression, and foreign to our country and our institutions, fatal to them should these vicious principles ever attain national proportions—labor faithfully and intelligently, like freemen; live within their means, like frugal and sensible men; and choke down all demagogical attempts to divide the American people into hostile ranks as capitalists and laborers, there can be no reasonable limit set to the development of our manufactures and commerce; but if our trade centers are to be thrown into confusion, accumulated capital dissipated, and honest labor impoverished and demoralized by periodic strikes, we shall simply follow in the wake of the greatest commercial nation in the world, whose workmen have blindly and madly ruined their bread-source, and are now sorrowfully standing between their idle factories and the emigrant ships.

Let our workmen read these reports and compare the fixed condition of the European labor populations, as graphically portrayed by our consuls, with the free and independent position of our American workmen, not as special depression has made them at present, but as they have been and as they will be again.

The workingman of Europe is born to labor through life; in labor must he continue to the end. There, indeed, are capital and labor

severely and eternally divided, unless when some great upheaval in its madness pulls all things down to a common level. But in the United States the workingman of to-day may be the capitalist of to-morrow. Labor and capital are only divided by intelligence, industry, and pluck, and all honest, steady, sensible laborers work to become capitalists.

It is unfortunate that so many who have escaped from the bondage and travail of European labor, and become citizens of the United States, should so soon forget the wages, food, and condition from which they sought release through emigration, and show such small appreciation of their new and superior surroundings and condition as to seek, by strikes and organized violence—European methods of remedying European evils, and totally foreign to and subversive of republican institutions—to introduce strife, where none of old existed, between employers and employés, where harmony and mutual reciprocity should alone prevail. It is equally deplorable, and more unaccountable, that so many native-born Americans should accept the teachings of the very worst school of Europe by countenancing or abetting strikes and communism.

Such things might be expected where the working people have no voice in the formation of the laws by which they are governed; but in a republic, where the people rule, resorts to violence to remedy existing evils only argue incapacity on the part of the violators of law.

But the great majority of American workingmen are intelligently true to the best interests of the Republic, and the noisy and demoralizing few—for in a republic vice and demagogism, taking advantage of that freedom which was meant but for virtue alone, are always aggressive and violent—who keep irritating and goading this sensible majority, are public enemies, who eventually meet their merited punishment through the common sense of the people.

We are not a nation of capitalists and laborers; we are a nation of republican citizens. Let us, then, ignore these dividing lines, and, each accepting that position for which his capacity best fits him, work upward and onward in the scale of respectable citizenship, doing that which is best for all.

Let the workingman feel, as he should feel, that the man who employs him, who enables him to feed and clothe his wife and children, is his friend as well as his employer, and that all within and about the workshop are things to be protected, even with life if necessary, instead of being destroyed. Let the employer, on the other hand, as in Belgium and in Germany, look upon his workman as morally one of his family, to be treated with the dignity and sympathy which are his due, and in ten years we shall be known and felt in all the markets of the world, for under such circumstances neither cheap foreign labor nor the vast capital at its back could compete with the inventive genius, mechanical skill, and financial audacity of the workingmen and capitalists of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*



## LABOR CIRCULAR.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 11, 1878.

*To the consular officers of the United States in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and Denmark.*

GENTLEMEN: With reference to the circular addressed to you in August, 1877, in respect of the trade of the United States with foreign countries, it is now deemed desirable that you should make inquiries and report in regard to the following points, viz:

1st. The rate of wages usually paid to laborers of every class, but with more especial reference to agricultural laborers, mechanical laborers, and those upon public works and railways.

2d. The cost of living to the laboring class, or the prices paid for what may be termed the necessities of life.

3d. So far as practicable, a comparison of the present rates with those prevailing during the past five years, both as to wages and cost of living.

4th. Such information as may be obtainable touching the present state of trade, whether prosperous or otherwise; the amount and character of paper money, if any, as circulation; and the amount and character of coin, with the relation borne by paper and coin to each other.

5th. And, lastly, such information as may be obtainable as to the business habits and systems of your districts.

It is desired that the information which may come to your knowledge on the foregoing points should be embraced in a report to the Department, to be made as soon as may be practicable.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,  
*Acting Secretary.*





## BELGIUM.

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*Report, by Consul Wilson, of Brussels, on (1) labor and wages; and (2) the money of Belgium.*

### 1. LABOR AND WAGES.

*Depression of trade.*—The general depression of trade that has prevailed in Europe for the last three or four years has reached its culminating point in Belgium within the last six months. All branches of industry are now realizing a degree of languor scarcely ever before experienced in the history of the country.

*The Belgian labor system.*—This general stagnation of business has resulted in throwing many of the laboring class entirely out of work, and entailing upon others much suffering. The daily earnings, however, of many of those who yet find employment are not so sensibly reduced as would be the case under similar circumstances in almost any other country. This fact results, I presume, from the better organization of the labor system in Belgium than in most other countries. In this country many of the public enterprises employing labor are either directly or indirectly under the control and supervision of the government, and the employés, as a rule, hold their places with more or less fixity of tenure, and are paid upon a scale of rates usually determined by length of service; consequently their wages are not subject to the same fluctuations as in a country like the United States, where individual enterprise largely substitutes that of the Government. Even in the large coal mines and iron and glass manufacturing establishments administered by individuals or companies, there is much less disposition on the part of employers to change and modify the price of labor than in the United States. The owners of these establishments have made it a point to identify the workmen as much as possible with the place of their employment, so as to secure permanence and uniformity of employed labor. Consequently, in such times as the present, rather than lose these advantages, employers make every possible concession to their workingmen.

*Reduction of wages.*—Such, however, has been the falling off in the foreign demand for Belgian manufactures within the last two years that, notwithstanding these politic and generous intentions on the part of employers, they have been forced to reduce considerably the wages of their workmen, and in some instances to stop operations entirely.

*Depression in the glass manufactures.*—The glass manufactures of the districts of Charleroi and Lodelinsart have suffered most severely from this depression of trade. In 1874, there were in these districts 167 furnaces in full operation; in 1875, 151; in 1876, 135; in 1877, 133; and in April of the present year the number had fallen to 117; thus showing no less than 50 furnaces out of an aggregate of 167 that have stopped operations entirely within the last four years for the want of profitable orders; and I am informed by the proprietors of some of the larger establishments yet in operation that, notwithstanding the fact that coal has fallen from 30 to 10 francs per ton and the price of labor from 25

to 40 per cent., they yet find the manufacture of glass unprofitable. There are but few iron mills in my consular district, yet I am convinced that the depressed condition of the glass trade is not much greater than that of the coal, iron, and other greater material interests of the country.

*Agricultural labor.*—Notwithstanding the fact that the price of labor has fallen off at least 25 per cent. within the last seven years in almost all branches of mechanical industries of the kingdom, the wages paid to agricultural laborers have been gradually but steadily growing up for a number of years. This improvement in the condition of the field laborer may justly be attributed to a number of influences, distinct in their character yet tending to the same results. The rapid development of steam and horse railroads, and the extraordinary increase of improvements, public and private, that have taken place in almost every city and town of the kingdom within the last few years have attracted the field laborer from the rural districts to these more populous centers, where he can not only get higher wages, but enjoy more social life with those of his own class.

There is another influence at work in the rural districts which is yearly tending to improve the condition of the laborer and change his relation to his employer. By the constitution of Belgium not only are all rights of primogeniture and entailment of estates prohibited, but the property of a Belgian subject dying intestate, or transmitted by testament, is required to be divided equally among the legal heirs. As a consequence of this constitutional provision, the great landed estates, upon which in former times large numbers of laborers were kept as mere retainers at nominal wages, are being gradually broken up, and the men employed upon them forced to seek employment elsewhere. Within late years many of the fractional parts of these former large estates have been purchased by rich and thrifty merchants and manufacturers, who, not compelled to obtain their revenue from the cultivation of the soil, build upon their property, from motives of pride as well as comfort, handsome *chateaux*, furnished with modern improvements, often involving a lavish expenditure of money; and this results in the employment of not only new men, but many of these old retainers, at wages often greatly above those formerly received on the old and larger estates. As a consequence of these influences, the field laborer in Belgium, who is willing to remain upon strictly agricultural lands, now receives from two to three francs per day, while but a few years since his wages ranged from but one to two francs.

*Reduction of mill wages.*—In the iron mills and other large establishments of mechanical industry the reduction in workmen's wages since the prosperous years of 1871, '72 and '73 will average about 25 per cent., while the cost of living has remained about the same.

*Wages in the cities.*—A careful inquiry of architects, builders, master-workmen, and employers of unorganized labor in this and other cities of the kingdom has enabled me to give, in Table No. 1, a statement of the average wages now paid their workmen. On this subject I wish, however, to remark, that while ten hours are usually regarded as a day's work, carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, plumbers, painters, paper-hangers, and all that class of labor not employed in large manufacturing establishments of organized labor, are employed and paid by the hour. Tailors, shoemakers, jewelers, and several other classes of special workmen are paid by the job, and usually gain from 80 cents to \$1 per day, according to the character of their workmanship. In the large glass manufactories the chief workmen are employed by the month.

Table marked No. 2 will show approximatively the monthly earnings of workmen now employed in these establishments as compared with the wages received in 1872, '73, and '74.

Table No. 3, showing the wages paid by the Government to the employes on the railroads and other public works under the control of the state, has been compiled from information obtained directly from the ministry of public works.

## 2. MONETARY.

*National Bank.*—The circulation of Belgian paper money is regulated by the law of the 5th May, 1850, under which the National Bank was created. That law, while it especially provided for the issue of paper money by this bank, prohibited the creation of any other new bank of paper issue excepting upon the condition that the stockholders should be personally responsible to the fullest extent for the redemption of its currency; but up to this date no such bank has been chartered in the kingdom. Previous to 1850 several banks of paper issue existed in the kingdom, but it was provided in the law above referred to that they should all, after certain fixed dates, withdraw their notes from circulation and cease to issue paper money. The Bank of Liege, the last in this category, has ceased to be a bank of issue since the 4th February, 1875; consequently the notes of the National Bank of Belgium are now the only paper money of the kingdom.

The following are the provisions of the law of 1850 for the Government and regulation of this bank and for the issue and security of its currency:

1st. The aggregate amount of its notes, the mode of their emission, and their denomination by categories are determined by the government and the bank conjointly.

2d. Its notes are made payable at sight in Brussels, but any of the provincial branches may delay payment, in case of necessity, long enough to receive the requisite funds for payment, either from the central bank in Brussels, or from any of the other provincial branches.

3d. The notes of this bank are made receivable for all debts due the state, by an authorization of the minister of finance, but it is expressly stipulated that this authorization may at any time be revoked by him.

4th. The entire amount of its circulation is required to be represented by securities readily convertible into money, and the bank is obliged to keep constantly in its vaults coin equal to a third of its paper circulation and all its other obligations combined; nevertheless, by special authority of the minister of finance, the amount of reserve coin, under certain contingencies, may descend below this amount.

5th. So long as the Government continues to receive the notes of the bank for debts due the state, they are a legal tender for private debts, but have no forced currency excepting what is derived from this fact.

6th. The bank is strictly prohibited by law from the transaction, either directly or indirectly, of any affairs of a hazardous or doubtful character. Its operations are confined chiefly to the discount of commercial paper representing material value, maturing in one hundred days, and indorsed by three responsible names.

7th. It is directed by a governor and six directors, appointed by the King, and is under the surveillance of a Commissaire of the Government, who has the right to examine and supervise all its operations.

8th. The Government reserves the right to oppose and prevent the execution of any measure of the bank that may be deemed to conflict either with the laws or interests of the state.

Table No. 4 will show the denomination and aggregate amount of the

notes of this bank in circulation at the end of each year from 1851 to 1877.

*Gold and silver coin.*—On the 25th December, 1865, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium entered into a convention under the title of what is known as the "Latin Union," in which it was stipulated that the gold and silver coin of the contracting Governments should pass current at their nominal value within the territorial limits of this union; consequently it is now impossible to ascertain exactly the amount of metallic money of Belgium coinage that circulates in the kingdom.

The bank-note circulation of Belgium is estimated at about 661 francs per capita.

Table No. 5 gives the amount of gold and silver coined in Belgium from 1832 to 1876, and Table No. 6 the amount of coin demonetized and recoined into Belgian money from 1834 to 1877.

The reports of the minister of finance show that, in 1874, 3,248,484 francs' value of United States gold coin was converted by the mint at Brussels into Belgian money, and that, in 1875, this demonetization of our coin amounted to 9,744,126 francs in value, thus showing an aggregate of 12,992,610 francs' value of gold coin of the United States demonetized and converted into Belgian money within those two years. It may be proper here to remark that, previous to 1874, no registration was kept at this mint of the amount of foreign coin converted into the money of this country, otherwise it might be interesting to know to what extent the gold and silver coin of the United States has contributed to the metallic currency of this country.

#### MODES OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS.

*Business systems.*—The present depressed state of trade in Belgium, to which I have already referred, has so shaken and unsettled the commercial usages of prosperous times, that it is now almost impossible to give any reliable information on this subject.

Foreign orders and domestic demands for the products of the large manufactories of iron, steel, zinc, copper, glass, and woollen goods have so fallen off, and prices have been so reduced within the last year that owners, rather than close their establishments altogether, have been compelled to sell at rates for cash and grant lines of discount on unquestionable paper heretofore unknown in their commercial transactions. A few years since the glass manufacturers of Belgium entered into an agreement by which they bound themselves to sell at uniform rates and grant uniform rebates for cash, but at the present time all uniformity has disappeared, and the conditions of sales made are almost as various as are the necessities of the parties in the transactions; and so it is in almost every other department of trade in Belgium at the present time. Every man having anything to sell, in the hope of outriding the passing storm, consults but his pressing necessities in commercial transactions, without reference to what were formerly regarded as the usages of trade. The nominal rate of commission charged for buying or selling merchandise is usually about 2 per cent., and insurance on goods shipped to the United States five-eighths of 1 per cent. in summer and seven-eighths in winter; but so many modifying circumstances, depending upon advances made upon consignments and the character of the merchandise insured, enter into every transaction, that these figures can only be received as approximative in determining these features of the commercial usages of this country.

No. 1.—*Wages paid workmen employed by the hour in the large cities and towns of Belgium.*

Occupation.	Average wages paid per hour.	Occupation.	Average wages paid per hour.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Carpenters .....	9	Stonecutters .....	8
Bricklayers .....	10	Tinsmiths .....	8
Stonemasons .....	10	Cabinet-makers .....	8
Plasterers .....	9	Upholsterers .....	9
Housepainters .....	7	Locksmiths .....	10
Paper-hangers .....	8	Plumbers .....	10
Decorators .....	15	Carriage-makers .....	9
Machinists .....	10	Harness-makers .....	8
Marble workers .....	10	Gasfitters .....	9

No. 2.—*Monthly wages paid workmen in glass-factories in 1878 compared with 1872, '73, '74.*

Occupation.	Monthly wages, 1872, '73, '74.	Monthly wages, 1878.
Blowers .....	\$100 to \$100	\$56 to \$65
Assistants .....	24 to 30	26 to 45
Stokers .....	40 to 50	20 to 24
Flatteners .....	36 to 40	24 to 26
Cutters .....	24 to 30	20 to 24
Packers .....	26 to 30	15 to 24
Ordinary workmen .....	16 to 20	12 to 16

No. 3.—*Employés under the minister of public works, Belgium.*

Description of trade and administrative duties.	Rates of salaries per working day.		Rates of salaries monthly.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Blacksmiths .....	\$0 48	\$0 96		
Blacksmiths' assistants .....	48			
Model-makers .....	60	1 00		
Joiners .....	32	80		
Joiners' apprentices .....	24	28		
Coopers .....	52	76		
Supervisors .....	32	60		
Sawyers .....	44	60		
Letter-painters .....	56	84		
Grinders .....	48	84		
Painters .....	32	84		
Upholsterers .....	36	76		
Carpenters .....	35	1 00		
Basket-makers .....	36	76		
Adjusters .....	28	1 08		
Adjusters' apprentices .....	20	52		
Coppersmiths .....	48	96		
Engineers .....	48	96		
Engineers' assistants .....	40	48		
Turners .....	40	80		
Planers .....	52	64		
Saddlers .....	44	80		
Stretchers .....	40	56		
Lampmakers .....	24	80		
Porters .....	40	64		
Porters' assistants .....	24	44		
Evolutionists .....	32	64		
Machinists .....			\$22 00	\$38 00
Water-heaters for passenger-cars .....			16 00	22 00
Chief workmen .....				60 00
Supervisors .....			18 50	22 00
Brigadiers .....			20 00	26 00
Diggers .....	38	42		
Guards of public-road crossings .....	38	50		
Guards of public tunnel .....	38	50		
Guards of public switches .....	38	50		
Billposters .....			24 00	26 00
Billposters for telegraphs .....			24 00	26 00
Letter-carriers .....			18 00	30 00
Messengers .....			14 00	26 00

No. 3.—*Employés under the minister of public works, Belgium*—Continued.

Officers and clerks.	Annual salary.		Allowance for traveling, lodging, &c.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
<i>Railroads.</i>				
Clerks, third class	\$200 00	\$240 00	10 perct.	
Clerks, second class	300 00	360 00	10 perct.	
Clerks, first class	400 00	520 00	5 perct.	
Head clerks	600 00	750 00	5 perct.	
Chief clerk, second class	700 00	800 00		
Chief clerk, first class	900 00	1,000 00		
Chief of division, second class	1,100 00	1,200 00		
Chief of division, first class	1,300 00	1,400 00		
Inspectors	1,300 00	1,400 00		
Directors	1,600 00	1,600 00		
General inspectors	1,800 00	1,800 00		
Managers	200 00	2,000 00		
Guards	300 00	360 00		
Ticket collectors	300 00	360 00		
<i>Department of bridges, mines, and highways.</i>				
General inspectors		1,800 00		
Chief engineers		1,600 00	\$200	
Principal engineers, first class	1,300 00	1,400 00	160	
Principal engineers, second class	1,110 00	1,600 00	160	
Engineers, first class	900 00	1,000 00	160	
Engineers, second class	700 00	800 00	160	
Underengineers	520 00	600 00		
Principal conductors	700 00	800 00	20	
Conductors, first class	600 00	600 00	20	
Conductors, second class	440 00	520 00	20	
Conductors, third class	380 00	360 00		
Chief clerk	700 00	800 00		
Writing clerk	540 00	600 00		
Drawing clerk	240 00	480 00		
Clerk, first class	420 00	480 00		
Clerk, second class	300 00	360 00		
Clerk, third class	240 00	300 00		
Supervisors	320 00	480 00		
Messengers	200 00	240 00		

No. 4.—*Annual amount of bank-notes in circulation in Belgium at the end of each year from 1851 to 1877.*

Year.	Notes of 1,000 francs.	Notes of 500 francs.	Notes of 100 francs.	Notes of 50 francs.	Notes of 20 francs.	Total.
1851*						31,772,730
1858*						111,022,880
1859*						113,962,780
1860*						111,867,360
1864.	55,476,000	12,523,500	32,398,900	5,138,650	5,097,180	110,434,230
1865.	56,900,000	13,203,500	33,093,000	4,933,200	5,218,160	113,347,860
1866.	60,857,000	13,258,000	34,164,500	5,964,450	5,292,400	119,556,350
1867.	63,682,000	12,771,500	34,681,900	6,242,150	4,595,260	121,882,810
1868.	75,038,000	15,024,500	42,367,600	7,777,950	6,610,720	146,828,770
1869.	81,321,000	20,451,500	56,399,900	7,721,200	10,814,400	176,708,000
1870.	79,811,000	18,123,500	65,283,200	7,169,300	15,220,100	185,607,100
1871.	88,283,000	17,001,000	76,534,100	7,171,500	17,924,840	207,914,440
1872.	108,464,000	16,018,000	96,347,500	4,784,150	25,761,760	251,375,410
1873.	146,927,000	25,032,500	121,378,500	3,091,100	34,767,690	331,476,190
1874.	119,127,000	18,852,000	126,381,900	2,082,800	38,416,420	264,860,120
1875.	122,900,000	18,600,000	137,170,000	1,518,000	42,900,000	233,688,000
1876.	151,942,000	28,437,000	136,334,600	24,282,400	23,563,260	364,559,260
1877.	141,784,000	25,956,000	132,683,100	27,997,100	13,728,140	343,168,340

\* The denomination of notes issued during these years cannot now be ascertained.

No. 5A.—*Gold coined in Belgium from 1848 to 1877.*

Years.	10 francs.	25 francs.	20 francs.	Total.
1848		8,037,425		8,037,425
1849	371,880	3,749,575		4,121,455
1850	633,270	1,853,875		2,487,145
1865	Since demon- etized.	Since demon- etized.	20,522,080	20,522,080
1866	do	do	10,639,260	10,639,260
1867	do	do	26,826,140	26,826,140
1868	do	do	27,634,980	27,634,980
1869	do	do	24,689,480	24,689,480
1870	do	do	63,824,060	63,824,060
1871	do	do	45,179,440	45,179,440
1874	do	do	60,927,000	60,927,000
1875	do	do	82,685,080	82,685,080
1876	do	do	41,393,640	41,393,640
1877	do	do	118,121,400	118,121,400
Total	1,005,150	13,640,875	522,442,520	587,088,545

No. 5B.—*Silver coined in Belgium from 1832 to 1877.*

Year.	$\frac{1}{2}$ franc.	$\frac{1}{4}$ franc.	1 franc.	2 francs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ francs.	5 francs.	Total.
1832						186,760	186,760.00
1833		29,175.00	60,836			5,028,330	5,718,341.00
1834	188,047.00	789,023.50	481,551	552,712		1,749,880	3,761,213.50
1835	160,004.75	402,521.00	830,698	450,110		1,848,840	3,692,173.75
1838		275,183.50	525,363	600,610		26,015	1,427,170.50
1840		173,685.00	261,041	472,682			907,408.00
1843	2,000.00	182,000.00		1,469,000			1,653,000.00
1844	241,500.00	792,000.00	2,196,400	966,000		401,000	4,596,900.00
1847						3,498,005	3,498,005.00
1848					1,398,537.50	12,581,415	13,979,952.50
1849			40,662		5,007,115.00	34,610,475	39,658,292.00
1850	25,209.00	104,785.50	162,016		397,880.00	26,326,480	27,016,370.50
1851						18,539,610	18,539,610.00
1852						23,023,880	23,023,880.00
1853						12,132,990	12,526,000.80
1856						90,510	263,560.40
1865						4,536,800	4,536,800.00
1866	3,403,000.00	3,041,000	3,884,000				10,328,000.00
1867	507,000.00	6,652,000	7,578,000			18,465,720	33,202,720.00
1868	537,932.00	675,000	4,328,460			32,852,820	38,394,212.00
1869		1,393,608				63,287,710	64,681,318.00
1870						52,340,375	52,340,375.00
1871						23,917,170	23,917,170.00
1872						10,225,000	10,225,000.00
1873						111,704,705	111,704,795.00
1874						12,000,000	12,000,000.00
1875						14,904,705	14,904,705.00
1876						10,799,425	10,799,425.00
Total	616,760.75	7,196,305.50	16,320,174	20,301,574	6,803,532.50	495,678,210	547,542,745.95

No. 6.—*Demonetization of Belgian coin from 1832 to 1875.*

Dates.	Description of specie.	Value of specie demonetized.
Dec. 1, 1852	Pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ of franc.	616,760.75
Aug. 11, 1854	Pieces of gold of 10 and 25 francs.	14,648,025.00
July 26, 1868	Pieces of 2.50 francs.	6,803,532.50
July 26, 1868	Pieces of 2.00 francs.	4,511,114.00
July 26, 1868	Pieces of 1.00 franc.	4,558,560.00
July 26, 1868	Pieces of 0.50 franc.	2,748,373.50
July 26, 1868	Pieces of 0.20 franc.	626,189.20
Mar. 6, 1869	Pieces of 10 and 5 centimes in copper.	2,462,832.30
Total		86,973,393.25



## GHENT.

*Report, by Consul Millicard, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) business habits, for the district of Ghent.*

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the rates of wages prevailing; the cost of living to the laboring classes; the condition of labor and the laboring classes; the business habits and customs of this consular district.

1. *Rates of wages.*—Agricultural laborers: Males, 17 cents to 20 cents per day; females, 15 cents to 17 cents per day, besides their eating, which is supplied. When hired as servants, having eating and lodgment furnished, they are paid \$1.75 to \$2 per month.

Mechanical laborers and those employed upon public works earn from 60 cents to \$1 per day.

2. *Cost of living.*—The cost of living to the laboring classes varies according to the locations they inhabit. For example, the cost of living to the laboring classes inhabiting cities, towns, and villages, averages, with rent included, 20 to 25 cents per day per person, and in the country from 15 to 20 cents per day.

The prices of the necessities of life are as follows, per pound: White bread, 5 cents; rye bread, 4 cents; beef, veal, and pork, 16 to 20 cents; lard, 20 cents; potatoes, 1 cent; butter, best, 30 to 50 cents; butter, common, 20 to 22 cents; cheese, 20 to 25 cents; coffee, 30 to 40 cents; sugar, 15 to 20 cents; chickens, 50 cents to \$1 each; eggs, per 13, from 20 to 25 cents.

The present rates, as compared with those prevailing during the last five years, both as regards wages and cost of living, are about 3 per cent. higher.

3. From all sources of information and personal observation, touching the present condition of trade throughout this consular district, I find that the depression is very great, and the general complaint is "hard times," with an apparently darker outlook for the immediate future.

The paper currency of this kingdom is at par with gold. The amount in circulation is 78,218,000, secured by reserve gold in the treasury.

4. *Business habits.*—For the business habits and systems prevalent throughout this district, I respectfully refer to my report of trade and commerce, sent to the department in February last.\*

JAMES MILLWARD.

GHENT, August 20, 1878.

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\* The following extracts, from the report above referred to, illustrate the habits and customs of the laboring classes of Ghent: About 80,000 of this population (Ghent) are work people, employed in the various manufactories situated here, of which there are a large number. The habits and customs of this large number of work people are particularly noticeable for frugality, exemplary behavior toward their employers and toward each other, and their strict attention to business. Drunkenness is almost entirely unknown among them, and, according to the reports of the police department, charges against them for crimes are very rare. They, as a class, are a people who enjoy themselves in their own manner with each other in their innocent amusements, without broils or quarrels.

## CANADA.

*Report, by Consul-General Smith, of Montreal, on the rates of wages, cost of living, and currency of Canada.*

## LABOR AND WAGES.

The depression of business has, as in the United States, largely affected the price of labor. It is impossible to state with accuracy the extent of this depreciation, as I have received many varying statements. Different kinds of labor have been differently affected. I think it may be stated that, throughout the consular district of Montreal, farm labor is now about 25 per cent. lower than it was five years ago. The wages now usually paid seems to be at the rate of from \$10 to \$14 per month for the summer months, and from \$100 to \$120 per year, with board. During the present year a reduction has been made of from 5 to 10 per cent. on the salaries of officers of the city of Montreal. Day laborers employed by the city receive from 90 cents to \$1 per day. In the country districts mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., are receiving from 80 cents to \$1.50 per day, or about 50 per cent. less than four years ago.

## RAILWAY WAGES AND TARIFF.

The following table, kindly prepared for me by the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, shows therein the rate of wages now being paid by that company to their employes; also, the tariff of freight charged by the Grand Trunk road between Chicago and Montreal for the year ending June 30, 1878; also, the tariff between Chicago and Portland for the same period.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

*Rates of wages in Montreal and tariff on merchandise from Chicago to Montreal and to Portland during the year ending June 30, 1879.*

## RATE OF WAGES.

Traffic department.	Agents and cashiers.	Operators and clerks.	Yardmen and switchmen.	Conductors.		Brakemen.		Baggagemen.	Checkers.	Freight-porters.
				Passenger.	Freight.	Passenger.	Freight.			
Per annum.....	\$900 to \$1,000	\$300 to \$700	\$390 to \$580	\$480 to \$700	\$420 to \$540	\$390	\$313 to \$390	\$420	.....	.....
Per diem.....									\$1.15 to \$1.75	\$1.00 to \$1.15

## ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Track foremen .....	\$1.62½ to \$2.12½ per diem.
Track laborers .....	\$1 per diem.
Carpenters .....	\$1.40 to \$1.60 per diem.
Painters .....	\$1.75 per diem.
Smiths .....	24c. per hour.
Helpers .....	14c. per hour.

## MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Boiler-makers .....	12c. to 23c. per hour.
Car-repairers .....	12c. to 20c. per hour.
Fitters .....	14c. to 23c. per hour.
Laborers .....	11c. to 24c. per hour.
Machinemen .....	12c. to 16c. per hour.
Painters .....	14c. to 16c. per hour.
Tinsmiths .....	13c. to 16c. per hour.
Turners .....	14c. to 20c. per hour.
Enginemn, first class .....	\$2.25 to \$2.75 per trip.
second class .....	\$2 to \$2.45 per trip.
Firemen, first class .....	\$1.30 to \$1.45 per trip.
second class .....	\$1.15 to \$1.25 per trip.

## TARIFF ON MERCHANDISE FROM CHICAGO TO MONTREAL.

	1	2	3	4	Grain.	Flour.	Seeds.	Bulk meats.	Provisions.	Dressed hogs, &c.
On July 2, 1877 .....	\$1 40	\$1 00	\$0 75	\$0 30	\$0 25	\$0 50	\$0 40	\$0 35	\$0 30	.....
On April 1, 1878 .....	1 10	80	05	30	25	50	40	35	30	\$0 70

## TARIFF ON MERCHANDISE FROM CHICAGO TO PORTLAND.

	1	2	3	4	Grain.	Flour.	Seeds.	Bulk meats.	Provisions.	Dressed hogs, &c.
On July 2, 1877 .....	\$1 60	\$1 20	\$0 90	\$0 40	\$0 35	\$0 70	\$0 50	\$0 45	\$0 40	.....
On April 1, 1878 .....	1 30	1 00	75	35	30	60	45	40	35	\$0 80
Live stock .....	115 00									

## COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Canada is about 25 or 30 per cent. less, including house rent, food, fuel, and clothing, than it was a few years since. The general result seems to be that the wages now paid will procure about the same quantity of the necessaries of life as the wages paid four or five years ago would have procured. It is undoubtedly true, however, that a greater number of persons find difficulty in securing employment than formerly, and large numbers are either unemployed or employed only a portion of the time.

## MONEY OF CANADA.

The money in circulation in Canada consists mainly of Canada bank-notes, American gold, and Canada silver subsidiary coin. American silver is not in circulation, and probably will not circulate in Canada to any considerable extent. United States legal-tender notes and United States national-bank notes, though not received by the banks, have been passing into circulation as they have approached par in value; and I see no reason to doubt that when the Government resumes specie payments

both of these classes of notes will become current money throughout Canada for all commercial purposes. There is but little gold in use except that of American coinage.

## BANKS AND FINANCES.

The banks acting under charter of the Province of Ontario and Quebec had, on the 30th of September last, according to the returns furnished by them to the department of finance, capital paid up of \$58,075,683.42, with a note circulation of \$19,929,229.00, with specie on hand at that date to the amount of \$4,909,216.36. Their total liabilities were estimated at \$89,657,317.82, and their total assets at \$162,603,437.75. These banks, as a rule, have established credit, and there seems to be little disposition to demand gold in payment of their notes.

J. Q. SMITH.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
Montreal, November 21, 1878.

## GODERICH, ONTARIO.

*Report, by Commercial Agent Abbot, on the rates of wages, cost of living, &c., in the district of Goderich, Ontario.*

I inclose tabular statement of wages paid at several ports in this commercial agency. The ports which I selected for inquiry are Goderich, Stratford, Kincardine, Owen Sound, Meaford, Collingwood, and Sault Ste. Marie.

At all these places workmen can live cheaply and comfortably. Neat frame houses, having from four to seven rooms, with an eighth or a quarter of an acre of ground attached thereto, rent for from \$4 to \$7 a month. These lots are quite sufficient, when carefully cultivated, to furnish the tenants with fresh vegetables, and most of them take great pride in cultivating flowers and vegetables and in making their lots of ground look neat and pretty.

The prices of food are very low. I annex a recent price-current of market rates at Goderich and some of the neighboring towns.

At Southampton, the next port above Kincardine, on Lake Huron, and distant from here 62 miles, I was told that the best roasting pieces of beef could be had at 7 cents per pound; mutton the same. In this town similar pieces are 10 to 12 cents per pound, or 5 cents by the quarter; chickens, 36 cents per pair; white fish and lake trout, 5 cents per pound. The usual rents paid by the railroad employes at Southampton for cottages are \$4 to \$5 per month.

Rents for comfortable cottages in Goderich, with an eighth to a quarter of an acre of ground, are from \$5 to \$7 per month. Handsome two-story houses, with stables, &c., can be had at from \$100 to \$200 per annum. Board in the best hotels in Goderich is from \$8 to \$12 per week, and for permanent lodgers a considerable reduction is made.

The proprietors of the largest flour and salt works here, who are also the owners of the only elevator in the harbor except the one owned by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, and who have, besides, extensive works in Montreal and one or two other places, have found it for their interest to give their workmen and all persons employed by them, whether as bookkeepers, clerks, engineers, or laborers, in addition to

their regular wages, a share in the profits of the works, which in good years amounts to a very considerable sum. In a recent year, the head bookkeeper at Montreal received, in addition to his salary, as his share of the profits, \$4,000.

One of the proprietors informed me that by this plan every employé became interested in all the operations of the concern, as though he were really one of the proprietors, and all took care to prevent the least waste or theft in any part of the works, and great care was exercised in the running of the machinery to prevent breakage or injury in any way. One of the bookkeepers said that it was not only for their interest to do this, but it became a habit with them. Another good result from this plan was that the workmen remained a long time in the employment of the company, having no desire to leave the service or take part in strikes for increased wages.

All this region bordering on Lake Huron is very healthy, and invalids resort to it from many parts of the country. Many mothers with their children come here and pass the summers; also persons attacked with hay-fever. This latter disease is unknown here, and persons afflicted therewith find immediate relief on their arrival here. There are several mineral springs, which are found beneficial. Salt baths, hot and cold, for bathing and swimming, are open during the summer season.

GEORGE J. ABBOT.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Goderich, November 2, 1878.*

*Food prices in Goderich.*

WHOLESALE.

GODERICH, November 5, 1878.

Wheat (fall, new).....	per bushel..	\$0 80 to \$0 87
Wheat (spring).....	do .....	0 70 to 0 76
Flour.....	per barrel..	4 00 to 4 50
Oats.....	per bushel..	0 28 to 0 30
Pease.....	do .....	0 50 to 0 52
Barley.....	do .....	0 40 to 0 52
Potatoes .....	do .....	0 50 to 0 50
Pork.....	per cwt.....	4 00 to 4 50
Hay.....	per ton.....	7 00 to 8 00
Chickens.....	each.....	0 10 to 0 12
Butter.....	per pound..	0 10 to 0 12
Eggs (unpacked).....	per dozen..	0 10 to 0 12
Wood.....	per cord ..	2 10 to 2 50
Corn.....	per bushel..	0 55 to 0 60
Bran.....	per ton.....	12 00 to 13 00
Middlings.....	do .....	14 00 to 15 00
Wool.....	per pound..	0 21 to 0 24

RETAIL.

Beef (best roasting pieces).....	per pound..	10 cents.
Beef (by the quarter).....	do .....	5 cents.
Chickens.....	per pair..	36 cents.
Geese, 25 to 50 cents each, or.....	per pound..	7 cents.
Turkeys.....	do .....	8 cents.
Mutton.....	do .....	7 cents.
Lamb.....	do .....	10 cents.
Tea.....	do .....	50 cents to \$1.
Coffee (best Java).....	do .....	40 cents.
Sugar (white, ground).....	do .....	12 cents.
Milk.....	per quart..	5 cents.

Meats can be bought from the market-wagons somewhat cheaper than the above.

Employés.	Goderich, Kincardine, Meaford, Sault Ste. Marie.	Stratford.	Owen Sound.
<b>Sherrif</b>		Same as in Goderich.	Same as in Goderich.
Chief of the peace and crown attorney	Fees, amounting to \$4,000 per annum	do	Do.
Master in chancery	Fees, averaging \$2,500 per annum	do	Do.
Clerk of the surrogate and law courts	Fees, averaging \$1,200 per annum	do	Do.
County registrar	Fees, averaging \$2,500 per annum	do	Do.
Chief Justice of the supreme court of Canada	Fees, averaging \$5,000 per annum	do	Do.
Police judges	\$6,000 per annum	do	Do.
Chief Justice of court of error and appeal	\$4,000 per annum	do	Do.
Chief Justice court of queen's bench	\$6,000 and an allowance of \$1,000 per annum	do	Do.
Chief Justice court of common pleas	\$6,000 per annum	do	Do.
Chancellor of the court of chancery	do	do	Do.
Managers of banks	\$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum	do	Do.
Cashier and teller	\$400 to \$500 per annum	do	Do.
Telegraph boys	\$5 per month	do	Do.
Clerks in bookstore.	\$100 first year, \$200 second year, and \$400 third year of service	do	Do.
Iron-foundry manager	\$1,200 per annum	\$1,000 to \$2,000 per year	\$1,000 per year.
Iron-foundry bookkeeper	\$625 per annum	\$500 to \$600 per year	\$600 per year.
Iron-foundry foundmen	\$2 per day	\$1,000 per year	\$900 per year.
Iron-foundry blacksmiths	do	\$1,500 per year	\$1,600 per year.
Iron-foundry boiler-makers	\$550 per year	\$1,500 to \$1,75 per day	Do.
Iron-foundry molders	\$500 to \$600 per year	\$1,75 to \$2,00 per day	Do.
Iron-foundry millwrights	\$500 to \$600 per year	\$1,50 to \$1,75 per day	Do.
Iron-foundry millwrights	\$23 per week	\$1,50 per day	Do.
Flour-mill head millwrights	\$5 to \$12 per week	\$1,75 to \$3 per day	Do.
Flour-mill ordinary millers	\$15 per week	\$35 to \$40 per month	\$50 per month.
Flour-mill engineers	\$750 per year, with a percentage on profits	\$40 per month	\$35 per month.
Flour-mill bookkeeper	\$1 to \$1.20 per day	\$1 to \$1.10 per day	\$50 per month.
Flour-mill laborers	\$1 to \$1.20 per week	\$1.25 per day	\$1 per day.
Salt-works laborers	\$1.50 per day	\$30 to \$40 per month	\$1.25 per day.
Coopers	do	\$20 to \$30 per month	\$1.50 per day.
Carpenters	\$475 per annum	\$10 to \$20 per month	\$25 per month.
Hotel clerk	\$275 per annum	\$6 to \$8 per month	\$10 per month.
Hotel bartenders	\$12 per month	\$10 to \$20 per month	Do.
Hotel porters	\$7 per month	\$10 to \$20 per month	\$35 per month.
Hotel waitresses	\$15 to \$30 per month	\$10 to \$20 per month	\$15 per month.
Hotel male cooks	\$10 to \$12 per month	\$6 to \$8 per month	\$20 per month.
Hotel female cooks	\$15 per month	\$10 to \$20 per month	\$35 per month.
Waiters	\$30 per month	\$10 to \$20 per month	\$15 per month.
Male servants	\$8 to \$7 per month	\$4 to \$5 per month	\$20 per month.
Female servants	50 cents per dozen, or \$7 to \$8 per month, with board.	\$5 to \$10 per month	\$5 to \$8 per month.
Laundry women	\$15 per month	\$15 per month	\$7 per month.
Hookmen		\$15 per month	\$15 per month.

# STATE OF LABOR IN EUROPE.

Employees.	Goderich, Kincardine, Meaford, Sault Ste. Marie.	Stratford.	Owen Sound.
Stablemen .....	\$10 to \$12 per month	\$10 to \$15 per month	\$10 per month.
Bricklayers .....	\$2 per day	\$2 to \$2.25 per day	\$1.75 to \$2.50 per day.
Masons .....	do	\$1 per day	Do.
Farm laborers .....	\$1.25 per annum, with board	\$1.50 per day	\$10 to \$12 per month and board.
Gardeners .....	\$1.50 per day	\$1.25 per day	\$1.25 per day.
Printers .....	\$8 to \$10 per week	\$1.25 per day	\$3 per week.
Cabinet-makers .....	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per day	\$1.40 to \$1.50 per day	\$1.50 per day.
Shoemakers .....	\$8 per week.	\$1.15 to \$1.35 per day	\$1.50 per day; cutters \$1,200 per year.
Tailor's cutter .....	\$14 per week.	\$1.85 per day	\$10 per week; cutters \$1,200 per year.
Sewing girls .....	75 cents to \$1 per day	80 cents per day	\$5 per week.
Clerks in stores .....	\$50 to \$60 per month and from \$150 to \$720 per annum.	\$500 to \$700 per year	\$400 to \$600 per year.
Clerks in post-office .....	\$375 per annum	do	\$500 per year.
Telegraph operators .....	\$200 per annum	\$30 to \$65 per month	\$25 to \$45 per month.
School teachers .....	Male, \$500; female, \$200 to \$350.	Female, \$250; male, \$600; principal, \$1,100.	\$250 to \$1,200 per year.
County judges .....	\$2,100 salary; traveling expenses, \$200; fees, \$900.	\$2,500 per year	\$3,000 per year.
County treasurer .....	\$1,200	\$1,200 per year	\$1,200 per year.
County clerk .....	Salary and fees averaging \$700 per annum	\$400 per year	\$600 per year.
Principal at high school .....	\$700 per annum	\$700 per year	
Railroad engineers .....	\$15 to \$20 per week, with extra allowance for over-time.	\$1.50 to \$2.50 per day	\$2.50 per day.
Railroad firemen .....	\$1 to \$1.50 per day	\$1 to \$1.50 per day	\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.
Railroad conductors .....	\$60 per month. Commanding service in the railroad company, \$45 per month.	\$1.50 to \$2 per day	\$40 to \$50 per month.
Railroad brakemen .....	\$1.25 per day	\$1 to \$1.25 per day	\$1.25 per day.
Railroad detective .....	do	do	
Railroad Pullman-car conductor .....	do	do	
Railroad Pullman-car porter .....	\$1.25 per day	\$1.15 to \$1.25 per day	\$1 per day.
Railroad switchmen .....	\$800 for the season of eight months	90 cents to \$1 per day	\$50 per season of 8 months.
Railroad laborers .....	\$40 per month	do	\$50 per month.
Steamboat captain .....	do	do	\$40 per month.
Steamboat first mate .....	\$300 for season of eight months	do	\$300 per season of 8 months.
Steamboat second engineer .....	\$400 for season of eight months	do	\$400 per season of 8 months.
Steamboat purser .....	\$500 for season of eight months	do	\$600 per season of 8 months.
Steamboat steward .....	\$40 per month	do	\$40 per month.
Steamboat cook .....	\$55 per month	do	\$55 per month.
Steamboat waiters .....	\$14 per month	do	\$14 per month.
Steamboat firemen .....	\$35 per month	do	\$35 per month.
Steamboat wheelmen .....	do	do	176.

	\$25 per month	\$10 per month
Steamboat deck-hands	\$1.25 per day	
Hod-carriers	11 cents per barrel	
Barrel-makers	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per day	
Glassers	10 cents for shaving; 15 cents for shaving and hair-cutting; 25 cents for shaving, hair-cutting, and shampooing head. No additional charge made for doing these operations in chambers not far distant from shop.	
Barbers	\$4.00 per year.	
Town clerk	\$240 per year, with free house	
Chief of fire brigade	\$400 per annum	
Police-man, only one in town, on duty night and day	\$700 to \$900 per annum	
Bank accountant	\$175 per annum	
Chief constable, county	\$1,000 per annum	
Head master of high school	\$500 per annum	
Male assistant in high school	\$1,300 per annum	
Inspectors of county schools		



*Wages of laborers and employes at the port of Collingwood, in the district of Goderich.*

<b>Iron-foundry:</b>		
manager	.....	\$800 to \$1,200 a year.
bookkeeper	.....	\$300 to \$500 a year.
foreman	.....	\$600 to \$700 a year.
blacksmith	.....	\$1.50 per day.
boiler-makers	.....	\$1.75 per day.
molders	.....	\$1 50 per day.
machinists	.....	\$1.50 per day.
millwrights	.....	\$1.75 to \$2 per day.
<b>Flouring-mill:</b>		
head miller	.....	\$600 to \$1,000 a year.
ordinary millers	.....	\$300 to \$400 a year.
engineers	.....	\$45 to \$50 a month.
bookkeeper	.....	\$35 per month.
laborers	.....	\$1 per day.
<b>Coopers</b>	.....	\$1.25 per day.
<b>Carpenters</b>	.....	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.
<b>Hotel:</b>		
clerk	.....	\$30 to \$35 per month.
barkeepers	.....	\$26 and board per month.
porters	.....	\$12 to \$18 and board per month.
waitresses	.....	\$5 to \$7 and board per month.
male cooks	.....	\$20 to \$26 and board per month.
female cooks	.....	\$6 to \$8 and board per month.
waiters	.....	\$6 to \$7 and board per month.
Male servants	.....	\$14 to \$20 and board per month.
Female servants	.....	\$5 to \$6 and board per month.
Laundry women	.....	\$6 to \$7 and board per month.
Stable-men	.....	\$12 to \$14 and board per month.
Bricklayers	.....	\$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.
Masons	.....	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.
Farm laborers	.....	\$12 to \$18 and board per month.
Gardeners	.....	\$20 to \$30 a month.
Printers	.....	\$6 to \$8 per week.
Cabinet-makers	.....	\$30 to \$50 per month.
Shoemakers	.....	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.
Tailors	.....	\$1.75 to \$2 per day.
Sewing-girls	.....	\$4 to \$5 per week.
Clerks in stores	.....	\$30 to \$50 per month.
Clerks in post-office	.....	\$30 to \$50 per month.
Telegraph operators	.....	\$30 to \$40 per month.
School teachers	.....	\$35 per month or \$350 to \$400 a year.
County judges	.....	\$2,000 to \$2,500 a year.
treasurer	.....	\$1,600 a year.
clerk	.....	\$600 to \$800 a year.
<b>Railroad:</b>		
engineers	.....	\$50 to \$60 a month.
firemen	.....	\$30 to \$35 a month.
conductors	.....	\$50 to \$60 per month.
brakemen	.....	\$30 per month.
detectives	.....	\$30 per month.
Pullman-car conductors	.....	\$40 per month.
Pullman-car porters	.....	\$26 per month.
switchmen	.....	\$30 per month.
laborers	.....	\$1 per day.
<b>Steamboat:</b>		
captain	.....	\$600 to \$1,000 for season.
first mate	.....	\$40 to \$45 per month for season.
second mate	.....	\$35 per month for season.
first engineer	.....	\$50 to \$60 per month.
second engineer	.....	\$40 per month.
purser	.....	\$300 to \$500 for season.
steward	.....	\$25 per month and board.
cook	.....	\$40 per month.
waiters	.....	\$12 per month.
wheelmen	.....	\$18 per month.
firemen	.....	\$16 per month.
deck-hands	.....	\$12 per month.

Seamboat hands all have board included.

## HAMILTON.

*Report, by Consul Leland, on the rates of wages in Hamilton, Ontario, and vicinity.*

I have the honor to report that the following are the prices paid per day for services of mechanics and laborers in the city of Hamilton and its vicinity:

Molders.....	\$2 25
Glassblowers .....	2 25
Bricklayers .....	2 25
Stovepolishers .....	2 25
Sewing-machine makers .....	2 00
Stonecutters .....	2 00
Wood-turners .....	2 00
Clerks, first grade.....	2 00
Clerks, second grade .....	1 00
Farm laborers.....	\$1 25 to 2 00
Plasterers .....	1 75
Printers .....	1 67
Carpenters .....	1 50
Coopers.....	1 50
Trunkmakers .....	1 50
Cabinet-makers .....	1 50
Shoemakers .....	1 50
Harness-makers .....	1 50
Painters .....	1 50
Tinsmiths .....	1 50
Blacksmiths .....	1 50
Day laborers.....	1 00
Bridge carpenters.....	2 00
Bridge laborers.....	1 25
Switch repairers.....	1 87 to 2 12
Freight checkers.....	1 25 to 1 50
Foremen of laborers .....	1 75
Yardmen .....	1 20 to 1 50
Common railroad laborers .....	1 00 to 1 12

FRANK LELAND.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Hamilton, August 30, 1878.*

## DENMARK.

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*Report, by Consul Ryder, of Copenhagen, on the (1) rates of wages and cost of living; (2) present state of trade; (3) paper money; and (4) business habits and systems, with accompanying statistical tables; for Denmark.*

I have the honor to acknowledge herewith the receipt of your communication of the 11th of April last past, and beg to transmit annexed a statistical report, parts of which I have translated, issued by the department of the interior of the kingdom in 1872, giving the necessary information desired. I may call the attention of the Department to the fact that while wages on an average have been higher during the past five years in this country than in 1872, they are now about 10 to 15 per cent. less, while the necessities of life are the same as in 1872, if not a trifle higher.

### 1. RATES OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural laborers are paid 37 cents per day, but as a general rule farm hands are employed at from \$2.16 to \$2.70 per month, including board and lodging. Mechanics earn on an average from 54 to 71 cents per day. Laborers on public works, such as railways, &c., earn from \$135 to \$162 per annum, without findings.

I may here add that there is a large surplus of labor at the time of my writing this dispatch and no employment for it.

The cost of living to the laboring class in this city is, on an average, for a grown person, at from 27 to 54 cents per day; for a family of adults and three children, from 61 to 81 cents per day. For the country and provincial cities the cost of living to the laboring class is less, say from 20 to 27 cents per day for a grown person, and from 33 to 40 cents per day for a family of two adults and two children.

I may here state that during the past years, including 1873 to 1876, of which no official reports pertaining to this matter can be obtained, wages were considerably advanced, say from 35 to 45 per cent. on an average, on all classes; but in 1877 a general reduction commenced, which has brought down the cost of production and labor to nearly the same figures as in 1872. The cost of living is about the same now as in 1872, if not a trifle higher.

### 2. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

The present state of trade in this country is very much depressed in every line of business. On looking for the cause of this general depression, I find that there have been several aggravations which have helped to bring about this present state of affairs, namely: Unfavorable harvests in 1875, 1876, 1877; overspeculation, and extreme uncertainty of all European politics.

The commercial distress may be explained in the following manner, namely, that the production and overspeculation in a large class of important commodities, requiring extensive capital and many workmen, is so much in excess of the real demand as to reduce the prices and leave no

profit to the merchant or producer. In other words, the less wealthy are compelled to retire from the field ruined, and the wealth of the country is lessened by the aggregate of the capital they have lost, and by the cost of maintaining in some way or other the many workmen thrown out of employment. In this small country the cash demand for commodities has fallen off to a considerable extent, because, from some cause or other, the means of the consumers have considerably diminished, and in consequence of a larger amount of capital being applied to production or speculation than the actual facts and condition of the country justify.

With regard to the means of the consumers having been lessened here since 1874, it may be attributable to the following causes:

1st. From the great losses to investors in stocks and private enterprises, which in annual income amounts to many millions.

2d. From losses incurred in trade.

3d. From losses incurred by the maintenance of many workmen unable to procure employment.

It is very certain that the means of consumers, whether in this or in other countries, that is to say, the cash demand for commodities, can only be augmented by, 1st, greater frugality, harder work, and more invention; 2d, unusual productiveness of the seasons; 3d, the accumulation of savings over a considerable period of years. It is not a matter of confidence or credit, but a matter of hard positive capital; that is, of commodities or interest over and above consumption, applied to productive, useful, and dividend-bearing objects of expenditure.

Trade has been depressed here since 1874, because in this and in other countries there has been year by year little or no surplus of means over expenses, and trade will continue to be depressed until that surplus becomes considerable.

Among modern communities, and especially among the people of this country, there is no coyness or affection about expenditures as soon as the means for it exist. The disposition is not to leave money unspent, but to find plenty of it to spend.

Another evil more radical in its nature is the diminished worth of wages; so to say, the descending quantity and quality of work obtained by employers for wages not merely the same, but higher than they were ten and twelve years ago. This is a cause of dearness of production and of retarded accumulation of the most formidable character, to a great extent neutralizing the gain to the community from the increase of skill and the progress of mechanical invention.

Its effect on an entire country, if there are no sufficient compensations in the progress of invention or in other directions, is essentially as disastrous as would be a material reduction of the hours of daylight.

After a lapse of time, and that not a very long one, the severest and most hopeless sufferers by such a limitation of efficiency and progress are the working classes themselves. There can be no advancing welfare among the class of working people depending on weekly wages apart from the rapid accumulation of capital. It is the rapid accumulation of capital, arising from invention, skill, energy, and discovery, which has raised the wages and social standing of the humbler classes in this country within the last twenty-five years.

I am pleased to hear that everything in the United States is coming down in price; and I firmly believe from what I hear from home that one can live there cheaper than in Europe. If that is the case, labor, that is to say, the cost of production, will be cheaper; and as we can now manufacture many things cheaper than, and as well as in, Europe, I do not see any reason why we should not to a certain extent control the European market in a short time.

## 3. PAPER MONEY.

With reference to the currency of this country, I can inform the Department that on the 30th of April last about \$17,000,000 of paper money were in circulation. On the other hand, the amount of gold coin and bars at the National Bank of this city for the security and redemption of said paper currency was \$9,500,000.

The National Bank of Copenhagen is the only bank in this kingdom allowed to issue paper money; none being issued by the Government or by any other bank in Denmark. The notes of the National Bank are redeemable in gold coin, which is the legal tender; silver being used as fractional currency and only considered legal tender to the amount of \$5.30. According to the treaty stipulations between Denmark and Sweden-Norway, the coins of the three countries are circulated in each of them as legal tenders.

It is impossible to give an exact statement of the amount of the gold in circulation in the kingdom of Denmark, but, including the amount held by the National Bank of this city, it may be said to be \$8,000,000.

The circulation of silver amounts to about \$4,300,000, and the amount of copper in circulation about \$134,000.

## 4. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

Regarding the business habits and systems of the commercial classes in the country, as far as I have been able to form an opinion, I should say that the majority of the Danish merchants is an honorable and respectable class, and a notable proof thereof can be brought forward. Not only is this opinion entertained, but also the wide-spread credit which is accorded them in all countries in Europe, namely: England, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, Belgium, and Sweden-Norway; in all of which countries several of the principal commercial establishments have had direct business connections with them, which has been kept up and strengthened both by constant personal visits of the parties, their traveling representatives, or by agents domiciled in Copenhagen. The general character of the merchants is that of strict probity in their transactions, but they are somewhat slow in their movements and difficult to be moved out of their old steady way of carrying on their business transactions. More especially do the wholesale merchants, as also a considerable class of the retailers, appear to be held in the highest estimation; and it is but very rarely that such confidence seems to have been misplaced, as in the whole manner of transacting business their chief desire seems to be the maintenance of the credit and high standing of their firms by a strict fulfillment of their engagements, rather than seek to obtain some profit by unreasonable reclamations or deductions; and one, therefore, in commercial intercourse with the Danish traders, does not run the risk of such tendency to chicanery which unfortunately in many other countries is but of too common occurrence in the present day, so long as their orders have been executed punctually and with proper exactitude.

Although a considerable part of the transactions, namely, in agricultural produce and colonials, is made in cash payments, that is to say, from three to thirty days, still the usual terms are a credit of ninety days, with or without bill of acceptance, and in many instances, more especially amongst the small retail dealers in the provincial towns, by an extension of credit to six months.

The style of the trade carried on with England, chiefly in manufac-

tured goods, is on credit against remittance at the expiration of three months from date of shipment. The principal exports, namely, of cereals and fat goods, are chiefly made against direct orders for shipment, the consignments on merchants' account being to small extent. With live cattle, of which some 50,000 head are annually exported, I believe it is different, and that a large proportion of these shipments are made on speculation.

The beforementioned remarks have, of course, only reference to the high-toned, honorable, and respectable class of dealers, for naturally here, as well as in other countries, will be found some few who, looking less to their good name, will sacrifice the same for the sake of procuring some temporary profit.

Notwithstanding the increased facility of credit created by many years of considerable overspeculation in every branch of business, and obtained by incompetent and not in any way solvent traders and merchants, has tended to augment the number of bankruptcies, still these, when compared with what has taken place in other countries, are small in extent, and it is chiefly amongst this class of traders that the general and widespread stagnation seems mostly to be taking effect.

HENRY B. RYDER.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Copenhagen, May 15, 1878.*

1.—Detailed statement of the average wages of the working people at Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Number of hands employed.				Daily wages.	
	Men.	Women.	Youths.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Factory hands .....	1, 615	535	217	275	40 69	40 28 <sup>5</sup>
Joiners .....	359		31		75	
Carpenters .....	251		1		66	
Coopers .....	50		14		68	
Wheelwrights .....	128		8		67	
Turners .....	74	6	31	10	65	21
Blacksmiths .....	130		60		65	
Gunmakers .....	115		30	2	70	
Watchmakers .....	249	17	55		76	23
Glaziers .....	28	5	6	5	66	35
Shoemakers .....	120	14	12		56	30
Tailors .....	220	133	1		68	28
Millers .....	171		17		66	
Bakers .....	156		16		71	
Masons .....	476		55		79	
Tanners .....	175		3		61	
Hatters .....	53	12	12		89	22
Glovemakers .....	139	36	69		70	30
Saddlers .....	52	2	10		64	31
Dyers .....	66	15	3		58	23
Weavers .....	62	40	13	3	45	17
Brushmakers .....	6	7	6		71	45
Stonecutters .....	39		21		58	
Sailmakers .....	20	4	16		81	33
Basket-makers .....	22	73	11		63	31
Washing and bleaching .....	3	43			52	34
Painters .....	284		18		69	
Printers .....	238	27	98	9	77	26
Bookbinders .....	78	8	27		62	32
Butchers .....	42				75	
Sundry .....	187	30	39	20	64	30
Total .....	5, 608	1, 007	900	326		

## 2.—Statement showing the annual income and cost of living of tradesmen's families in Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Number in family.	General items.					Total.
		Income.	Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Wine and tobacco.	
Metal-workers.....	7	\$265	\$32	\$190	\$21	\$13	\$245
Masons.....	5	261	42	180	18	22	249
Laborers.....	5	213	19	170	11	13	197
Carpenters and joiners.....	6	210	26	136	24	14	192
Tinsmiths.....	4	206	21	136	15	25	189
Sugar refiners.....	6	193	33	136	17	21	199
Porcelain workers.....	5	153	33	136	8	14	188
Tanners.....		227	31	150	14	27	213
Ropemakers.....		185	37	116	11	13	167
Cotton-house workers.....		160	26	127	13	14	173
Local workmen.....			21	105	15	13	153
Laborers.....			25	152	36	20	226
Average account of three journeymen painters.....			28	169	13	16	216

## 3.—Average calculation for the city of Copenhagen.

Nature of business.	Number of hands employed.				Daily wages paid.		Daily working time.			
	Men.	Women.	Youths.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Youths.	Children.
<b>Manufactures:</b>							<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>
Steam power.....	2,101	435	217	241	\$0 75	\$0 27	12.1	12.2	12.2	6.2
Without steam power.....	2,223	461	318	78	70	29	11.8	11.8	11.8	6.8
Total.....	4,324	896	535	319	724	28	12.0	12.0	12.9	6.4
<b>Mechanics:</b>										
Joiners.....	189		56		69		12.3		12.6	
Blacksmiths.....	83		44		624		12.7		12.8	
Shoemakers.....	77	2	10		51	25	13.5	12.0	12.8	
Tailors.....	70	47	1		60	25	13.3	11.8	11.0	
Bakers.....	144		16		70		13.3		12.9	
Masons.....	19				75		11.7			
Weavers.....	208	22	78		65	23	12.4	12.1	12.4	
Painters.....	108		14		70		11.2		10.6	
All others.....	416	40	146	7	69	28	12.1	11.6	11.3	
Total.....	1,284	111	365	7	65	27	12.4	11.8	12.3	
Grand total.....	5,608	1,007	900	326	790	28	12.1	12.0	12.1	

## 4.—Statement of the wages of agricultural laborers and servants throughout Denmark.

Counties.	Daily average of earnings of agricultural laborers.											
	Summer.						Winter.					
	With board.		Without board.		By contract.		With board.		Without board.		Contract.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Copenhagen	20	13	37	24	53	30	14	10	29	17	38	38
Fredericksborg	18	12	34	22	45	26	13	10	28	17	33	33
Holbeck	18	12	30½	20	47	28	13	9	24	16	34	34
Soro	18	12½	30	20	44	27	12½	9½	24	16	31	31
Præsto	17	10	30	19	41	24	13	8½	25	16	31	31
Bornholm	18	10	37	20	45	23	12	8	27	15	32	32
Maribo	19	12	33	21	45	26	14	9	26	16½	32	32
Odense	18	15	31	24	43	28	13	10	24	18	31	31
Svendborg	18	14	30	20	39	26	18	10	23	16	31	31
Hjorring	18	14	37½	25	43	30	9	7	23	18	29	29
Thisted	18	13	33½	27	44	27	11	8	26	21	32	32
Aalborg	18	13	32	23½	44	28	10	8	22	16	30	30
Viborg	21	14	36½	25	47	29	12	8	25	17	31	31
Randers	21	14	39	24	43	27	12	9	20	17	30	30
Aarhuus	20	15	35	24	43	29	13	10	25	18	36	36
Vejle	19	14	33½	24	44	20	13	9	26	18	32	32
Ringkjøbing	24	14	42	28	52	20	12	6	27	16	33	33
Ribe	25	14	41	25	49	28	13	8	26	18	32	32
Taaelund	19½	12	32	22	46	27	13	9	26	16	33	33
Fyen	19	14	30	22½	41	27	13½	10	23	18½	31	31
Oernes Amt	10	12	32	21	45	26	15	9	26	16	32	32
Jylland Amt	21	14	37	26	46	29	12	9	25	18½	31	31
Average of the whole kingdom.	20	14	35	24	45	28	14	9½	26	18	33	33

Counties.	Average half-yearly wages for servants, hired.										Average working time.			
	For the summer.					For the winter.					Summer.		Winter.	
	Adults.		Youths.		Children.	Adults.		Youths.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.					
										Hours.	Rest.	Hours.	Rest.	
Copenhagen	\$21 50	\$11 50	\$11 00	\$7 50	\$5 00	\$14 00	\$10 00	\$8 00	\$6 00	14	3	10	1	
Fredericksborg	19 00	10 00	10 50	7 00	5 50	14 00	9 00	8 00	5 50	14	3	10	2	
Holbeck	18 00	9 00	10 00	7 00	5 50	15 00	8 00	8 50	5 00	14	8	10	1	
Soro	17 00	9 00	9 00	6 00	5 00	13 00	8 00	7 00	5 00	14	3	9	1	
Præsto	18 00	9 50	9 00	7 00	5 50	13 00	8 00	8 00	5 00	13	3	9	1	
Bornholm	19 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	6 00	14 00	7 00	6 00	4 50	15	3	13	1	
Maribo	18 00	8 00	9 00	5 00		16 00	8 00	8 00	5 00	13	3	10	1	
Odense	19 00	11 00	9 00	6 00	4 00	18 00	10 00	8 00	5 50	14	3	10	1	
Svendborg	20 00	10 00	10 00	5 50	4 00	19 00	9 00	9 00	5 00	14	3	10	1	
Hjorring	18 00	11 00	8 00	6 00	4 00	9 00	6 00	4 00	3 00	14	3	10	1	
Thisted	18 00	10 00	7 00	5 00	4 00	12 00	7 00	5 00	3 50	14	3	10	1	
Aalborg	20 00	12 00	9 00	7 00	4 50	10 50	7 00	5 50	3 50	14	3	10	1	
Viborg	19 00	11 00	8 50	6 00	4 00	10 00	6 00	5 00	3 50	14	3	10	1	
Randers	18 00	12 00	9 00	7 00	5 00	11 00	8 00	6 00	4 00	14	3	9	1	
Aarhuus	19 00	12 00	10 00	7 00	5 50	11 00	7 50	6 50	4 00	14	3	10	1	
Vejle	20 00	12 50	10 50	7 50	5 00	13 00	7 00	9 00	4 50	14	3	10	1	
Ringkjøbing	24 00	13 00	11 00	7 50	4 50	9 00	5 00	4 00	3 00	15	3	10	1	
Ribe	24 00	15 00	12 00	8 50	5 50	12 00	7 00	5 00	4 00	15	3	10	1	
Taaelund	19 00	10 00	7 00	6 00	4 00	14 00	8 00	6 00	4 00	14	3	10	1	
Fyen	10 50	10 00	9 00	6 00	4 00	18 00	10 00	9 00	6 00	14	3	10	1	
Oernes Amt	19 00	10 00	10 00	6 00	5 00	15 00	9 00	8 00	5 00	14	3	10	1	
Jylland Amt	21 00	12 00	10 00	7 00	4 00	11 00	7 00	5 00	4 00	14	3	10	1	
Average of the whole kingdom.	20 00	11 00	10 00	7 00	5 00	13 00	8 00	7 00	5 00	14	3	10	1	



## FRANCE.

## BORDEAUX AND THE GIRONDE.

*Report, by Consul Gerrish, of Bordeaux, on the laboring classes of the Gironde; the industries of Bordeaux; rates of wages and food-prices in Bordeaux; and the principal industries of the Gironde.*

## THE WORKINGMEN OF BORDEAUX.

Despite the agitation of the working classes in other large cities of France, Bordeaux, thus far, has remained exempt from reckless action by its industrial classes; not that they lack in desire, or ambition to improve their condition, but they are patient, and, as a rule, more orderly and prudent in their conduct than men of their class in the large manufacturing districts. The industries of Bordeaux and the department are so numerous and so varied, that comparatively few men are employed in any one establishment, and no trades-unions or associations of any sort have attempted to dictate or fix their wages. There are upwards of 150 workingmen's societies here, existing through voluntary subscriptions, and designed to relieve such of their members as may become sick or disabled, but to the present time these societies have formed no union for any other purpose. The large majority of the workingmen barely earn sufficient for the necessaries of life. Their food, from month to month and year to year, consists of bread, soup, and wine. To this may be added grapes and other fruits when they are abundant and very cheap, and sometimes, but rarely, a little meat of the poorest quality. The married workman takes his meals with his family, but the unmarried takes his in cheap restaurants, which are found in every part of the city. Small as is the amount of wages received, and little as it will permit to be expended in food, the laborer often economizes on that for the entire six working days for the sake of indulging himself or his family in an extra bottle of wine or a more sumptuous repast on Sunday.

Formerly the better or more skillful class of workmen lived frugally the year round, and laid aside something for their future wants; but, although wages have increased somewhat, the savings of this class have diminished. The principal cause of this comes from the pernicious habit of spending their time in *cafés*. The number of these drinking-places in Bordeaux and its environs is upwards of two thousand. Wherever a shop remains empty for a fortnight it is almost invariably transformed into a *café*. Walk in any direction from the center of the city and you will pass some new *café* about to be opened.

The hard-earned money, as well as the time, uselessly lost in the these resorts of idleness and bad manners, it is impossible to calculate. Notwithstanding these *cafés* are such a universal resort for the workingmen, drunkenness is a rare exception; it is not the quantity drank there that is so prejudicial as the fascination of the place to seduce them from all serious occupation. Light wines and beer are the principal beverages indulged in. Although brandy, rum, gin, and other liquors are to be

had at very low prices, no "prohibitory law" has yet led the workmen to consider them of prime necessity, and they are rarely used.

At his work the French laborer lacks the energy of the American of the same class, and the amount of work executed by him is much less in the same number of hours. It has frequently been amusing to me to watch these laborers at their tasks. A housepainter, for example, will perhaps work steadily for fifteen or twenty minutes, then descend from his scaffolding to the middle of the street, roll a cigarette, regard the work he has thus far accomplished, and for the next ten minutes enjoy his smoke with all the *nonchalance* of one living upon an ample income. In all other trades, the manufactures excepted, this slowness and instability in their manner of working is equally observable. The number of hours of labor per day is from eleven to twelve, but an average American workman may accomplish as much efficient work in nine hours.

To this improvidence and want of care for the future among the workmen there are, of course, many exceptions. Unquestionably a large portion is both industrious and economical, men of energy, capable of resisting the attractions of *cafés* and other resorts of idleness, who care for their families, and endeavor in every way to better their condition and make themselves somewhat independent; especially is this so where encouragement is offered them by those in better condition.

A striking example of this in Bordeaux is afforded by the efforts of one man, Mr. Lescarret, secretary of the city and professor of political economy, to whom I am indebted for many statistics herewith furnished. In 1872 he established in one of the lower quarters of the city, as an experiment, a provident savings society among fifty workmen, the poorest of the city. The average of their wages was from 50 cents to 60 cents per day. The suspension of work at the ship-yards in which they were engaged shortly after reduced their earnings from even this pitiable sum; they were actually brutalized by misery, without force, without courage, and without hope for the morrow, and with hearts filled with hatred against their employers.

Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances they were induced to form a society, and to-day their savings, on which they are drawing interest, amount to upwards of \$2,000. Their condition is in every way notably ameliorated. They make arrangements as an association with certain shopkeepers, all purchasing at the same places, and thus obtain such goods as are essential to them at a discount of 15 per cent. As Mr. Lescarret said to me, "they have no longer a hate for capitalists; they feel that they are capitalists themselves."

The farm laborers are frequently economical to the extreme of avariciousness, and many of them, in the course of time, become quite wealthy proprietors. They are hired either by the year, the month, or day. Those hired by the year are paid from \$75 to \$85 per year, lodged and boarded by the proprietor. When hired for a more limited period, they are paid according to the season of the year and the length of time engaged, but on an average, if lodged and not boarded, at the rate of from \$160 to \$170 per year; if engaged by the day, 30 cents per day from the month of November to March, and 45 cents from March to November, with board; without board, 45 cents to 60 cents per day and one bottle of wine. The cost of living to the agricultural laborers is slightly less than in the cities. The clothing used is the same as that of the workmen in the cities, and costs the same. It is of the cheapest material, and a suit is obtained for about \$3 or \$4.

Few of the workmen in Bordeaux are proprietors of the houses they inhabit. Some are making efforts towards becoming such, notably

coopers and foremen in wine-cellar; these enjoy a certain independence and aspire to possess a small house of their own. Among the ship-carpenters, also, a few by long years of frugality have been enabled to save sufficient to make themselves independent of landlords.

The price of rent varies according to the location, but the tendency is to increase from year to year. It is difficult to fix with exactness the prices paid by workmen; but approximatively, for the majority, it can be stated as follows: For one unfurnished room, \$1.60 to \$2.40 per month; two rooms, \$2.80 to \$3.20; three rooms, \$3 to \$4.

The subjoined tables, compiled from the records of the bureau of statistics of this city, establish with sufficient exactness the wages actually paid to workmen in the various industries of Bordeaux, and also the price of provisions for the last five years. From these tables it will be seen that the average wages is from 80 to 90 cents per day, an increase of nearly 20 cents since 1873, and that the prices of such articles of food as form the principal nourishment of the laboring classes have not increased, but rather decreased within the last five years. This decrease was notable in 1875 on bread, meat, and potatoes.

#### INDUSTRIES OF BORDEAUX.

*The mint.*—Although there exist coins stamped at Bordeaux under the reign of Charlemagne, and even previous to his time, it appears that the veritable establishment of the mint was by a decree of Charles the Bald in the month of July, 864. After having been closed and reopened at different times under the pressure of varying circumstances, it was re-established in 1455.

During the French revolution all mints were suppressed, and the mint at Bordeaux remained closed until 1795. It was also again closed in 1868, but the events of 1870, with Paris and Strasburg besieged, caused it again to be put in operation. The coinage of silver since 1795 has been as follows:

	France.
From 1795 to 1848 .....	146,363,000
From 1848 to 1868 .....	30,000,000
From 1868 to 1870 .....	closed.
From 1870 to 1875 .....	70,000,000
	<hr/> 246,363,000

The number of workmen employed varies from 50 to 80.

*Government cigar manufactory.*—This manufactory, established in 1816, is one of the largest and most important in France. Cigars of all kinds are manufactured, and for this purpose at least 1,500,000 kilos of tobacco (valued at about \$3,000,000), are used annually, much of which is imported directly from the United States. Employment is given to about 150 men and 1,400 females. The wages of the former average about \$1 a day and of the latter about 40 cents a day of ten hours' work.

*Saltpeter refineries.*—Bordeaux possesses two private refineries, producing about 3,000,000 kilos of saltpeter, and employing about 20 men; and one national refinery, employing about 50 men, with average wages of about \$1 per day.

*Cooperage.*—The department of the Gironde counts upward of 700 cooper-shops, of which about 150 are established in the city of Bordeaux. More than 4,000 workmen are employed during the greater part of the year in the manufacture of pipes and wine-casks. A workman can make from eight to ten casks a week. He is paid by the dozen, and generally earns from \$7 to \$9 per week. The total number of casks manufactured

is about 1,200,000 a year, valued at about \$3,400,000. The staves of which these casks are manufactured come principally from the borders of the Baltic and Adriatic Seas. Some 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 are imported annually for this department. A few come from the United States; and, were any efforts made to prepare the staves there as desired by the French establishments, I doubt not large sales might be made here. Objections are made to the American staves: (1) To those that are sawed, which are rarely used here; and (2) to the thickness and the bungling way in which others are split. It is alleged that it takes a third longer time for a workman to prepare an American stave than it does one from the Adriatic.

*Glass-works.*—To-day there are seven large establishments in the city for the manufacture of bottles, employing about 700 workmen. The glassblowers and their assistants are paid by the 100 bottles, and their earnings vary from 70 cents to \$2.40 per day, according to their skill. The other employés are paid from 40 to 60 cents per day. About 15,000,000 bottles are manufactured annually, valued at \$600,000.

There are also four manufactories of white glass, preserve-jars, flasks, &c. Three hundred workmen are employed, and their wages vary from 60 cents to \$1.20 per day. The average production annually is 1,600,000 bottles for oils and *liqueurs*, 1,400,000 fruit-jars, 400,000 perfumery bottles; but this number is not sufficient for the local demand, and a third as many more are imported from other departments.

*Corks.*—About 75 workmen are employed in this industry, who are paid by the piece: the cutters from 8 to 10 cents the thousand and the turners from 40 to 50 cents the thousand. Ten million corks are produced annually; a small fraction of the number required here. It is estimated that the number of corks brought to Bordeaux for local use and for exportation amounts to 110,000,000 per annum, valued at 4,000,000 francs.

*Capsules for bottles.*—There are three establishments, in each of which from 90 to 100 men, women, and children are employed, with average wages of 40 cents per day; 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 metal capsules are manufactured per annum, approximately valued at \$220,000.

*Sugar-refineries.*—Bordeaux has five, refining about 25,000,000 kilos annually, valued at \$7,200,000. They consume from 11,000 to 12,000 tons of coal and 1,500,000 kilos of animal black. From 425 to 450 men and 50 women are employed, receiving for wages, on an average—the men 80 cents, the boys 40 cents, and the women 25 cents per day. The sugar used in these refineries is imported from the islands of Réunion, Cuba, Guadeloupe, and Martinique.

*Alimentary preserves.*—The manufacture of preserves—fruit, vegetables, and meats—is one of the most important industries of Bordeaux, and these products deservedly hold a high rank. About 30 houses are engaged in preserving fruits. The number of workmen employed in these houses varies very much from year to year, according to the quantity and quality of the fruit. These preserves are prepared either with sugar or *eau de vie*, and rival all similar products of any other department or country.

For the preservation of vegetables there are about 20 houses, 10 of which also preserve meats; they employ about 500 men, women, and children, and furnish annually for local consumption and for exportation about \$2,400,000 worth.

*Chocolates.*—The chocolate manufactories in the department of the Gironde employ about 350 persons; the average wage of the men is 80

cents per day and of the women 35 cents. Upwards of 800,000 kilos of chocolate are manufactured annually, valued at \$560,000.

*Liqueurs and confitures.*—This industry can be said to equal almost that of any other in this department. Its products have a universal reputation, owing to the perfection attained in the manufacture of the *liqueurs*, and to the delicious fruit so thoroughly ripened by the warm sun of this favored region. There are upwards of 50 houses engaged in this manufacture in this department, employing in ordinary times about 1,200 persons. In the autumn months this number is sometimes doubled. Average wages: women, 30 to 40 cents; men, 60 to 80 cents per day. Annual value of the products, \$2,000,000.

*Tanneries.*—Bordeaux possesses 5 tanneries, which give employment to 300 workmen. The value of their productions amounts to \$800,000 per year.

*Bricks and tiles.*—In the manufacture of bricks and tiles in this department about 2,000 men are engaged from the 1st of April to the end of September, receiving for this period from \$70 to \$110 and board. In an ordinary season 100,000,000 bricks and tiles are made; the average value is, for tiles \$6 per thousand, and for bricks \$9 per thousand.

Accompanying this report, in addition to the statements showing the rates of wages and food prices in Bordeaux, will be found tables showing the industries of the department of the Gironde and the value of their products.

B. GERRISH, JR.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Bordeaux, July 17, 1878.

### Occupations.

Occupations.	With board.		Without board.		Remarks.
	Common wages.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Common wages.	
Butchers.....	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$0 70	And one kilogramme of bread per day.
Bakers.....			1 00	90	
Brewers.....			1 00	70	
Bricklayers.....			1 20	70	
Bottle-makers.....			1 00	70	
Blacksmiths.....			80	50	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	\$20 per month	\$30 per month	70	60	
Bookbinders.....			80	60	
Book-makers.....			90	60	
Cartage-makers.....			90	80	
Carpenters.....			1 00	80	
Casket-makers.....			1 20	80	
Cutlery.....			80	50	
Cutlery.....			70	60	
Calico-makers.....			1 00	80	
Dressmakers.....			1 20	80	
Dyers.....			50	25	
Embroiderers.....			80	25	
Flower-makers.....			1 00	70	
Farmers.....			40	30	
Gardeners.....			80	70	
Glassblowers.....			1 00	70	
Glassblowers.....			40	30	
Jewelers.....			80	40	
Jewellers.....	\$1 00	\$1 50	80	70	
Landreases.....			1 00	80	
Laundresses.....			20	25	
Masons.....			50	25	
Milkers.....			1 10	70	
Millwrights.....			90	60	
Port butchers.....	\$4 per month.	\$6 per month.	40	30	
Printers.....	\$1 00	\$1 00	70	60	
Barry-cooks.....			1 00	80	
Bumbers.....	\$4 per month.	\$6 per month.	1 00	80	
Butchers.....			1 00	70	
Quartermen.....			1 20	80	
Shoemakers.....			1 20	80	

Daily wages of the laboring class in Bordeaux—Continued.

Occupations.	With board.			Without board.			Remarks.
	Common wages.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Common wages.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
Shoemakers.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0 70	\$1 00	\$0 50	In stores, \$400 to \$520 per year.
Seamstresses.....	.....	.....	.....	30	50	25	
Silversmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 40	80	
Shipbuilders.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 00	70	
Shoebinders.....	.....	.....	.....	30	40	25	
Silk and felt hatters.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 40	80	
Stovemakers.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20	1 20	80	
Sculptors.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20	1 00	1 00	
Saddlers.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 00	70	
Locksmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 00	70	
Stonecutters.....	.....	.....	.....	90	1 00	80	Apprentices, after the first year, 40 cents per day.
Tilers, slaters, and thatchers.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 40	90	
Tinsmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 10	60	
Tailors.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 20	70	
Tanners.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 20	70	
Terrace-makers.....	.....	.....	.....	70	90	50	
Upholsterers.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 00	70	
Vest and pantaloons makers.....	.....	.....	.....	30	50	25	
Wheelwrights.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 00	70	
Watchmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 40	80	
Woodcarvers.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1 00	80	Workmen by the piece can earn as high as \$2.
Weavers.....	.....	.....	.....	70	80	60	
Wood and metal turners.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 00	70	
Wood and metal engravers.....	.....	.....	.....	90	1 00	80	

## THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE GIRONDE.

By the census of the population in 1875, the number of persons living directly from the product of the divers industries of the department of the Gironde was 134,343 individuals; about one-fifth of the total population.

*Industrial population of the Gironde.*

Description.	Individuals following the profession below.		Their families supported by the labor or fortune of the foregoing.		Servants in the personal employ of the foregoing.		Number of individuals which each profession supports directly or indirectly.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Proprietors of—									
Mines and quarries....	448	20	354	511	41	22	843	553	1,390
Factories for the preparation of raw materials.....	1,219	231	1,086	2,054	312	286	2,617	7,571	5,188
Cotton, woolen, and other manufactories.	2,870	820	1,466	3,447	216	200	4,552	3,967	8,519
Contractors, architects, and builders.....	1,962	61	1,839	3,941	257	342	4,058	4,344	8,402
Principal workmen:									
Arts and trades.....	3,150	861	2,200	10,568	248	1,137	5,598	12,586	18,184
Employés:									
Engineers, administrators, and clerks.....	324	7	154	286	4	28	482	321	803
Workmen in mines and quarries.....	1,517	175	920	1,832	25	11	2,402	2,018	4,480
Employed in factories.....	2,137	687	884	1,968	31	1	3,052	2,656	5,708
Light industries.....	12,525	4,884	9,841	24,663	2,417	816	24,783	30,362	55,145
Day-laborers, porters, cartmen, &c.....	15,884	2,690	3,042	4,833	49	20	18,975	2,543	26,518
Total.....	42,036	9,936	21,786	34,123	3,600	2,862	67,422	66,921	134,343

*Average price of bread, meat, eggs, and vegetables for the past five years in Bordeaux.*

Articles.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	June, 1878.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Bread, first quality.....per kilogramme	8	8½	7	7½	8	9½
Bread, second quality.....do.....	6½	6½	5½	5½	6½	8½
Beef, second quality.....do.....	40 to 45	38 to 42	29 to 43	40 to 45	29 to 43	42 to 45
Mutton, second quality.....do.....	42 to 46	40 to 45	39 to 43	42 to 46	40 to 45	42 to 44
Veal, second quality.....do.....	44 to 50	40 to 42	41 to 43	42 to 45	40 to 42	46 to 50
Pork, second quality.....do.....	30 to 33	31 to 35	31 to 32	39 to 42	32 to 33	
Chickens.....per pair.....	\$1 00	\$1 15	\$1 20	\$1 18	\$1 24	\$1 10
Eggs.....per dozen.....	17 to 24	18 to 26	16 to 28	17 to 25	18 to 24	12
Potatoes.....per hectolitre.....	\$1 06	\$1 35	\$1 19	\$1 88	\$1 68	1 50
Beans.....do.....	2 82	3 36	2 49	3 20	3 05	3 20
French beans.....do.....	5 00	5 10	4 96	4 75	5 29	5 10
Lentils.....do.....	10 10	11 25	10 00	9 25	10 75	10 50
Green pease.....do.....	4 44	4 97	4 75	4 25	4 92	4 55

*Value of products manufactured, 1877.*

## National and municipal mannfactories:

France.

Mint.....	14,000,000
Tobacco.....	14,650,000
Aqueducts.....	410,000
Gas.....	1,585,000



	Francs
<b>Industries connected with the marine:</b>	
Construction of vessels.....	2,800,000
Iron-works.....	1,000,000
Sailmakers.....	400,000
Rope manufacturing.....	1,800,000
Pulley manufacturing.....	70,000
Oar manufacturing.....	100,000
<b>Industries connected with the wine trade:</b>	
Cooperage, hoops, pegs, &c.....	21,000,000
Bottle manufacture.....	3,000,000
Cup manufacture.....	1,000,000
Corks, manufacture of.....	400,000
Straw wrappers.....	300,000
Metallic capsules for bottles.....	1,100,000
Cases, manufacture of.....	3,000,000
Crystallized tartar, manufacture of.....	750,000
Vinegar, manufacture of.....	1,000,000
<b>Industries of alimentary substances:</b>	
Refineries.....	36,000,000
Flour-mills.....	40,000,000
Decortication of rice.....	5,000,000
Codfish, drying of.....	8,000,000
Alimentary conserves, animal and vegetable.....	30,000,000
Alimentary pastes.....	400,000
Biscuits, manufacture of.....	800,000
Chocolate, manufacture of.....	2,800,000
Grain oil, manufacture of.....	5,000,000
Alcohol, manufacture of.....	2,500,000
Liqueurs and sweetmeats.....	10,000,000
Breweries.....	800,000
Fisheries.....	1,620,000
Oysters.....	3,000,000
<b>Textile industries:</b>	
Wool-cleaning, stripping sheepskins from La Plata.....	6,160,000
Wool-weaving.....	250,000
Woolen carpets, manufacture of.....	400,000
Hemp and cotton weaving.....	400,000
Hemp tissues.....	100,000
<b>Clothing industries:</b>	
Tanneries.....	4,000,000
Leather shoes, manufacture of.....	1,300,000
Shirts and undergarments.....	2,000,000
Ready-made clothing.....	3,200,000
Linen shoes.....	400,000
Silk and felt hats, manufacture of.....	800,000
Straw hats, manufacture of.....	700,000
Umbrellas, manufacture of.....	4,000,000
<b>Metallurgical industries:</b>	
Iron-foundries.....	3,000,000
Copper, brass, and zinc foundries.....	3,000,000
Machinery, manufacture of.....	1,500,000
Workshops of the Midi Railroad Company.....	3,200,000
Brazier's ware, manufacture of.....	1,200,000
Machinery and implements for agricultural purposes.....	5,000,000
<b>Industries connected with architecture and public works:</b>	
Stone-quarries.....	7,000,000
Brickyards, limekilns, and ceramic pavements.....	3,000,000
Hydraulic lime, manufacture of.....	150,000
Béton and cement.....	500,000
Plaster.....	500,000
Sawmills.....	2,100,000
Injected wood and mechanical fence-work.....	700,000
Cut-wood.....	100,000

	France.
<b>Furnishing industries:</b>	
Cabinet furniture and tapestry, manufacture of .....	1,200,000
Chairs, manufacture of, oil-cloth, and water-proof cloths.....	800,000
Matting, manufacture of.....	250,000
Brushes, manufacture of.....	100,000
Brooms, manufacture of .....	1,000,000
Flowers.....	800,000
Marble cutting and polishing and church furniture .....	500,000
Billiards, manufacture of.....	200,000
Carriages, manufacture of.....	3,500,000
<b>Industries in mineral substances:</b>	
Petroleum (refinery of) .....	1,750,000
Saltpeter-house .....	3,200,000
Porcelains and earthenwares.....	2,000,000
Potteries.....	600,000
<b>Industries in vegetable substances:</b>	
Resinous products.....	3,000,000
Paper, manufacture of.....	21,100,000
Pasteboard, manufacture of.....	60,000
Boarding of books .....	450,000
Dye-wood.....	200,000
<b>Industries in animal substances:</b>	
Leeches, raising of .....	770,000
Animal black .....	225,000
Wax candles.....	3,000,000
Soap .....	1,200,000
Candles.....	400,000
<b>Printing and binding:</b>	
Typographical printing.....	2,000,000
Lithographic printing.....	1,200,000
Bookbinding .....	125,000
Photographs.....	1,000,000

## LA ROCHELLE.

*Report, by Consul Catlin, on (1) price of labor; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) state of trade; (5) paper money; and (6) business habits and systems; for the consular district of La Rochelle.*

In reply to the circular from the Department of State, under date of April 11, inquiring as to the prices of labor, cost of living, condition of trade, &c., in this consular district, I have the honor to state:

### 1. PRICE OF LABOR.

The rate of wages paid to the average unskilled laborer in the towns varies from 60 to 90 cents per diem. Skilled labor, strange to say, commands wages but little, if any, higher than unskilled labor does. The following list, taken from various classes of employments, affords a fair idea of the prices received for a day of ten hours' labor viz:

Draymen.....	60 cents per day.
Masons.....	80 cents per day.
Carpenters.....	80 cents per day.
Joiners.....	80 cents per day.
Cabinet-makers.....	\$1 per day.
Seamstresses.....	30 to 35 cents per day.
House-servants.....	20 cents per day.
Printers.....	\$16 and \$18 per month.
Chief of police.....	\$720 per annum.
Policemen.....	\$200 per annum.
Principal public schools.....	\$600 per annum.
Male teachers of public schools.....	\$200 per annum.

In the agricultural districts, owing to a prevalent tendency among the younger portion of the male population to seek employment in the cities, common farm labor has of late commanded better wages than heretofore, and a higher rate than in the towns, or what is practically a higher rate, inasmuch as the wages (60 to 90 cents per diem) paid in the towns will in the country purchase at least 25 per cent. more of the necessaries of life. Upon these wages the agricultural laborer not only supports himself and an average family, but saves money; and, in this connection, it may be stated that the steady increase of wealth and prosperity in the rural districts of this portion of France is a matter of general and unceasing comment and congratulation among the people themselves; and this, too, notwithstanding the comparative scarcity of farm laborers; a temporary evil, which in due season cannot but remedy itself, as the young men find city life unprofitable and return to cultivate the fields.

The country is free from "tramps." The laborer thrown out of employment, yet always *willing* to work, at once starts out with his loaf of bread under his arm and his gourd of sour wine swung over his shoulder, confident, and justly so, of finding other employment promptly. In brief, good wages, a demand for labor, and a steady accumulation of wealth are the noticeable features of the present situation in the agricultural portions of this district. And yet even this happy condition of affairs might be vastly improved upon could the farmers be prevailed upon to avail themselves of American labor-saving agricultural implements and machinery. The tenacity with which the laborious rural Gaul clings to the two-wheeled plow and the ancient harrow of his ancestors would be remarkable to the American observer, were not the same prejudice against innovation visible in the railway management, in house-building, and in almost every other department of labor here.

The following is a statement of—

### *Wages paid to railway employés.*

Trackmen.....	40 cents per diem.
Brakemen.....	50 to 60 cents per diem.
Switchmen.....	\$20 per month.
Firemen.....	\$20 to \$25 per month.
Baggage-masters .....	\$20 to \$25 per month.
Foremen.....	\$25 to \$30 per month.
Conductors.....	\$25 to \$30 per month.
Engineers.....	\$35 to \$66 per month.

Brakemen and trackmen, it will be observed, are employed by the day; all other employés by the year (though I have here reduced their rate of wages to that paid by the month). A system of bounties is offered by the companies for certain numbers of years of service, and during the sickness the wages of the employé continue, and medical treatment and medicines are furnished him at the company's expense. "Brotherhoods," or other such organizations, are unknown. No strikes occur, and the relations between the companies and their employés are entirely harmonious.

### 2. COST OF LIVING.

The prices paid for "what are the necessaries of life" are—

Bread, first quality.....	4 cents per pound.
second quality .....	3 cents per pound.
third quality .....	2½ cents per pound.
Flour.....	\$9 to \$10 per barrel.
Potatoes .....	35 cents per bushel.

Eggs .....	16 cents per dozen.
Coffee .....	30 cents per pound.
Butter .....	30 cents per pound.
Beef and veal .....	15 to 24 cents per pound.
Mutton .....	16 to 23 cents per pound.
Pork .....	16 cents per pound.

### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

A comparison of the present rates with those which have prevailed during the past five years shows, as previously stated, an increase of, say, 50 per cent. in the wages paid farm hands, but no appreciable variation in the wages paid to common laborers, mechanics, railway employes, or those engaged in the public works. Neither has the cost of living perceptibly varied during the period, the grain crops and supplies of meat and vegetables having been so equable as to cause no serious fluctuation.

### 4. THE STATE OF TRADE.

The state of trade in the district varies somewhat according to localities and products. In the wine and grain growing regions in this vicinity the prospects are that this year's crops will be good ones, and producers are consequently hopeful, and indisposed to hoard; in this city, however, complaints that "trade is dull" are frequent among merchants and shippers, although retail dealers are but little affected. Foreign shipments lag, though it should be stated that at this season light shipments are the rule. There is no doubt, however, that the trade of this community, in common with other French cities, is experiencing, though perhaps in a less degree than that of many others, the results of that commercial crisis which has embarrassed France since 1875, and upon which a senatorial commission of eighteen members, after six months of inquiry, has recently reported, alleging the excess of production over consumption as primarily the cause of the existing evil. I inclose herewith a single copy (the only one, unfortunately, that I am able to secure) of an abstract made by a public print of the report of the commission referred to. Its allusion to the manner in which the American watch-making interest has supplanted the French will be found of especial interest.

From the portion of this consular district covered by the consular agency at Cognac come similar reports of anticipated good crops of grain, coupled with the surprising announcement *that fully one-half of the area formerly planted with grape-vines is now covered with wheat*. This singular change in the traditional habits of the agricultural laborer of that region is mainly attributable to the *possible* ravages of the *Phylloxera*, which, according to a recent careful official inquiry, has already made its appearance, to a greater or less extent, in thirty-three departments; but in the Charente (Cognac) and the Charente-Inférieure (La Rochelle) departments, it has thus far attacked only about one-sixteenth and one-thirtieth, respectively, of the areas under cultivation. Still, even this has sufficed apparently to frighten the vine-growers, in view of past years' experience, to such an extent, that they hasten to devote their acres to the less profitable, but more certain, wheat-culture.

In some sections war upon the *Phylloxera* has been vigorously declared; wherever practicable a submersion of the vineyard is found effective; fumigation of the vines is also tried. In other cases, sulphide of carbon is used; and in one instance a railway company, which is mutually interested with the vine-growers in the success of the crop, furnishes the preventive drug to the farmers from its depots at the nom-

inal price of five cents per pound. The results of these remedial measures have yet to be seen.

Meanwhile, in the brandy trade of Cognac an unusual stagnation has been reported during the last quarter. One of the principal shippers of that place has stated that the dullness recently existing has been without a precedent during the last sixty years. The same establishment during May discharged a large number of its employes, only retaining others on the probable ground that, being to a certain extent skilled laborers, their services might be secured by rival houses when business should revive. Symptoms of such revival have already appeared, in fact, and sales during June and the present month have been better, though it cannot be denied that the brandy trade, in common with most other industries, seriously feels the present general prostration.

At Limoges the porcelain trade perhaps feels this prostration less than do most other industries. The impetus given of late years by various causes to the American interest in ceramics has served to counteract the depressing effects which, without doubt, would otherwise have made themselves herè, as elsewhere, felt. In this connection a statement of the annual shipments of porcelain to the United States through the consular agency at Limoges since the year 1870 will prove of interest, viz:

In 1870 .....	\$440,600 08
1871 .....	556,349 13
1872 .....	672,370 11
1873 .....	570,955 75
1874 .....	512,899 86
1875 .....	511,978 04
1876 .....	349,212 46
1877 .....	425,750 47
Total .....	4,039,915 90

To which may be added that the amount from January 1 to June 30, for the current year 1878, is \$198,992.84, or at the rate of \$397,985.68 for the entire year. Mr. Berthet, the consular agent at Limoges, whose long experience in that capacity fully qualifies him to judge, reports to me, under date of July 19, that the porcelain manufacturers at Limoges have recently received from the United States orders sufficiently large to justify the belief that a considerable revival in trade has begun.

During a recent visit of inspection to the consular agency at Limoges, I found that there exists in that city a museum of ceramics, containing an extensive, rare, and valuable collection of specimens of pottery, both ancient and modern, and comprising contributions from various parts of France, from Italy, Belgium, Russia, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, China, and Japan, but *none* from the United States. Learning upon inquiry that any specimens of American ceramics would be gladly received by the art committee (if consigned through our consular agent) and displayed side by side with the ceramic products of other nations, I take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Department, and through it, if deemed desirable, of our American potters at Trenton, N. J., and elsewhere, to the fact that they may, if they wish, be permanently represented by samples of their wares in one of the finest collections and at one of the principal ceramic centers of the world.

##### 5. PAPER MONEY.

The only paper money in circulation in this district is that of the Bank of France, which is quoted at par, and which, for convenience of handling, may even command a slight premium.

## 6. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

Long credits are the exception, and as a general thing business men are averse to contracting debts. Business obligations, however, when contracted, are generally met at maturity. Failures or assignments are seldom recorded. A due degree of caution characterizes capitalists and investors. Fortunes once made are not often lost, but are transmitted unimpaired, and oftener augmented, to the succeeding generations.

Remote from the main lines of travel, set off at one side in a quiet alcove into which only an occasional visitor or tourist finds time to step, La Rochelle feels but little of the throbbing which agitates the outer world. France may be convulsed with political throes, yet scarcely a ripple of excitement penetrates to this quiet spot. In short, it may be termed a counterpart of that peaceful Acadia which Longfellow has so beautifully described in Evangeline.

GEORGE L. CATLIN.

JULY 20, 1878.

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LYONS.



*Reports, by Consul Peixotto, on the rates of wages, condition of trade, &c., in the department of the Rhone.*

## 1. TRADE, MONEY, AND WAGES IN LYONS.

Referring to your circular of the 11th of April, current, I have the honor to observe that—

1st. The rate of wages for working classes has increased in France since the Franco-German war 20 to 25 per cent., and that there has been little or no diminution during the last five years.

2d. The cost of living has increased in about the same proportion.

3d. The present state of trade is very depressed.

4th. Taxes have increased.

5th. The Bank of France has to-day (May 17) in circulation 2,281,958,970 francs (*billets au porteur*) of bank bills (\$440,418,081); but these are of the denominations of 1,000, 500, and 100 franc notes, and very few of the latter are to be obtained. Of small bank-notes, as a currency for the masses, France has none. Gold and silver constitute the currency of France.

The Bank of France is retiring its currency circulation as fast as possible, the reduction being from 5,000,000 to 30,000,000 of francs per week; for example, it retired, for the weeks ending April 25, 33,142,890 francs; May 2, 5,057,400 francs; May 9, 29,061,265 francs; May 16, 6,252,000 francs.

In order, however, to answer more directly your inquiries and to show the changes which have taken place since and during the past five years (the period embraced in your questions), I have prepared and herewith beg to inclose a schedule, or table, showing the wages per diem of the principal working classes (including men, women, and children) employed in the department of the Rhone, in which this consular district is situated.

I shall in a few days supplement this report with statistics referring to the other branches of your inquiries, viz, agricultural laborers and those employed upon public works and railways.

*Wages per diem of working classes at Lyons, May, 1878.*

[Average working time, 10 hours.]

Classification.	Men.		Women.		Children.
	Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.	Average.
Masons.....	\$0 60 to \$1 60	\$0 75			\$0 30
Carpenters.....	1 00 to 1 80	1 00			20
House-painters.....	2 50 to 2 40	95			25
Silk-workers.....	50 to 2 40	90	\$0 25 to \$0 80	\$0 50	12
Cotton-workers.....	50 to 1 20	65	25 to 60	35	15
Gloves-makers.....	50 to 2 00	90	20 to 75	55	15
Dyers.....	60 to 1 80	90			12
Fine jewelers.....	80 to 2 50	1 00	20 to 1 00	60	15
Cheap jewelers.....	25 to 1 00	60	15 to 60	45	12
Shoemakers.....	50 to 1 00	1 00	40 to 1 00	55	12
Tailors.....	60 to 1 80	75	30 to 60	35	12
Shirt-makers.....	50 to 80	55	40 to 60	40	12
Shawl-makers.....	50 to 2 00	75	30 to 60	40	12
Lithographic printers.....	80 to 1 80	1 00	70 to 1 00	45	25
Gold-thread makers.....	80 to 1 20	85	50 to 60	55	12
Leather-dressers.....	60 to 1 00	80			25
Printing:					
Wool and cotton and silk.....	50 to 2 00	90	50 to 60	50	30
Shuttle-makers.....	1 00 to 1 60	1 00			15
Military equippers.....	80 to 1 20	1 00	40 to 60	50	16
Paper-hangers.....	80 to 1 20	1 00			20
Umbrella-makers.....	50 to 1 40	80	40 to 70	50	16
Piano-makers.....	60 to 2 00	90			15
Brush-makers.....	40 to 1 20	85	20 to 60	40	15
Pharmacists (druggists).....	50 to 1 60	95			20
Church-ornament workers.....			35 to 50	40	16

**2. AGRICULTURAL LABOR: WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**

I have the honor to observe with reference to the department of the Rhone, in which this consular district is situated, that agricultural laborers are divided into two classes: those who are engaged by the year and live on the farms and those who work by the day.

Farm laborers who live in the farm buildings receive, in addition to food and lodging, wages, partly paid in money and partly in kind, amounting to about \$30 per year.

Those who work by the day of fifteen hours (boarding and lodging themselves) receive—men, \$80 to \$100 per annum; women, \$55 to \$65 per annum.

It is estimated that the cost to the employer in supplying food and lodging is about \$35 per capita per year.

The number of working days is as follows: Men, 200; women, 120; children, 80; working hours, 13 to 15.

There are certain laborers who supplement their revenues by the prosecution of secondary industries, such as weaving, wood-cutting, sawing, wooden-shoe making, cask-making, and building. Such secondary industry may increase their earnings by about \$40 per year. It is calculated that 8 or 10 per cent. of the agricultural laborers are thus employed.

The married farm laborer, who finds himself, may earn \$150 per annum, divided thus: husband's wages, \$80; wife's wages, \$30; three children's wages, \$40; total, \$150.

The cost of living to such a family is calculated as follows:

Lodging.....	\$10 50
Bread.....	55 00
Meat.....	10 00
Vegetables.....	8 25

Wine, beer, and cider .....	\$7 00
Milk .....	5 25
Clothing .....	25 00
Groceries .....	10 00
Fuel .....	8 00
Taxes .....	2 00
Total .....	141 00

It is estimated that there are 9,000,000 families in France, 1,000,000 of which are in easy circumstances. Of the 8,000,000 belonging to the industrial classes, 3,000,000 are inhabitants of towns and cities.

Land is very equally distributed among the bulk of the population, and the same is the case with personal property. The rural population is estimated at 70 per cent., the urban at 30 per cent.

In 1846 the rural population was 75.58 per cent., the urban 24.42; showing in France, as elsewhere on the continent, and in the United States, an increasing tendency of population toward cities. Since 1861 the urban population has augmented largely and the rural has decreased. There is some tendency the other way at present.

Broadly stated, I regard the condition of the agricultural classes of the United States as much superior to those of France, and I may add, from observation and study, to those of Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

The agricultural laborer of the United States is better fed and better educated. He is thus physically, mentally, and socially the superior of the same class in the countries above mentioned. The peasant classes of France, though as a rule ignorant, are remarkably independent. They cultivate the small economies; that is, they know how to save, and are, therefore, generally well to do. This is especially the case with small farmers.

If the American farmer would practice the same care, and clothe his family in the same plain and economical manner; if he would instil into the mind of his children the same love of nature and of his calling as does the French farmer, who, from father to son, and from generation to generation, continue the same avocation, the result would develop the finest race of agriculturists and the highest improvement in the economic cultivation of the soil that the world has ever witnessed.

From a comparison of tables made before the Franco-German war, and from information derived, as I believe, from reliable sources to day, I am of opinion that the farm laborer receives higher wages than five years ago, but the cost of living has increased in quite as large proportion. As a general rule, and viewed from a purely material standpoint, the French farmer, small as well as great proprietor, is better off than his brother agriculturist in America.

From such observation and opportunity as I have had, I believe there is more manual labor performed here than in the United States. Consequently it appears to me that there is a good field (I refer particularly to this and adjacent departments) in this portion of France for the introduction of agricultural machines and implements of husbandry, and our American manufacturers might do well to send their agents and cultivate this business.

### 3. WAGES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYÉS.

I have the honor to inclose a table showing the rate of wages paid to the employés of the principal railways in France.

I have derived my information from the most authentic sources, and therefore have no hesitation in declaring the same to be reliable.



On comparing these rates with those paid for like or similar labor in the United States, it will be seen that our employés and workmen are paid very much higher wages, and though the cost of living be greater in the United States, this difference is more than made up in the superior comforts which the American workmen possess.

On the whole, there appears to be no valid reason why our railway employés of every rank and condition should not, on comparing and contrasting their pay and condition with those of their brethren in France, be every way contented and satisfied.

BENJ. F. PEIXOTTO.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Lyon, May 16 and 28, and June 5, 1878.*

*Rates of wages of employés of the principal railway companies in France, June, 1878.*

Employés.	Employés.	Wages per year.
Engine-drivers (engineers on locomotives, passenger and freight trains), four classes.	Mécaniciens (ceux qui dirigent la locomotive pour trains de voyageurs et de marchandise), four classes.	\$405 40 to \$579 15
Stokers (firemen), those who fire the engines with coal, three classes.	Chauffeurs (ceux qui chauffent les locomotives), three classes.	289 58 to 347 49
Conductors (chiefs of the trains), three classes.	Conducteurs (chefs de train), three classes.	308 88 to 347 49
Chiefs of stations (in principal towns and villages).	Chefs de gare (aux chefs lieux et en province).	350 97 to 1,351 35
Deputy chiefs (in principal towns and villages).	Sous-chefs de gare (aux chefs lieux et en province).	289 58 to 694 96
Watchmen.	Surveillants.	231 66 to 318 53
Chiefs of baggage.	Chefs à la reconnaissance.	289 58 to 463 32
Baggagemen.	Préposés à la reconnaissance.	231 66 to 308 68
Chiefs of the gangs (workmen).	Chefs d'équipe.	281 66 to 463 32
Porters and porters.	Facteurs-chefs.	280 62 to 463 32
Porters and servants.	Facteurs-porteurs.	103 05 to 308 68
Overseers of workmen.	Brigadiers (conducteurs d'équipe).	250 97 to 289 58
Chiefs of freight and engine depôts, four classes.	Chefs des dépôts, four classes.	888 03 to 1,158 30
Chiefs of bureaus and chief clerks.	Chefs de bureau et commis principaux.	386 10 to 773 29
Clerks.	Commis.	231 66 to 347 49
Auxiliary clerks.	Commis auxiliaires.	173 74 to 231 66
Telegraphy { Employés	} Stationnaires du télégraphe	231 66 to 318 53
Telegraphy { Employés stationnaires Tyer		
Lampists.	Lampistes	212 35 to 250 97
Switchmen.	Aiguilleurs.	231 66 to 346 10
Controllers.	Contrôleurs.	231 66 to 308 68
Ticket-agents (men and women).	Distributeurs de billets (hommes et femmes).	289 58 to 579 15
Greaseers.	Grassecurs.	280 62 to 637 06
Workmen.	Hommes d'équipe.	193 05 to 250 97
		173 74 to 243 24

#### REMARKS.

I am principally indebted to the director of the Paris, Lyon and Mediterranean (the chief railway of France) Railroad for the prices of labor here given. It will be seen that they are much inferior to the wages received by similar employés in the United States. The system of labor and the general distribution is very different. The work is more subdivided. There are more laborers engaged. The cost of living, too, is much cheaper to the employé, but greatly inferior both in dwelling and food.

BENJ. F. PEIXOTTO.

#### NICE.

*Report, by Consul Vesey, on the (1) rates of agricultural and railroad wages; (2) cost of living; (3) wages of skilled artisans; (4) trade; (5) paper and specie money; (6) the business system; for the consular district of Nice.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Circular of the Department, dated the 11th ultimo, and beg leave to report:

1st. The rate of wages of workmen, such as laborers on roads, railroads, buildings, and similar work, is, in this district, the same as in

most parts of France. Such labor is done by Piedmontese, who come from Italy, as do the Galegos from Spain to Portugal, in search of employment, and who, by their industry, frugality, and economical habits, have entirely monopolized all branches of rough manual labor. They earn from 30 cents to 40 cents a day.

Agricultural laborers earn from 50 cents to 60 cents a day, but are not very numerous in this part of France, agriculture being mostly carried on by the peasant proprietors themselves, or by the cultivators termed "metallés," who work the land upon shares, half and half, with the owners.

The rate of wages earned by mechanical laborers is comparatively high. Thus, skilled plumbers get from \$1.20 to \$1.60 a day, and coopers \$1.20 a day. Upholsterers are as well paid, while carpenters and blacksmiths earn somewhat less (from 90 cents to \$1 a day). The wages of artisans in other branches of work vary considerably. The best journeymen tailors receive \$1.60 per diem, while those of inferior skill receive \$1, \$1.20, or \$1.40, according to their ability. Printers (compositors) earn about 80 cents a day, and shoemakers from 80 cents to \$1 a day. Masons are paid by the hour, at the rate of 8 cents to 10 cents, never earning more than 90 cents a day.

2d. The cost of living to an ordinary laboring man here is from 30 cents to 40 cents a day. His food consists principally of Indian-meal, vegetables, bread, and wine; meat he seldom eats. The actual price of meal is 3 cents the pound, coarse bread 4 to 5 cents the pound, and wine about 6 cents the bottle.

3d. The wages of skilled artisans and laborers have not, I am informed, varied in any material manner at Nice during the past five years.

4th. The export trade of this consular district is exclusively confined to oils, perfumery, fruit, and flowers, for which there is always a good demand. At the present moment the trade in all these articles is healthy and prosperous, and shows signs of extension rather than diminution. Large quantities of perfumery are exported yearly to Germany, Russia, and Great Britain; no inconsiderable quantity going also to the United States.

The import trade consists merely in supplying this district with such articles as are not produced here, and is not, therefore, very extensive. It is mostly carried on overland, as the commercial importance of Genoa and Marseilles commands the maritime trade of this part of the Mediterranean.

5th. Paper money in France has the same value as gold coin. It consists of Bank of France notes of the denomination of 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 francs. The current gold coin consists of pieces of 5, 10, and 20 francs. During the French Empire large gold pieces of 40, 50, and 100 francs each were issued, but the present Government has discontinued coining them. The silver coin issued is in pieces of 20 centimes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  franc, 1, 2, and 5 francs. The copper coin in pieces of 5 and 10 centimes each.

6th. The manner of transacting business in this consular district is direct, from merchant to merchant, without the intervention of produce brokers, as is generally the case in other parts of France. In all commercial transactions the goods are invoiced, and delivered on board if sent by sea, or on the cars if by land; payment being made by drafts at 60 days against delivery of bill of lading or railway receipt.

W. H. VESEY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Nice, May 18, 1878.

## PARIS.

*Report, by Consul-General Torbert, on the (1) topographical, agricultural, and labor statistics of the department of the Seine; (2) French farming and farm-life; (3) wages and cost of living; (4) rates of wages in Paris; (5) wages paid by the city of Paris; (6) wages of railway employes; and (7) French money in circulation from 1795 to 1877.*

In reply to circular from the Department of State, under date of 11th April, 1878, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In the absence of plans of statistics representing and detailing the various information for which it asks, I have made use of, as far as it has been practicable for the present, such compilations and individual instances as have been accessible and which might furnish the desired results.

## 1. DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE.

That a comparative appreciation may be the more readily arrived at, I would respectfully beg to premise this report by giving some topographical and other statistics relating to the department of the Seine, in which this consulate-general is situated.

The department of the Seine is composed of 3 arrondissements, 28 cantons, 72 communes, 1,836 square miles, with a population (1876) of 2,400,849.

The 1st arrondissement is Paris; and is composed of 20 cantons, 1 commune, 132 square miles, with a population of 1,988,806.

The 2d arrondissement is St. Denis; and is composed of 4 cantons, 31 communes, 780 square miles, with a population of 237,852.

The 3d arrondissement is Lecaux; and is composed of 4 cantons, 40 communes, 924 square miles, with a population of 184,191.

*a. Arrondissements and quarters of Paris.*

No. of arrondissement.	No. of canton.	Quarters.	No. of quarters.	Acres.	Population in 1876.
1		St. Germain l'Auxerrois .....	1		9,114
		Halles .....	2		35,882
		Palais Royal .....	3		14,639
		Place Vendôme .....	4		12,460
	1	Louvre .....		469.50	71,899
	2	Gaillon .....	5		9,796
		Vivienne .....	6		13,746
		Mail .....	7		21,713
		Bonne-Nouvelle .....	8		32,523
	2	Bourse .....		241	77,768
3		Arts et Metiers .....	9		26,079
		Enfants Rouges .....	10		21,025
		Archives .....	11		11,406
		Sainte Arvie .....	12		21,787
	3	Temple .....		286.50	90,797

*a. Arrondissements and quarters of Paris—Continued.*

No. of arrondisse- ment.	No. of canton.	Quarters.	No. of quarters.	Acres.	Population in 1876.
4	.....	Saint Merry.....	13		25,617
		Saint Gervais.....	14		43,216
		Arsenal.....	15		16,319
		Notre Dame.....	16		13,241
	4	<i>Hôtel de Ville</i> .....		387	98,293
5	.....	Sainte Victor.....	17		26,621
		Jardin des Plantes.....	18		19,501
		Val de Grâce.....	19		26,702
		Sorbonne.....	20		21,549
	5	<i>Panthéon</i> .....		615.50	104,373
6	.....	Monnaie.....	21		19,615
		Odeon.....	22		21,326
		Notre Dame des Champs.....	23		40,034
		St. Germain des Prés.....	24		16,156
	6	<i>Luxembourg</i> .....		521.50	97,631
7	.....	St. Thomas d'Aquin.....	25		25,257
		Invalides.....	26		13,642
		Ecole Militaire.....	27		17,606
		Gros Caillou.....	28		27,167
	7	<i>Palais Bourbon</i> .....		986.50	83,672
8	.....	Champs Elysées.....	29		8,377
		Faubourg du Roule.....	30		18,958
		Madeline.....	31		25,459
		Europe.....	32		31,199
	8	<i>Elysées</i> .....		941	83,993
9	.....	St. Georges.....	33		34,941
		Chaussée d'Antin.....	34		24,137
		Faubourg Montmartre.....	35		23,874
		Rochechouart.....	36		32,737
	9	<i>Opéra</i> .....		526.50	115,689
10	.....	Saint Vincent de Paul.....	37		34,140
		Porte Saint Denis.....	38		30,361
		Porte Saint Martin.....	39		39,316
		Hospital St. Denis.....	40		39,147
	10	<i>Enclos Saint Laurent</i> .....		707	142,964
11	.....	Folie Mericourt.....	41		49,595
		Saint Ambroise.....	42		40,450
		La Roquette.....	43		58,133
		Saint Marguerite.....	44		33,109
	11	<i>Popincourt</i> .....		892	182,287
12	.....	Bel-Air.....	45		6,369
		Piepus.....	46		30,974
		Bercy.....	47		12,976
		Quinze Vingt.....	48		43,218
	12	<i>Reuilly</i> .....		1,403.50	93,537
12	.....	Salpêtrière.....	49		15,119
		La Gare.....	50		24,704
		Maison Blanche.....	51		23,867
		Croulebarbo.....	52		8,513
	13	<i>Gobelins</i> .....		1,544.50	72,203
14	.....	Mont Parnasse.....	53		20,123
		Santé.....	54		7,385
		Petit Montrouge.....	55		15,895
		Plaisance.....	56		32,024
14	.....	<i>Observatoire</i> .....		1,146.50	75,427

*a. Arrondissements and quarters of Paris—Continued.*

No. of arrondissement.	No. of canton.	Quarters.	No. of quarters.	Acres.	Population in 1876.
15		Saint Lambert .....	57		17,470
		Necker .....	58		27,890
		Grenelle .....	59		23,340
		Javelle .....	60		9,781
	15	<i>Vaugirard</i> .....		1,781.50	78,540
16		Anteuil .....	61		9,730
		La Muette .....	62		16,946
		Porte Dauphine .....	63		7,352
		Bassins .....	64		17,271
	16	<i>Passy</i> .....		1,752	78,500
17		Ternes .....	65		25,495
		Plaine Monceaux .....	66		15,708
		Batignolles .....	67		44,874
		Epinettes .....	68		30,605
	17	<i>Batignolles Monceaux</i> .....		1,000.50	116,082
18		Grand Carrieres .....	69		35,528
		Clignancourt .....	70		50,434
		Goutte d'Or .....	71		37,865
		La Chapelle .....	72		30,387
	18	<i>Butte Montmartre</i> .....		1,282.50	153,264
19		La Vilette .....	73		41,495
		Pont de Flandre .....	74		9,029
		Amerique .....	75		14,707
		Combat .....	76		33,136
	19	<i>Buttes Chaumont</i> .....		1,308.50	98,367
20		Belleville .....	77		40,006
		Saint Fargeau .....	78		6,915
		Père Le Chaise .....	79		30,812
		Charonne .....	80		22,250
	20	<i>Meudmontant</i> .....		1,287	100,062

*b. Arrondissement, cantons, and communes of St. Denis.*

Canton.	Population in 1876.	Communes.	Population in 1876.
Courbevoie.....	51, 850	Asnières .....	8, 278
		Colombes .....	6, 040
		Courbevoie.....	11, 934
		Nanterre .....	4, 279
		Puteaux .....	12, 181
		Suresnes .....	6, 149
		Gannevilliers.....	2, 889
Neuilly.....	82, 435	Boulogne .....	21, 556
		Clichy .....	17, 354
		Levallois Perret .....	22, 744
		Neuilly .....	20, 781
Pantin .....	25, 395	Bagnolet .....	2, 881
		Bobigny .....	2, 972
		Bondy .....	2, 018
		Bouret (le).....	1, 380
		Drancy .....	1, 446
		Lilas (Le) .....	4, 411
		Noisy-le-Sec.....	3, 170
		Pantin .....	13, 085
		Pres St. Gervais (le) .....	4, 447
		Romainville .....	2, 025
Saint Denis .....	68, 172	Aubervilliers.....	14, 240
		Courneuve (La).....	926
		Dugny .....	517
		Epigny .....	1, 066
		Ilé Saint Denis (d) .....	1, 350
		Pierrefitte .....	1, 151
		Saint Denis .....	24, 908
		Saint Ouen .....	11, 253
		Stains .....	1, 577
		Villetaneuse .....	459

*Arrondissement, cantons, and communes of Sceaux.*

Charenton.....	47, 063	Bonneuil .....	417
		Bry-sur-Marne .....	972
		Champigny .....	2, 813
		Charentin le Pont .....	8, 622
		Cretell .....	2, 945
		Joinville le Pont .....	2, 901
		Maisons Alfort .....	7, 619
		Nogent-sur-Marne .....	7, 550
		Saint Maur .....	8, 432
		Saint Maurice .....	4, 577
Sceaux .....	42, 636	Antony .....	1, 525
		Bagneux .....	1, 500
		Bourg la Reine .....	2, 522
		Chatenay .....	983
		Chatillon .....	2, 080
		Clamart .....	3, 640
		Fontenay aux Roses .....	2, 924
		Issy .....	9, 484
		Montrouge .....	6, 371
		Pleasis Piquet .....	326
		Sceaux .....	2, 480
		Varnes .....	8, 812
Villejuif.....	47, 437	Arcueil .....	5, 299
		Chevilly .....	528
		Cholay le Roi .....	5, 831
		Fremaux .....	542
		Gentilly .....	10, 378
		Hay (L.) .....	671
		Ivry .....	15, 247
		Osly .....	683
		Rungis .....	232
		Thiais .....	1, 760
		Villejuif .....	2, 117
		Vitry .....	4, 155
Vincennes.....	47, 050	Fontenay sous Bois .....	4, 445
		Montreuil .....	13, 007
		Rosney .....	1, 024
		Sainte Maudé .....	7, 480
		Villemourble .....	1, 333
		Vincennes .....	13, 243

The total population of the department of the Seine is, as previously given, 2,410,849, of which 1,194,939 are males, and 1,215,910 are females; showing an excess of females over males of 20,971.

Table.

Males, unmarried.....	649,061
Males, married.....	497,412
Widowers.....	48,466
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,194,939</b>
Females, unmarried.....	563,347
Females, married.....	503,393
Widows.....	149,165
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,215,910</b>

*Approximate area in acres of the agricultural territory of the department of the Seine, year 1875.*

Farinaceous productions and grain.....	37,529
Market gardens.....	10,364
Manufactures.....	328
Meadows and pastures.....	6,726
Fallow land.....	32
Grape-vines.....	5,559
Woods and forests.....	3,457
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>64,355</b>
Uncultivated land.....	1,909
Agricultural territory.....	66,264
Area of roads.....	52,037

*Approximate production of grain farinaceous products.*

Wheat.....	cwt..	14,438
Mixed wheat and rye.....	do..	48
Rye.....	do..	5,483
Barley.....	do..	108
Oats.....	do..	18,021
Potatoes.....	do..	85,113
Wine.....	gallons..	2,509,065

*Approximate number of farm animals, year 1875.*

Horses.....	14,339
Mules.....	234
Asses.....	47
Bullocks and bulls.....	64
Cows and heifers.....	3,603
Calves.....	32
Sheep.....	4,390
Swine.....	2,689

*Approximate animal production, year 1875.*

Wool:		
Quantity.....	cwt..	846
Average price per pound.....		\$0 18.16
Value.....		\$17,520
Fat:		
Quantity.....	cwt..	14,204
Average price per pound.....		\$0 09.8
Value.....		\$144,320

*Approximate production, year 1875.*

Ordinary porcelain.....	\$140,000
Fine porcelain.....	20,232
China ware.....	480,000
Glassware.....	2,400
Mirrors.....	208,000
Paper.....	277,080

Gas.....	\$8, 905, 124
Candles.....	2, 135, 040
Soap.....	4, 119, 280
Refined sugar.....	43, 692, 000

*Approximate force employed in spinning and weaving.*

Description.	Number of establishments.	Number of work people.	Horse-power.
Cotton .....	9	844	372
Wool.....	8	296	34
Flax, hemp, and jute .....	3	153	45
Mixtures.....	13	273	39
Silk.....	1	148	61
Total.....	34	1, 714	551

Of the number of salaried hands, about 75 per cent. of them have other trades and occupations, at which they work during the hours of the day and days of the year when they are not engaged in agricultural labor. Even those who are engaged permanently subserv their income by independent work, such as raising poultry, selling milk, eggs, and butter, and often by the produce of a garden or field spot which they cultivate in odd hours and in their own time.

In the department of the Seine, in the year of 1876, the average daily wages of an agricultural laborer was 90 cents, and in this same department the number of working days during the year is compiled as follows: Men, 275; women, 248; children, 173.

It should be noted that during the harvest months and vintage all agricultural hands receive greatly increased wages, in many instances double. The Government also permits the soldiers to help in the fields and vineyards during these seasons; this year their daily wages have been fixed at 34 cents per day.

## FRENCH FARMING AND FARM LIFE.

In 1872 there were 18,513,325 individuals living upon the agricultural industry of France, divided as follows:

1. Proprietors cultivating or living upon their own lands .....	9, 097, 758
2. Planters or share farmers .....	1, 428, 881
3. Farmers, small owners .....	3, 141, 187
4. Hands permanently hired per annum .....	940, 311
5. Temporary day laborers .....	3, 255, 618
6. Colliers and woodcutters .....	270, 743
7. House-gardeners, market-gardeners, nurserymen .....	378, 827

18, 513, 325

The system of farming in France is unlike that pursued by the people in general in the United States. It may be stated as a communal system. Large land-owners rarely cultivate their own farms, but let them out to contractors, who in turn hire hands according to their wants, by the hour, day, or under contract for the season, or by the year, for their cultivation. Such demarkations as "line fences" are rarely seen in France, hence the properties of several land-owners are cultivated by the same contractors and by the same work people. The crops are not sown or planted according to dividing lines, but the whole property under contract is regarded as one farm, and cultivated accordingly. The lines of demarkation as to ownership of the land are usually made by stones set in the ground at fixed distances. It strikes the traveler as strange to see such vast areas of ground under cultivation with no di-



viding lines, and extending considerable distances from any habitation. In such localities there is usually a central village, which is, so to speak, entirely inhabited and supported by the various work people who have charge of the cultivation of these farms, and they radiate over them in every direction.

The life in these country (farm) villages is, in general, comfortable, well conducted, gay at times, and presents a good deal of picturesqueness at all seasons of the year. It is customary for families or bodies of farm hands to join together for the purpose of undertaking the sowing, planting, tending, or gathering of crops, which duties or occupations are called tasks, and for which they are paid by contract, either in kind or otherwise, as may be agreed.

Not only does the system of agricultural labor in France differ from that pursued by the people of the United States, but the existence of the agricultural laborer—that is to say, those who assist in the agricultural industry of France—is maintained, as before stated, by various other resources, so that there is a difficulty in establishing a complete comparison between the United States and French farm hands.

The department of the Seine can be scarcely regarded as an agricultural district, inasmuch as the produce of its fields and market-gardens, &c., is consumed at its own doors. Its commercial and industrial interests, which are mainly centered in the city of Paris, represent its importance.

The following information as to the wages of farm hands and their own expenses was received from a laboring hand :

### 3.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The average daily wages, without board, are as follows :

	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Men .....	\$0 70	\$1 00	\$0 60
Women .....	50	80	25
Children, 12 to 16 years of age .....	30	45	20

#### *Wages per month, with board.*

Men .....	\$8 00	\$10 00	\$7 00
Women .....	6 00	7 00	5 00
Children, 12 to 16 years of age .....	4 00	5 00	4 00

The price of labor for men, without board, has advanced during the last five years about 40 per cent.; for women, about 40 per cent.; for children, 50 per cent. With board: For men, about 30 per cent.; for women, about 30 per cent.; for children, about 30 per cent.

For his necessaries of life he calculates as follows :

Bread .....	per pound..	3 cents.
Wine .....	per quart..	16 cents.
Beef .....	per pound..	12 cents.
Mutton .....	do.....	12 cents.
Potatoes .....	do.....	1½ cents.
Dried beans .....	per quart..	8 cents.
Cabbage .....	per piece..	2 to 3 cents.

His bill of fare per day :

First breakfast:

	Cents.
Wine .....	3
Bread .....	2
Total .....	5

## Second breakfast :

	Centa.
Beef boiled in soup .....	8
One pint of wine .....	8
Bread .....	2
Cheese .....	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20</b>

## Dinner :

	Centa.
Ragout .....	8
One pint of wine .....	8
Bread .....	2
Cheese .....	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Total per day .....</b>	<b>45</b>

It must be borne in mind that laborers in the vicinity of Paris are subject to greater expense than in more rural districts, and that they acquire a more expensive mode of living, eating and drinking at regular hours, and often supplementing their meals with plates according to their tastes, and with tobacco and coffee. Their further expense is estimated as follows : For room-rent, by month, 60 cents to \$1.20 ; by year, \$16 to \$20. For washing, 20 to 25 cents per week ; for clothing, \$16 per year.

The foregoing information, having been received as individual, must not be regarded as local, and not as applying to the department of the Seine.

The nearest statistical information that I can arrive at gives the average daily wages in France at 45 cents, and the amount of the annual revenue of the typical French family, composed of father, mother, and five children, one of which is old enough to work, at \$180. Their average annual expense is estimated as follows :

Bread .....	\$60 40
Meat .....	17 00
Vegetables and fruit .....	11 00
Wine and beer .....	20 60
Milk and eggs .....	5 40
Salt and sugar .....	4 40
Rent and taxes .....	13 20
Fire and light .....	7 00
Clothing .....	18 00
Sundries .....	10 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>167 60</b>

The government statisticians are divided in opinion as to the per cent. of advance that has taken place during the past five years on the aggregate of wages and articles of consumption in France. The material for arriving at the precise average per cent., as well as the per cent. in individual instances, is not yet in hand. It is variously assumed to be 11.50 per cent., 15 per cent., and 20 per cent. Of course neither of these opinions can be proven until the statistics are in hand.

In different parts of France different modes are adopted for regulating both the value and expenses of the hired farm-hand. For instance, instead of calculating so much per annum in equal parts, the parts are calculated according to their value, but upon the rates of the annual amount, so that at the end of the year the agreed annual amount of wages is obtained.

## 4. Statement showing the rates of wages of the several trades in Paris (1875).\*

Different industries.	Workmen's daily wages—						Length of time of apprenticeship.
	With board.			Without board.			
	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
Jewelers and goldsmiths				\$1 30	\$2 20	\$1 10	Months.
Washing-women	†‡ 80	†‡ 1 40	†‡ 0 40	60	70	50	36
Butchers	‡ 7 00	‡ 8 00	‡ 3 00	1 20	1 40	1 00	24
Bakers				1 33	2 00	88	
Brewers				85	1 00	70	
Bricklayers and tilemakers				66	99	55	
Embroiderers				60	80	50	48
Quarrymen				80	90	70	
Coachmakers				1 10	1 40	1 00	48
Charcoal-makers	‡ 7 00	‡ 8 00	‡ 6 00	80	1 00	70	
Pork-butchers and dealers in cooked meats.	‡ 9 00	‡ 12 00	‡ 3 00				24
Hatters				1 30	1 80	80	6
Carpenters				1 20	1 30	1 10	
Wheelwrights	50	54	40	1 00	1 10	80	36
Coppersmiths				1 10	1 80	90	48
Shoemakers of list and carpet matting				45	1 60	40	12
Ropemakers				80	1 00	60	
Shoemakers				70	1 20	50	36
Corset-makers				40	70	30	24
Cutlers				1 10	1 50	90	36
Dressmakers				40	80	30	36
Slaters, tilers (roofmen)				1 20	1 25	1 10	36
Trousers-makers				80	1 20	60	24
Lacemakers				60	90	40	48
Cabinet-makers				1 00	1 10	90	48
Tinsmiths, lampmakers				80	2 00	60	36
Florists, or artificial flower-makers.				1 00	1 60	80	36
Blacksmiths.	‡ 10 00	‡ 20 00	‡ 5 00	60	70	30	36
Waistcoat-makers				1 30	1 80	60	
Clock and watch makers				60	80	40	24
Printers				1 00	1 20	80	48
Gardeners	30	40	25	1 20	1 30	1 10	36
Lingères, or needle-women				75	80	70	24
Masons				40	65	30	24
Horse-shoers.	50	50	40	1 00	1 10	80	24
Joiners				1 00	1 10	90	42
Milliners	‡ 12 00	‡ 30 00	‡ 5 00	1 00	1 10	90	24
Pastry-cooks	‡ 20 00	‡ 30 00	‡ 4 00				24
House-painters				1 20	1 30	1 00	6
Barbers and hairdressers	‡ 6 00	‡ 9 00	‡ 5 00	1 20	1 30	1 10	
Stitchers of gaiter-boots				60	90	40	12
Plumbers				60	90	40	
Stove and pipe makers				1 20	1 30	1 10	60
Potters				1 05	1 10	1 00	
Bookbinders				77	1 10	55	
Wood-sawyers				1 10	1 20	1 00	
Sculptors, ornamental				1 00	1 05	90	
Saddlers and harness-makers				1 40	1 60	1 27	48
Locksmiths				90	1 00	50	48
Tailors, coatmakers				90	1 20	80	36
Stonecutters				1 00	1 60	60	48
Tanners				1 20	1 40	1 10	
Carpet-makers				1 00	1 20	80	48
Dyers	‡ 15 00	‡ 20 00	‡ 10 00	90	1 40	70	42
Excavators for foundations, &c				77	80	70	
Weavers				77	80	70	24
Coopers	‡ 8 00	‡ 10 00	‡ 6 00	1 00	1 20	80	24
Turners in wood				97	1 00	90	36
Turners in metals				1 20	1 40	1 10	36
Basket-makers				90	1 00	80	

\* This table of wages is taken from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France*, issued by the department of agriculture and commerce. One of the most striking features shown in this statement is the low wages paid to female labor—wages which makes it, in many cases, almost impossible for women to secure the bare necessities of life. It may, however, be remarked that an improvement is going on in this regard, the difference between the wages of men and women in 1871 being 49 per cent., while in 1876 it had fallen to 28 per cent.—A. T. A. T.

† Per week.

‡ Per month.

## 4. Statement showing the rates of wages of the several trades in Paris, (1875)—Continued.

Different industries.	Workmen's daily wages—						Length of time of apprenticeship.
	With board.			Without board.			
	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
Night-workmen (emptying water-closets, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	\$1 00	\$1 40	\$0 80	Months.....
Glaziers .....	.....	.....	.....	1 05	1 10	1 00	.....
Men, average.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 01½	66	.....
Women, average.....	.....	.....	.....	56	82	40	.....
General average.....	.....	.....	.....	79½	1 01½	65½	.....

## Commercial and domestic annual salaries, 1875.

Description.	Paris.			Other cities in France.		
	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.
<i>Commercial</i>						
Clerks in shops and stores, males	\$240 00	\$360 50	\$200 00	\$158 20	\$255 80	\$101 00
Cashiers in shops and stores, females, dames de comptoir	160 00	300 00	120 00	105 00	156 40	74 40
Clerks in shops and stores, females, demoiselles de boutique	80 00	120 00	40 00	81 40	118 80	55 60
<i>Domestic.</i>						
Men:						
Valets	120 00	200 00	80 00	73 80	101 80	57 10
House-servants	120 00	200 00	80 00	73 80	101 80	57 10
Coachmen	120 00	200 00	80 00	80 20	110 40	63 00
Women:						
Femmes de chambre	100 00	120 00	60 00	52 80	71 80	39 80
Maids, housemaids	100 00	120 00	60 00	52 80	71 80	39 80
Cooks	100 00	120 00	60 00	50 00	80 40	45 80
Maids of all work	100 00	120 00	60 00	60 00	77 80	48 20

## 5. WAGES PAID BY THE CITY OF PARIS.

The following tables are taken from the *Série Officielle des Prix de la Ville de Paris, 1877-1878*, issued by the Department of the Prefecture of the Seine. The government of the city of Paris, with rare exceptions, hires all labor by the hour, and not by the day, and it is also exacted that all workmen shall possess the tools and equipage or furniture of their trade. The prices which follow are termed Elementary and Composed. Elementary is an established base of price, and Composed is the price with what is called the "False expenses," "Profit," and "Advance of funds." The Composed price is the "Regulation price," and the foregoing added expenses are indifferently applicable, sometimes to labor, other times to tools, and again to equipage or furniture, which must be furnished by the workmen in their different branches of different trades.

Description.	Elementary price.	Composed price.
<b>Foundations and other earth-works:</b>	<i>Per hour.</i>	<i>Per hour.</i>
Excavation .....	\$0 90	\$0 10
Foreman .....	17	20
Drainer .....	13	16
Help to drainer .....	10	12
<b>Masonry:</b>		
Stonecutters, ornamental .....	16	20
Stonecutter .....	13	16
Stonelayer .....	14	18
Stonesetter (aid to stonelayer) .....	11	14
Mortar-man .....	10	12
Crowbar-laborers .....	10	15
Hand-barrow laborers .....	10	13
Mason or bricklayer (master) .....	13	16
Rough bricklayer, or aid to mason (journeyman) .....	08	10
Brickmaker (master) .....	15	19
Rough brickmaker, or aid to brickmaker (journeyman) .....	08	11
Rough-wall builder .....	10	13
<b>Paving or pavement:</b>		
Paving-man (master) .....	13	19
Paving-man, his aid (journeyman) .....	09	13
<b>Carpenter-work:</b>		
Carpenter .....	14	19
Sawyer .....	25	34
<b>Roofing:</b>	<i>Per day.</i>	<i>Per day.</i>
Roofer (master) .....	1 40	1 90
Roofer's aid (journeyman) .....	95	1 29
Man in the street to warn passers .....	70	95
<b>Plumber:</b>		
Plumber (master) .....	1 20	1 77
Plumber's aid (journeyman) .....	90	1 22
Borer, adjuster, &c. ....	1 30	1 77
<b>Introducing gas-pipes:</b>		
Plumber .....	1 30	1 85
Plumber's aid .....	90	1 35
Setter .....	1 45	2 17
<b>Joiner:</b>		
Joiner .....	1 20	
Maker of inlaid floors .....	1 40	
<b>Locksmiths:</b>		
Blacksmith (large forge, furnace) .....	1 50	2 40
Striker or bellows-blower (large forge) .....	1 00	1 44
Blacksmith (small forge, furnace) .....	1 30	1 87
Striker (small forge, furnace) .....	90	1 30
Adjuster .....	1 20	1 73
Hanger of bells .....	1 30	1 87
Carpenter in iron-work .....	1 15	1 66
General aid .....	1 10	1 58
Borer .....	90	1 30
Ordinary workman .....	80	1 15
Heater .....	1 30	1 87
<b>Fumistes:</b>		
Fumistes, workers at chimneys (master) .....	1 20	1 66
Fumistes, workers at chimneys (journeymen) .....	70	97
Fumistes, brickmaker for furnaces and factory chimneys (master) .....	<i>Per hour.</i> 13	<i>Per hour.</i> 18
Fumistes, brickmaker for furnaces and factory chimneys (journeyman) .....	09	12
<b>Marble-work:</b>	<i>Per day.</i>	<i>Per day.</i>
Marble-cutter .....	1 40	1 96
Marble-polisher .....	1 20	1 60
<b>Stucco:</b>		
Composition layer and cutter .....	1 50	1 95
Polisher .....	1 30	1 66
<b>Painters:</b>	<i>Per hour.</i>	<i>Per hour.</i>
Painter, summer and winter .....	13	17
Painter, night-work, from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. ....	19	26
<b>Glaziers:</b>		
Glaziers, summer and winter .....	14	19
Glaziers, night-work, from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. ....	21	28
<b>Gilders:</b>		
Gilders, summer and winter .....	16	20
Gilders, night-work, from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. ....	32	40
<b>Paper-hanging (wall-papering, &amp;c.):</b>		
Hanger, summer and winter .....	13	17
Hanger, night-work, from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. ....	18	26

NOTE.—The prices per day are average prices. A day's work is ten working hours; no difference between winter and summer. The workmen are paid by the hour at the rate of one-tenth of the price per day.

Description.	Elementary price.	Composed price.
Placing looking-glasses:	<i>Per day.</i>	<i>Per day.</i>
For workman, summer and winter.....	\$1 20	\$1 60
For workman, night-work, from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m.....		2 40
Paving:	<i>Per hour.</i>	<i>Per hour.</i>
Paver (master) ..... 1.....	12	15
Paver (journeyman) .....	08	10
Stone-chiseler .....	14	17
Granite:		
Granite-cutter .....	15	18
Granite-layer .....	12	14
Help to granite-layer .....	09	10
Asphalt bitumen:		
Workman who applies compressed asphalt .....	11	14
Workman who applies the flowing asphalt.....	11	14
Workman who helps to apply asphalt.....	08	10

## 6. WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

I addressed a communication to the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de Paris et Lyon et à la Méditerranée asking details upon the question of railway laborers. I received the following table, which I copy; but it appears to me that the information which it contains, for want of more detail and precision, is of limited practical use:

*Wages paid to those employed by the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de Paris et Lyons et à la Méditerranée.*

Employés.	Annual wages.	Employés.	Annual wages.
Engine-drivers .....	\$420 to \$600	Freight and engine depot-masters..	\$920 to \$1, 200
Firemen .....	300 to 360	Heads of bureaus and chief clerks ..	400 to 800
Conductors .....	320 to 360	Clerks .....	240 to 360
Station-masters .....	260 to 1, 400	Assistant clerks .....	180 to 240
Substation-masters .....	300 to 720	Telegraph clerks .....	240 to 350
Watchmen .....	240 to 330	Telegraph-station tenders .....	220 to 260
Baggage-master .....	300 to 480	Lamp-lighters and care of lamps ..	240 to 400
Man employed in the baggage department.....	240 to 320	Switchmen .....	240 to 320
Foremen over workmen.....	240 to 480	Controllers .....	300 to 600
Chief porters .....	270 to 480	Ticket-agents, men and women ....	270 to 660
Porters and servants .....	200 to 320	Greasers .....	200 to 260
Overseers over foremen of workmen ..	280 to 300	Ordinary workmen .....	180 to 252

I regret that more satisfactory statistics have not been found respecting agricultural labor, but from inquiries made I have reason to believe that the Government statisticians charged with this department will give the matter more interest in its details. The Government is in course of altering its manner of publishing its statistics, and it is possible that many branches of industry which have not been subjects of sifting inquiry may now receive its practical attention.

Before closing this report, which is already too lengthy to admit of more than a few brief reflections on my part, I would beg to call your attention to the disparagement which exists between the skilled labor of females and their domestic labor. Besides the wages of the domestic servants, they all receive a "pour bois." The "pour bois" of France has become a recognized "tax." A cook claims and receives from those with whom she deals a per cent. equal to 1 pound in 20 pounds, or 5 per cent., and on articles under 1 franc she usually receives 1 sou. The purchases made by the maid, the valet, the gardener, the coachman

alike allow their "pour bois." Of course these remarks apply only where the servants have the charge of supplying their respective departments, and this they do in a majority of families well to do in Paris. In many houses the amount received in "pour bois" becomes a handsome income and in all it is an item of importance. An inquiry made into this question would reveal how very much more the domestic "servant" acquires in her situation than does the average skilled female "laborer" acquire in her position.

#### FRENCH MONEY.

It is first remarked that the fundamental pieces of one centime, ten centimes, one franc, ten francs, one hundred francs advance in a ten-fold manner; and, secondly, that they admit of only 5 and 2 as divisors. So that for francs the decimal multiples are the pieces of 2 francs, 5 francs, 10 francs, 20 francs, 50 francs, 100 francs; and for the centimes, the pieces of 1 centime, 2 centimes, 5 centimes, 10 centimes, 20 centimes, 50 centimes.

The ancient pieces of money, which were not decimal, the pieces of 25 centimes, 75 centimes, and 1 franc 50 centimes have been withdrawn from circulation. The piece of 40 francs, which is not decimal, is no longer manufactured, and the piece of 3 centimes has not been made.

The monetary convention concluded between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland provides that they will not manufacture or allow to be manufactured any money in gold of any other standards than pieces of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 francs.

The foregoing pieces of money are received by the banks of contracting parties with the reservation to refuse them when their weight shall have fallen half per cent. below the recognized tolerance, or when the "impression" shall have disappeared.

*Gold and silver in circulation from 1795 to December 31, 1877, and of copper money from 1852 to December 31, 1877.*—The copper money issued according to the law of May 6, 1852, has been of the metal produced by the melting of the ancient copper which was withdrawn from circulation.

##### *a. Amount of money in gold coined in France from 1795 to December 31, 1877.*

(Gold value nominal.)

	France.
100-franc pieces .....	44, 346, 400
50-franc pieces .....	46, 568, 700
40-franc pieces .....	204, 432, 360
20-franc pieces .....	6, 708, 299, 220
10-franc pieces .....	1, 013, 641, 610
5-franc pieces .....	233, 440, 130
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>8, 251, 322, 420</b>

##### *b. Amount of silver coined from 1795 to December 31, 1877.*

	France.
5-franc pieces .....	5, 058, 784, 820.00
2-franc pieces .....	152, 088, 526.00
1-franc pieces .....	193, 547, 902.00
50-centime pieces .....	89, 786, 394.00
25-centime pieces .....	7, 671, 101.25
20-centime pieces .....	8, 252, 700.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5, 510, 131, 443.55</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

*Gold and silver.*

	Total amount manufactured.	Amount deducted, demonetized.	Balance in circulation since 1795.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Gold .....	8,506,509,560.00	71,082,860.00	8,435,426,700
Silver .....	5,510,131,443.85	222,166,304.25	5,287,965,189
Total .....	14,016,641,003.85	293,249,164.25	13,723,391,839.60

The 71,082,860 francs gold money were retired from circulation in pieces of small coins. The 222,166,304.25 francs silver money were retired from circulation in pieces of 25 centimes, 2 francs, 1 franc, 50 centimes, and 20 centimes.

*c. Amount of copper money manufactured since the melting ordered by the law of May 6, 1852.*

	<i>Francs.</i>
10-centime pieces .....	33,236,024.20
5-centime pieces .....	26,470,607.25
2-centime pieces .....	1,848,646.52
1-centime pieces .....	1,147,517.43

Total to December 31, 1877 ..... 62,702,785.40

Of the sum of 13,723,391,839.60 francs in circulation since 1795, it is estimated that, in round numbers, 8,000,000,000 francs are now in circulation.

A. T. A. TORBERT.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*Paris, June 21, 1878.*

## ROUEN.

*Report, by Commercial-Agent Rhodes, on labor and wages in the district of Rouen.*

The daily wages paid in the manufactories of Rouen and vicinity are as follows :

Workers.	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.
<b>Cotton-spinners:</b>			
Men .....	\$0 75	\$1 04	\$0 80
Women .....	40	60	35
Children under 15 .....	25	35	20
<b>Cotton-weavers:</b>			
Men .....	65	80	45
Women .....	47	64	40
Children under 15 .....	25	30	20
<b>Wool-spinners:</b>			
Men .....	80	1 00	60
Women .....	40	50	30
Children under 15 .....	19	25	14
<b>Shawl-weavers:</b>			
Men .....	1 00	1 30	80
<b>Oil-cloth:</b>			
Men .....	55	60	40
Women .....	30	40	25
Children under 15 .....	20	25	15
<i>Linen and hempen goods.</i>			
<b>Spinners:</b>			
Men .....	60	75	50
Women .....	40	50	30
Children under 15 .....	12	25	10
<b>Weavers:</b>			
Men .....	46	60	35
Women .....	40	57	31
Children under 15 .....	20	25	16



The manufacture of cotton goods is the principal one of Rouen, and the wages paid the employes thereon represent the average. The salary of a day laborer is, when fed and lodged, ordinary, 29 cents; maximum, 33 cents; minimum, 22 cents. When not fed nor lodged, ordinary, 55 cents; maximum, 70 cents; minimum, 45 cents. The labor is generally done by those who provide their own board and lodging. As will be observed, the wages of those who board and lodge themselves is about double that of those who are boarded and lodged by their employers.

The average wages in the trades is as follows, per diem :

	Cents.
Jewelers.....	66
Butchers.....	54
Bakers.....	64
Brewers.....	61
Brickmakers.....	53
Tinsmiths.....	60
Gardeners.....	52
Blacksmiths.....	58
Plumbers.....	65
Coachmakers.....	64
Carpenters.....	69
Hatters.....	62
Tanners.....	58
Cutlers.....	52
Printers.....	66
Masons.....	63
Painters.....	64
Bookbinders.....	54
Dyers.....	56

These figures are gathered from town, village, and country, and are low when compared to the wages paid in Paris. For instance, the wages paid in Paris to the following mechanics are as follows : Bakers, \$1.33; brewers, \$1.05; brickmakers, 66 cents; hatters, \$1.30; carpenters, \$1.18.

The same difference exists in the other trades, and is accounted for by the difference in the cost of living between Paris and the provinces and in the more intelligent demands for the comforts of life of the Parisian workmen.

*Workwomen* receive as follows, per diem : Washwomen, 32 cents; seamstresses, 30 cents; corset-makers, 30 cents; tailoresses, 31 cents; laceworkers, 34 cents; artificial florists, 35 cents. In consequence of these very inadequate wages, these women are poorly fed and housed.

*Shoptenders*.—The wages in the retail shops of Rouen, per annum, are as follows, ordinary, maximum, and minimum : Men, \$110, \$160, and \$60; women accountants, \$80, \$130, and \$50; saleswomen, \$70, \$110, and \$50.

*Domestics*.—The annual wages of domestics, lodged and fed, are as follows, ordinary, maximum, and minimum : Valets and footmen, \$100, \$150, and \$60; coachmen and grooms, \$120, \$160, and \$70; chamber-maids, \$70, \$92, and \$40; women cooks, \$80, \$85, and \$50; general house-women, \$80, \$90, and \$50.

I propose, in a future communication, to speak of the condition of the cotton interest of Rouen, which is called the Manchester of France.

ALBERT RHODES.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,  
Rouen, September 13, 1878.

## ST. ETIENNE.

*Report, by Commercial-Agent Grinnell, on the rates of wages and condition of trade in St. Etienne.*

Referring to the circular letter of the Department, dated April 11, I have been careful in collecting and sifting information from such sources as were open to me. I have labored under certain disadvantages, as, for example, the prefet will not recognize or show common civility to a "commercial agent." It is through the prefet and the bureaus under his control only that I could have obtained official figures for the laborers on public works and the manufacture of arms.

I have, however, from several sources gathered the following, comprising all the information demanded by the circular letter with the above exceptions:

1. *Farm hands* get 45 to 60 cents per day, boarding themselves; their lodging costs \$2.50 to \$3 per month, and food and wine \$9 to \$10 per month. Average received, \$15.60; average cost living, \$12.75; surplus, \$2.85.

2. *Mechanical laborers*.—Weavers of plain common ribbons, 40 to 50 cents per day; weavers of plain better grade ribbons, 60 to 70 cents per day; weavers of fancy ribbons, 80 to 90 cents per day; and weavers of novelties, the best, \$1.40 to \$1.80 per day.

3. Women, who do most of the work in the manufacture of ribbons other than weaving, receive for work in finishing and preparing for market 50 to 65 cents per day, and the less skillful 30 to 40 cents per day.

4. *Miners*.—Those working under ground receive from \$1.05 to \$1.15 per day, and those above ground from 65 to 75 cents per day.

Business is very good in this district (business with the United States excepted), especially so with Paris and France, also with Germany and England.

There is an appreciation in the cost of living of about 10 per cent. as compared with five to seven years ago. No progress whatever is made toward improvement. Everything remains as it has been. No improvement in looms, or in manner of doing business, or in anything.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,  
*St. Etienne, June 19, 1878.*

## GERMANY.

## BARMEN.

*Report, by Consul Stanton, on the (1) condition of the laboring classes; (2) rates of wages; (3) cost of living; (4) state of trade; (5) current money of the Empire; and (6) the business habits and systems; and a supplemental report on agriculture and railway labor; for the district of Bar-men, embracing Westphalia and a portion of the Rhine provinces.*

## 1. CONDITION OF LABORING CLASSES.

The condition of the laboring classes of the mining and iron industries is very distressing; indeed, could not well be otherwise when the price of iron manufactures is so low that nothing can be earned, and the cost of coal is more than 40 per cent. below the average of the last twenty-five years. In consequence whereof wages were reduced and many hands discharged. Many mines were worked but four or five days per week, and miners in an eight hour shift were unable to earn enough to procure the necessaries of life. Many struggle daily with bitter want. Of the hands discharged the less skillful and the communistically inclined were the first to go, but in many districts even the more skillful had to be discharged, and many manufacturers were forced by circumstances to sever a connection with their workmen of over twenty-five years' standing.

A fruitful cause of want and ruin among the laboring classes is the enormous increase of the drinking saloons and dancing halls, and the complaints are universal as to the disposition of the laborers to indulge in excessive drink. In general, the present condition of the laboring classes in Germany is an unenviable one. Notwithstanding the efforts made by manufacturers to retain them, and the great sacrifices to the factories running, the long-continued depression has put a limit even to the greatest generosity, and large numbers of laborers are without work. In this district it is at present difficult, if not impossible, for a workingman to earn more than he needs for his individual support, and his weekly receipts are, on the average, by no means adequate for the support of a family. It is, consequently, essential that every member of the family should contribute to the common fund, and hence, from their earliest years, each member is raised to incessant toil and every privation.

The diet of the workingman is scant, and meat is a luxury seldom indulged in more than once a week, whilst the daily allowance for beer and spirits too often curtails that which should furnish a wholesome meal. The workingmen are also inveterate smokers, and the pipe or cigar is seldom out of their mouths. So wide-spread has this habit become, particularly among the youthful members of society, that the authorities of a number of cities have passed ordinances forbidding the use of tobacco in public places to youths under sixteen years.

Whatever be the characteristic of the laborer in other parts of Germany, in this and the neighboring districts he is, as a rule, improvident and quarrelsome. The towns are, in consequence, heavily burdened by poor-rates; the municipal assessments within this consular district ranging from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 times the amount of the imperial rates.

## 2. RATES OF WAGES.

*German Empire.*—For agricultural laborers the rate of wages varies greatly throughout the German Empire, rising or falling according as the locality is near to or remote from manufacturing centers. To exemplify this, I give below the present (1878) rate of wages for various parts of Germany, viz:

	Daily wages.
Bremen and vicinity.....	Cts. 56
Bavarian Highlands.....	53
Upper Rhine Valley.....	41
Lower Rhine Valley.....	31
Lake Constance and environs.....	40
Lower Highlands.....	33
Upper Alsace.....	45
Oppeln, Silesia.....	18

The wages now paid throughout this consular district, embracing Westphalia and a portion of the Rhine provinces, are as follows, viz:

*Barmen and Crefeld.*

Machinists, lock, wagonsmiths .....	daily..	\$0 51 to	\$0 71
Navvies and day laborers .....	do .....		47
Saddlers and shoemakers .....	do .....		47
Journeyman tailors .....	do .....		52
Coppersmiths, plumbers, and plasterers .....	do .....	59 to	71
Carpenters, joiners, and masons .....	do .....	59 to	71
Bakers, with board and lodging .....	weekly..	1 42 to	2 14
Bakers, without board and lodging .....	daily..		59
Butchers, without board and lodging .....	do .....		59
Butchers, with board and lodging .....	weekly..	1 66 to	2 14
Brewers, with board and lodging .....	do .....		2 14
Brewers, without board and lodging .....	do .....		4 28
Master brewers .....	do .....	6 42 to	10 71
Malsters, with board and lodging .....	do .....		3 57
Farm hands, with board and lodging (males).....	yearly..	107 00 to	215 00
Farm hands, with board and lodging (females).....	do .....	28 00 to	36 00
Cooks, with board and lodging (female).....	do .....	36 00 to	43 00
Cooks, with board and lodging (male), from \$107 on (yearly), according to merit.			
Housemaids, with board and lodging .....	yearly..	28 00 to	35 00
Painters and glaziers .....	daily..		59
Hack-drivers .....	do .....		71
Hack-drivers, with board and lodging .....	weekly..		2 14
Furriers and tanners .....	do .....		3 57
Weavers and factory hands .....	do .....	2 50 to	3 57
Chimney-sweeps.....	daily..		59

The Rhenish Railway pay the following wages for work now (1878) in course of construction:

Common laborer on day work.....	daily..	\$0 56 to	\$0 64
Common laborer on piece work .....	do .....	71 to	83
Masons and miners on tunnel work.....	do .....	71 to	83
Masons and miners on tunnel work, piece work.....	do .....		95

*Crefeld-Düsseldorf.*

Mechanics, blacksmiths, and miners.....	daily..		\$0 65
Carpenters, bricklayers, and plasterers .....	do .....	\$0 70 to	85
(Wages are about 24 per cent. less than formerly; working time from 10 to 12 hours daily.)			
Painters .....	per hour..		05
Shoemakers are paid by the piece, and can earn with 12 hours daily work .....	per week..		3 60

Agricultural laborers get—

Male servants, with board and lodging.....	yearly..	63 00 to	70 00
Female servants, with board and lodging.....	do .....	43 00 to	50 00
Day hands, with meals .....	daily..		28 to 38
Day hands, without meals .....	do .....		48 to 60

(The present rates are about 20 per cent. under those of former years.)

Silk-weavers earn from \$2.15 to \$2.85 per week per loom. Married weavers have generally more than one loom, and in such cases receive one-third of the earnings of the extra looms for their supervision, the other two-thirds being the wages of those working the looms.

The wages of silk-weavers are at present extremely low, they being able to earn double the present amount in good times. Female operatives in factories earn weekly \$2.15; children, \$1; in good times the earnings are 80 per cent. higher.

*Münster and agricultural districts.*

Factory hands earn daily .....	\$0 65
Day laborers earn daily .....	59
Field-hands earn daily .....	53
Artisans and mechanics earn daily .....	71

### 3. FOOD PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

#### *a. Food prices.*

The cost of the various articles of food are shown in the following table during the years 1865-1877, in the district of Barmen-Elberfeld:

Average food-prices in Barmen-Eibersfeld during the last thirteen years.

Article.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Wheat.....	\$2 15	\$2 60	\$3 39	\$3 14	\$2 40	\$2 73	\$3 11	\$2 97	\$3 32	\$3 17	\$2 48	\$3 45	\$3 45
Rye.....	1 61	1 00	3 52	2 47	2 09	2 16	3 41	2 16	2 40	2 50	2 14	2 03	1 05
Barley.....	1 58	1 98	2 29	2 20	2 00	2 07	2 24	2 02	2 38	2 61	2 30	2 28	2 38
Oats.....	1 59	1 84	2 04	2 23	2 07	2 01	2 15	1 68	2 13	2 38	2 20	2 10	2 38
Pease.....	1 95	2 02	2 53	2 64	2 63	2 69	2 08	2 63	2 73	3 40	3 50	3 14	3 14
Bonaa.....	.....	.....	3 02	2 85	2 85	2 80	2 08	2 90	2 97	3 57	3 67	3 14	3 14
Lentils.....	.....	.....	2 97	2 98	2 98	3 21	3 21	3 23	3 21	4 76	5 35	8 57	3 69
Potatoes.....	64	71	96	68	73	71	1 00	90	94	95	95	87	88
Straw.....	.....	.....	67	54	73	81	74	71	83	95	83	83	86
Hay.....	1 03	83	71	91	1 05	1 23	1 12	83	83	95	1 19	70	1 31
Beef, rump cuts.....	123	123	133	133	123	13	14	164	181	16	17	17	16
Beef, belly cuts.....	.....	.....	163	17	164	164	164	104	174	19	19	19	19
Pork.....	12	144	163	17	164	164	164	104	174	19	19	19	19
Mutton.....	10	104	11	94	12	12	12	13	144	154	144	15	164
Veal.....	104	10	104	94	94	104	103	12	14	13	12	12	12
Bacon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	20	19	19	16	17
Butter.....	24	23	223	25	27	25	28	23	33	33	32	25	25
Eggs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	20	20	20	20	20
Eggs.....	24	27	28	31	32	33	37	39	40	40	28	35	35
Wheat-flour, prime.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye-flour, prime.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch barley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl barley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckwheat groats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice, Java.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee, medium Java.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooking-salt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oaten groats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White bread.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Food-prices in Münster, April, 1878.*

Pease.....	per cwt..	\$3 54	Beef.....	per kilo..	\$0 27
Beans.....	do.....	3 42	Suet.....	do.....	33
Rice.....	do.....	95 5	Mutton.....	do.....	24
Barley.....	do.....	5 95	Bacon.....	do.....	40
Potatoes.....	do.....	1 17			

*b. Cost of living.*

For a man and wife, with two or three children, the yearly cost is about \$275. Such a family would live in two or three rooms, and would naturally live in a poor and comfortless manner. As many of the family as are able would be obliged to work ten to twelve hours daily.

The following detailed estimate of the expenses of a family of six persons, viz, man, wife, and four children, is, I think, rather high; for, as will be seen from the accompanying tables, few families would be in a position to gain a weekly income of \$7.

*Estimate of the expenses of a family of six—viz, two adults and four children—per week.*

Flour and bread.....	\$0 90	Fruits, green and dried.....	\$0 07
Meat, fresh, corned, salted, and smoked.....	1 09	Fuel.....	23
Lard.....	19	Oil and light.....	23
Butter.....	56	Sundries.....	12
Cheese.....	7	Spirits, beer, and tobacco.....	35
Sugar and sirup.....	7	House rent.....	90
Milk.....	12	Religious objects (schools are free).....	12
Coffee.....	28		
Fish, fresh and salted.....	7	Total weekly expenditure.....	6 19
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar..	12		
Eggs.....	9	Clothing for year.....	55 00
Potatoes and other vegetables.....	70	Taxes for year.....	2 50

By way of comparison, I subjoin the estimate of a factory inspector in Silesia of the expenses of a family of five persons, two adults and three children under fourteen years, which I think is more correct than the preceding one, viz:

Bread.....	\$33 55	Shoes.....	\$16 66
Potatoes.....	38 55	Furniture.....	14 28
Vegetables.....	17 13	Taxes.....	2 85
Meat and fat.....	59 79	Club and burial-society subscriptions, &c.....	6 66
Coffee and sugar.....	25 70	Rent.....	14 28
Luxuries: beer, spirits, and tobacco.....	17 13	Lights and fire.....	5 00
Clothing, husband.....	\$13 09		
wife.....	8 33	Total yearly expenses.....	283 65
children.....	10 47	Total weekly expenses.....	5 47
	31 89		

This estimate is as low as it is possible to make it, and, as will be seen by a reference to the table of wages, few of the men earn enough to pay the expenses of such a family. The amount allowed for rent in the above estimate is much too small for Barmen, where for \$14.28 only two small garret chambers could be obtained. Here, according to the location in house, the rent of one to three rooms would be from \$14.28 to \$60.

For the purpose of comparison, I inclose the following tables of the wages paid in Barmen during the eleven years, 1865–1875. The tables are full, and explain themselves.

The cost of living has not varied much in the last few years, the chief difference being that the weekly receipts of the laborer do not suffice to meet his expenses, not because the wages are reduced, or living costs more, but owing to the extensive depression in all branches of trade, which prevents him doing a *full week's work*.

*Family wages.*

The following tables show the earnings of workmen's families, whose several members were employed in one and the same factory, either on factory or house work. The wages are exactly what was paid, and have been taken from the wages-books of factories in Barmen:

Description.	1873.			1874.	
	Family.			Family.	
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
<b>First week :</b>					
Man.....	\$3 92	\$3 92	\$5 82	\$3 92	\$5 13
Wife.....	2 97	2 97	3 09	3 57	2 85
Daughter.....	3 21	3 33	3 09	4 16	3 09
Do.....	1 78		2 85		2 38
Do.....			2 50		
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>8 91</b>	<b>10 22</b>	<b>14 26</b>	<b>11 65</b>	<b>13 44</b>
<b>Second week :</b>					
Man.....	3 92	3 92	3 57	3 92	5 83
Wife.....	3 57	3 57	4 52	4 52	3 39
Daughter.....	2 30	3 21	3 09	4 28	3 09
Do.....	2 30		2 85		3 03
Do.....			2 50		
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>8 52</b>	<b>10 70</b>	<b>12 01</b>	<b>12 72</b>	<b>15 84</b>
<b>Third week :</b>					
Man.....	3 92	3 92	2 61	3 92	5 00
Wife.....		1 90		3 92	3 33
Daughter.....	2 15	3 35	3 33	4 04	3 21
Do.....	1 50		3 33		3 39
Do.....			2 50		
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>7 57</b>	<b>9 17</b>	<b>11 77</b>	<b>11 88</b>	<b>14 93</b>
<b>Fourth week :</b>					
Man.....	3 92	3 92	5 00	3 92	4 28
Wife.....		2 50		4 64	3 09
Daughter.....	3 33	3 21	2 85	4 16	2 97
Do.....	2 38		2 85		3 09
Do.....			2 85		
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>9 63</b>	<b>9 63</b>	<b>13 55</b>	<b>12 72</b>	<b>13 43</b>

The total income in 1873 in a branch which had but little demand was for—

**Family B:**

Man.....	\$222 76
Wife.....	162 07
Daughter.....	149 94
Do.....	
Do.....	
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>534 77</b>

**Family C:**

Man.....	242 76
Wife.....	
Daughter.....	160 75
Do.....	149 94
Do.....	124 95
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>678 40</b>



Statement showing the rates of wages paid in

Branch of business.	Weekly					
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
<b>Turkey-red yarn-dyers:</b>						
I. Journeymen .....						
II. Journeymen .....	\$3 09	\$3 45	\$3 21	\$3 21	\$3 21	\$3 57
Apprentices .....	1 42	1 66	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 90
Female hands .....	1 42	1 66	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 90
<b>Color-dyers:</b>						
Journeymen .....	3 09	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 92
Apprentices .....	1 42	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	2 14
Female hands .....	1 42	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	2 14
Do .....	2 14	2 14	2 14			
<b>Finishing works and piece dyers:</b>						
Finishers .....	4 28	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 35
Assistants .....	2 50	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	3 09
Piece dyers .....	2 73	2 85	3 09	3 21	3 33	3 57
Apprentices .....	1 42	1 78	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 38
<b>Bleaching-works:</b>						
Journeymen .....	2 66	2 85	3 21	3 21	3 21	3 57
Apprentices .....	1 25	1 42	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 90
<b>Knitting, sewing, and glazed yarn works:</b>						
Journeymen .....	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 64
Do .....	3 80	3 80	3 80	3 80	3 80	4 04
Female operatives .....	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 38
Do .....	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	2 14
Youthful operatives .....	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	2 14
<b>Silk manufactories:</b>						
Operatives on Jacquard looms .....	2 85-4 28	2 85-4 28	2 85-4 28	2 85-4 28	2 85-4 28	2 85-4 28
Operatives on pedal looms for plain work .....	1 42-2 85	1 42-2 85	1 42-2 85	1 42-2 85	1 42-2 85	1 42-2 85
<b>Zanilla and lasting weavers:</b>						
Journeymen .....	2 85	3 21	3 57	3 92	3 92	4 28
Do .....	2 85	2 85	2 85	3 57	3 57	3 80
Female operatives .....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
Girls .....	2 14	2 14	2 14			
<b>Silk and woolen braid and binding works:</b>						
I. Masters—						
On ordinary articles .....	5 71	5 71	5 71	5 71	5 71	5 71
On medium articles .....	8 56	8 56	8 56	8 56	8 56	8 56
On best fashionable articles .....	14 28	14 28	14 28	14 28	14 28	14 28
II. Small-braid makers:						
Journeymen .....	2 50-3 57	2 50-3 57	2 50-3 57	2 50-3 57	2 50-3 57	2 65-3 92
Female operatives .....	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 50
Do .....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 61
III. Factory hands:						
Male .....	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 65-3 21
Female .....	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14-3 50

IV. Small-braid makers, with their own braiding-machines.	Cost of loom, \$1,285.20.	
	Weekly earnings .....	\$17 85
	Expenses:	
	Assistants .....	\$2 85
	One-third reeler .....	71
	Rent and power .....	1 78
	Oil .....	71
		1 07
		7 12
	Remains for master .....	10 73
	From which interest and amortisation of capital must be paid.	

REMARKS.—The great wear on the machines, the frequent change in the article, together with the erecting looms on their own premises. Wages vary largely with the state of business.

Branch of business.	Weekly					
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
<b>Cotton and linen braids and bindings:</b>						
I. Master's on own looms or braiding-machines.	\$2 85-4 28	\$4 28	\$3 92	\$3 92	\$3 92	\$4 28
II. Factory hands:						
Journeymen .....	2 14-3 61	2 14-3 61	2 14-3 61	2 85	2 85	2 85-3 57
Female operatives .....	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 90	1 90	2 14
Youthful hands .....	71-1 42	71-1 42	71-1 42			

*Barmen during the eleven years 1865 to 1875.*

wages.					Remarks.
1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
.....	\$4 28-5 00	\$4 28-5 35	\$4 28-5 71	\$5 64-6 42	For piece-work; 10 hours' actual work.
\$3 92-4 28	4 28	4 52	4 52	4 52	} Weekly wages; 11 hours' actual work.
2 14-2 50	2 50	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	
2 14	2 50	2 50-2 85	2 50-3 21	2 50-3 92	
4 28	4 28	4 52	4 64	4 64	} Weekly wages; 11 hours' actual work.
2 14-2 85	2 38-2 85	2 38-2 85	2 38-2 85	2 38-2 85	
2 38	2 14-2 85	2 14-2 85	2 14-2 85	2 14-2 85	
.....					Piece-work.
5 35	4 40	4 52	5 18	5 71	} Weekly wages. Hours of work from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., with 2 hours' pause.
3 33	3 33	3 09	3 80	3 80	
4 28					
2 50					} Weekly wages; 11 hours' actual work.
3 92	4 28	4 52	4 64	4 64	
2 02	2 02	3 14	2 14	2 14	
4 64	4 64	4 64	4 64	4 64	Piece-work.
4 04	4 04	4 04	4 04	4 04	Weekly wages. } Hours of work from 6 a. m. to
2 38	2 50	2 85	2 85	2 85	Piece-work. } 8 p. m., with 2 hours' pause.
2 14	2 14	2 50	2 50	2 50	Weekly wages. }
2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	Weekly wages. If under 14 years, half a day.
2 85-5 00	2 85-5 00	2 85-5 00	2 85-5 00	2 85-5 00	} Piece-work; time uncertain, since men work on own looms at home. Combs, reeds, Jacquards, &c., are furnished by manufacturer.
1 42-3 21	1 88-3 57	1 88-3 57	1 88-3 57	1 88-3 57	
4 28-6 42	3 92-7 14	3 92-7 14	3 92-7 14	3 92-7 14	Piece-work.
3 92-5 00	3 21-4 28	3 21-4 28	3 21-4 28	3 21-4 28	Weekly wages. } Hours of work from 6 a. m. to 7
2 85-4 28	2 50-4 28	2 50-4 28	2 50-4 28	2 50-4 28	Piece-work. } p. m., with 1½ to 2 hours' pause.
.....					Weekly wages. }
5 71	5 71	5 71	5 71	5 71	} Piece-work. The journeymen participate, with 40 p.c., and the reeler, earning on the average \$2.14 to \$2.50 weekly, are also to be paid. One can tend 2 and 3 looms.
8 56	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	
14 28-17 25	8 56	8 56	8 56	8 56	
3 21-3 92	3 57-4 04	3 57-4 04	3 57-4 04	3 57-4 04	} Weekly wages; 12 hours' actual work.
2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	
2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	
3 21-3 92	3 92-4 04	3 92-4 04	3 92-4 04	3 92-4 04	} Weekly wages; 10½ hours' actual work.
2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	2 50-2 85	

Cost of loom, \$1,428.

Weekly earnings..... \$17 85

Expenses:

Assistants.....	\$3 57
One-third reeler.....	83
Rent and power.....	2 14
Oil.....	71
	1 07

8 32

Remains for master.....

9 53

From which interest and the amortisation of capital must be paid.

amount of capital necessary, are gradually ruining the small masters, so that the larger firms are now

wages.					Remarks.
1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
.....	\$4 64	\$4 28-4 64	\$4 28-4 64	\$4 28-4 64	Piece-work; 12 hours' actual work; wages for reeling wool, paid therefrom, amount to about \$0.71 weekly.
2 85-3 57	3 21-3 92	3 21-3 92	3 21-3 92	3 21-3 92	} Weekly wages; 12 hours' actual work.
2 32	1 90-2 50	1 90-2 50	1 90-2 50	1 90-2 50	
.....					

Statement showing the rate of wages paid in Barmen

Branch of business.	Weekly					
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Elastic webbing works:						
I. Laborers in mechanical weaving—						
Journeyman .....	£3 21	£3 33	£3 39	£3 57	£3 57	£3 92
Weekly wages for adjusting .....	3 21	3 21	3 21	3 21	3 57	3 57
Lowest piece-work wages .....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	4 64
Highest piece-work wages .....	7 85	7 85	7 85	5 00	6 06	6 43
Female operatives .....	2 50-3 03	2 50-3 03	2 50-3 03	2 61	2 73	2 73-2 97
Youthful hands .....	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 50-3 21	2 50-3 21	2 50-3 21
II. Factory hands—	1 78-2 14	1 78-2 14	1 78-2 14	1 78-2 26	1 78-2 26	1 78-2 26
Journeyman (Bindstube) .....	2 85-4 28	2 85-4 28	2 85-4 28	2 85-4 28	2 85-4 28	2 85-5 00
Journeyman, warp-room (Scheer- kammer.) .....	2 14-3 21	2 14-3 21	2 14-3 21	2 14-3 21	2 14-3 57	2 14-3 57
Female reelers .....	1 78	1 90	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14
III. Outside hands—						
Masters .....	5 71-11 42	5 71-11 42	5 71-11 42	5 71-11 42	5 71-11 42	5 71-11 42
Journeyman reelers (Handspu- ler.) .....	1 06-1 78	1 06-1 78	1 06-1 78	1 06-1 42	1 06-1 42	1 06-1 42
Journeyman reelers (Spuler mit Spulemaschine.) .....	1 42-2 85	1 42-2 85	1 42-2 85	2 14-3 21	2 14-3 21	2 14-3 21
Soap and candle works:						
Male hands .....	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
Female hands .....	1 66	1 00	1 66	1 66	1 66	1 66
Chemical works:						
Men at smelting furnace .....	4 76	4 76	4 76	4 76	4 76	4 76
Men at iron pyrites furnace .....	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92
Men at sulphur furnace .....	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92
Men on other apparatus .....	3 33-3 92	3 33-3 92	3 33-3 92	3 33-3 92	3 33-3 92	3 33-3 92
Mechanics .....	3 57-3 68	3 57-3 68	3 57-3 68	3 57-3 68	3 92	4 14
Carters .....	3 21	3 21	3 21	3 21	3 21	3 21
Laborers .....	2 91	2 91	2 91	3 03	3 03	3 63
Boiler and machine shops:						
Turners and locksmiths .....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 92
Boiler-smiths .....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 92
Blacksmiths .....	3 92-4 28	3 92-4 28	3 92-4 28	4 28	4 28	4 64
Welders .....	2 85-3 21	2 85-3 21	2 85-3 21	3 21	3 21	3 57
Apprentices .....	1 78-2 50	1 78-2 50	1 78-2 50	1 78-2 50	1 78-2 50	1 90-2 61
Iron and steel ware factories:						
Smiths .....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 92	3 92	4 28
Benchhands .....	2 85-3 57	2 85-3 57	2 85-3 57	2 85	2 85	3 57
General workmen .....	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	3 57
Day-laborers .....	2 56	2 56	2 56	2 85	2 85	3 57
Apprentices .....	1 06-2 14	1 06-2 14	1 06-2 14	1 42-1 78	1 42-1 78	1 78-2 14
Smiths .....	4 64	4 64	4 64	4 64	4 64	5 00
Benchhands .....	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 64
General workmen .....	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 64
Metal-turners .....	4 64	4 64	4 64	4 64	5 00	5 35
Brassfounders .....	4 64	4 64	4 64	4 64	4 64	5 00
Brassmolders .....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	4 28
Iron foundries:						
Casters, molders .....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 80	3 87
Day-laborers .....	2 61	2 61	2 61	2 61	2 85	2 97
Percussion-caps:						
Male hands .....	3 92	3 92	3 92	5 00	5 00	5 00
Do .....	3 87	3 87	3 87	3 87	3 87	3 87
Female hands .....	1 90	1 90	1 90	2 14	2 14	2 14
Button works:						
Children .....	71	88	1 06	1 06	1 19-1 42	1 42-1 78
Youths and girls from 17 to 20 years .....	1 42	1 78	2 02	2 14	2 50-3 85	2 85-3 21
General workmen .....	2 38	2 61	3 09	3 09	3 09	3 09-3 57
Formers, polishers .....	3 21	3 80	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 64
Turners .....	4 28	5 00	5 71	5 71	6 90	7 14
Metal-plating works:						
Youthful hands .....	1 19	1 42	1 54	1 54	1 60	1 66
Adults .....	3 57	3 75	3 80	3 80	3 92	4 04
Whipmakers:						
Youthful hands (under 18) .....	1 42	1 53	1 53	2 14	2 50	3 57
Adults (over 18) .....	2 50	2 65	2 65	3 21	3 57	4 28
Lithographic works:						
Laborers .....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 92	4 28	4 64
Piano and organ factories:						
Piano hands, carpenters .....	3 57	4 10	4 00	3 45	3 63	3 63
Joiners .....	3 57	4 10	4 00	3 92	4 04	4 04
Finishers .....	3 57	4 10	4 00	5 00	5 23	5 35
Organ hands .....	3 45	3 75	4 10	3 57	3 80	3 92
Other laborers .....	2 95	3 21	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57
Book-printers:						
Typesetters .....	3 02	3 92	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28-5 71
Day-laborers .....	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	3 21

during the eleven years, 1865 to 1875—Continued.

wages.					Remarks.
1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
\$4 16	\$4 46	\$4 64	\$4 76	\$4 76	Weekly wages.
3 57	3 57	3 57-4 28	3 57-4 28	3 57-4 28	} Pay nothing for reeling.
4 64	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	
6 42	6 42	6 42	6 42	6 42	} Weekly wages. } Lowest rates for hands from
2 78-2 97	2 97	3 09	3 09	3 09	
2 50-3 21	2 50-3 21	2 50-3 21	2 50-3 21	2 50-3 21	} Piece-work. } 16 to 20 years old, gradually
1 78-2 26	1 78-2 50	1 78-2 50	1 78-2 50	1 78-2 50	
2 85-5 35	2 85-5 00	2 85-5 00	2 85-5 00	2 85-5 00	} Weekly wages. Hands from 16 to 20 get lowest
2 14-4 28	3 21-3 92	3 21-3 92	4 28-5 00	4 28-5 71	
2 14	2 14-2 85	2 14-2 85	2 26-3 57	2 26-4 28	} Piece-work. Masters pay assistants from 40 to
5 71-11 42	5 56-11 42	5 56-11 42	5 56-11 42	5 56-11 42	
1 06-1 42	1 06-1 42	1 06-1 42	1 06-1 42	1 06-1 42	} 50 per cent. of wages as well as the cost of
2 14-3 21	2 14-5 00	2 14-5 00	2 14-5 00	2 14-5 00	
3 21	3 21	3 57	3 57	3 92	} Weekly wages; 11 hours' daily work.
1 90	1 90	2 14	2 14	2 50	
5 00-7 85	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	} Weekly wages, except for furnace-men, who
4 04-4 28	4 64	4 64	4 64	4 64	
4 04-4 28	5 00	5 35	5 35	5 35	} generally work by contract. Day and night
3 57-4 28	3 92	4 04	3 75	3 75	
4 28-5 00	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	} hands are employed, each working from 7 to
3 33-3 57	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	
3 03-3 33					} Weekly wages for 11 hours' daily work.
4 28	4 28	4 28-4 64	4 28-5 00	4 28-4 64	
4 28	4 28	4 28-4 64	4 28-5 00	4 28-4 64	} Weekly wages; 11 hours' work daily.
4 64-5 35	4 64-5 35	5 00-5 71	5 00-5 71	5 00-5 71	
3 57-3 92	3 57-3 92	3 57-3 92	3 57-3 92	3 57-3 92	} Piece-work; 11 hours' work daily.
1 90-2 85	1 78-2 85	1 78-2 85	1 78-3 09	1 78-2 85	
4 64	4 64	5 00	5 00	5 00	} Weekly wages for 10 hours' daily work.
-----	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 76	
-----	5 00	4 76	4 52	4 52	} Piece-work; hours of work varying.
3 57	3 57	3 92	3 92	3 80	
1 78-2 14	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	} Weekly wages; 10 hours' daily work.
5 35-5 71	6 42	6 42	6 42	6 42	
4 64	5 71	5 71	5 71	5 71	} Piece-work; 11 hours' work daily.
4 64	5 71	6 42	6 42	6 18	
5 35-5 71	6 42	5 71	5 71	5 71	} Weekly wages for 11 hours' daily work.
5 35-5 71	6 42	6 42	6 42	6 42	
4 28	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	} Piece-work; hours of work about 10 daily.
4 04	4 04	4 64	4 64	4 64	
3 21	3 57	3 92	3 92	3 92	} Weekly wages; 10 hours' daily work.
5 00	5 00-8 56	5 00-8 56	5 00-8 56	5 00-8 56	
3 57	3 57-4 28	3 57-4 28	3 57-4 28	3 57-4 28	} Weekly wages; 10½ hours' daily work.
2 14	1 78-2 85	1 78-2 85	1 78-2 85	1 78-2 85	
1 78-2 14	1 42-1 78	1 42-1 78	1 78-2 14	1 78-2 14	} Piece-work; 10 hours' daily work.
3 57	2 50-3 21	2 50-3 21	3 21-3 57	5 71	
4 28-5 35	4 28-5 00	4 28-5 00	5 00	5 71	} Weekly wages; 10 hours' daily work.
7 14-8 56	7 14-8 56	7 14-8 56	7 14-8 56	9 28	
1 83	2 02	2 02	2 02	2 02	} Weekly wages; 10 hours' daily work.
4 28	4 64	4 64	4 64	4 64	
3 57	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	} Weekly wages; 11 hours' daily work.
4 64	4 76	5 00	5 00	5 00	
4 52	4 64	4 64	4 76	4 88	} Piece or contract work. Actual time of work
4 28	4 64	5 95	6 42	6 42	
4 64	4 76	6 18	6 66	7 02	} 10 to 11 hours daily.
6 07	6 18	6 66	7 14	7 61	
4 28	4 28	4 76	5 00	5 00	} Weekly wages; 10 hours' daily work.
4 28-7 14	5 00	5 00-5 71	5 71	5 71	
3 57	3 57	3 92	3 92	3 92	

*Statement showing the rate of wages in Barmen*

Branch of business.	Weekly					
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Book-binders:						
Binders of books, sample-cards, &c. }						
Cartoon-makers .....	\$2 85	\$2 85	\$2 85	\$3 57	\$3 57	\$4 28
Apprentices .....	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 42	1 42	1 78
Masons, builders, and brickmakers:						
Journeyman masons .....	2 85	3 17	3 45	2 45	3 57	3 92
Hodmen .....	2 14	2 30	2 50	2 61	2 85	3 03
Carpenters, rough .....	2 85	3 21	3 45	3 57	3 75	3 92
house .....				3 57	3 92	3 92
Well-diggers .....	3 57	3 57	3 57	8 57	3 57	4 28
Brickmakers .....						
Joiners:						
Journeyman .....	2 50	2 85	3 21	3 21	3 21	3 45
Do .....						
Painters and glaziers:						
Journeyman .....	2 50	2 61	2 85	2 85	2 85	3 21-3 57
Turners (wood):						
Journeyman .....	71	71	95	95	95	1 06
Tinsmiths and japanners:						
Journeyman .....	1 06	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19
Capmakers:						
Journeyman .....	1 06	1 19	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42
Coppersmiths and brassfounders:						
Journeyman .....	1 06	1 19	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 78
Do .....	2 50	2 61	2 85	2 85	2 85	3 21
Tailors:						
Journeyman .....	1 06	1 19	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42
Do .....	2 85	3 21	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57
Shoemakers:						
Journeyman .....	71	88	1 06	1 06	1 19	1 42
Do .....	1 42	1 60	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 90
Saddlers:						
Journeyman .....	96	96	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 42
Bakers:						
Journeyman .....	83	96	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 19
Beer-brewers:						
Journeyman .....	1 06	1 19	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 78
Coopers:						
Journeyman .....	95	95	95	95	95	1 19
Slaters:						
Journeyman .....	95	1 42	1 78	1 78	1 78	2 14
Do .....						
Millers:						
Journeyman .....	2 85	3 03	3 03	3 03	3 03	3 57
Ropemakers:						
Journeyman .....	83	83	83	83	83	95
Wheelwrights:						
Journeyman .....	71	71	83	83	83	1 06
Watchmakers:						
Journeyman .....	*4 28	*5 00	*5 71	1 42	1 42	1 60
Jewelers:						
Journeyman .....	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42
Barbers:						
Journeyman .....	71	71	71	71	71	76
Carriers:						
Carters, drivers .....	1 06	1 19	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 60
Gardeners:						
Journeyman .....	05	05	05	05	05	06
Locksmiths:						
Journeyman .....	1 06	1 19	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 78
Do .....	2 85	3 03	3 21	3 21	3 21	3 57
Tanners:						
Journeyman .....	2 85	3 03	3 09	3 21	3 21	3 57

\* Monthly wages.

during the eleven years, 1865 to 1875—Continued.

wages.					Remarks.
1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
\$5 00-5 71	\$4 28	\$4 28	\$4 28	\$4 28	} Weekly { 10½ hours' daily work. wages. { Wages for 1865-'67 include board and lodging. Masons wages less in winter.
3 21	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	
1 90	1 90	1 90	1 90	1 90	
4 28	4 64	5 35	5 71	5 71	
3 21	3 57	4 28	4 64	4 64	
4 28-5 00	4 64	5 35	5 71	5 71	} Weekly wages; 12 hours' actual work.
4 28-5 00	4 64	5 00	5 85	5 35	
5 00-5 71	4 64-7 14	5 85-7 85	5 71-8 21	5 71-8 58	
.....	4 28-5 00	5 00-5 71	5 71	5 83	
3 57	3 92	3 92	5 00	5 35	
.....	5 00-5 71	5 71-6 42	6 42-6 78	7 14	Weekly wages for 12 hours' work. Piece-work.
3 92-4 28	4 28	5 00	5 85-5 71	5 71	Weekly wages; 11 hours' daily work.
1 19	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 11 to 12 hours' daily work.
1 42	1 42	1 78	1 78	1 78	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 11 to 12 hours' daily.
1 60	1 60	1 78	1 78	1 78	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 12 hours' actual work.
1 78-2 14	2 14	2 50	2 85	2 85	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 12 to 13 hours.
3 57-4 28	4 28	5	5 71-6 42	6 42	Weekly wages, without board and lodging; 12 to 13 hours.
1 60	1 60	1 78	1 78	1 78	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 13 hours.
3 92-4 28	4 28	5	5 71	5 71	Piece-work.
1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 13 hours.
2 14	2 14	2 85	2 50	2 85	Piece-work, with board and lodging.
1 42-1 78	1 78	1 90	2 14	2 14	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 13 hours.
1 42	1 42	1 78	2 14	2 14	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 13 hours.
2 14	2 14	2 50	2 85	2 18	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 13 to 14 hours daily.
1 42-1 78	1 78	1 78	2 14	2 14	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 12 hours' daily work.
2 50	2 61	2 85	3 21	3 21	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 12 hours.
.....	5	5 71	6 42-7 14	7 14-8 58	Piece-work.
3 57-4 28	3 57-4 28	4 28	4 64	4 64	Weekly wages; 13 hours' daily work.
1 19	1 42	1 78	1 78	1 78	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 13 hours' daily work.
1 42	1 42	1 78	2 14	2 14	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 13 hours' daily work.
1 78	1 78	1 90	1 90	1 90	Week, and monthly wages, with board and lodging; 11 to 12 hours.
1 60	1 60	1 60	2 14	2 14	Weekly wages, with board and lodging; 12 hours daily.
1 06	1 42	1 78	2 14	2 14	Weekly wages, with board and lodging.
1 78	1 78	2 14	2 14	2 14	Weekly wages, with board and lodging.
07½	07½	07½	07½	07½	Per hour; some varying.
1 90	1 90	2 14	2 14	2 14	Weekly wages, with board and lodging.
4 28	4 28	4 28	4 64	4 64	
3 57-4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	Weekly wages; 12 hours daily.

## 4. STATE OF TRADE.

The state of trade throughout this district is one of great depression; in fact, without resulting in total ruin, it could not be worse.

All textile branches are and have been for years suffering from stagnation of trade. There is, excepting for button stuffs and ribbons, actually no demand for silk manufactures.

All thoughts of profit are put aside, and goods are continually sold for less than it costs to manufacture them.

With large investments in factories and raw materials, and great numbers of work people dependent upon them, to close their works would be to cast away the business acquired during a long series of years, and in many cases would be irretrievable ruin.

Hence, all manufacturers are living on their capital, working away with yearly losses, waiting for the arrival of better times.

Of failures, as yet there are comparatively few, since the accumulation of a long series of good business years have enabled manufacturers to bear the losses of the last three years; but, unless the reaction in business soon sets in, the disasters of the immediate future must necessarily be great and wide-spreading.

All sales of any magnitude are made at a loss; and, though small ones may be made at a profit, they disappear in the total of the year's business.

The retail trade seems better off, for, whilst the manufacturer must sell his wares at prices cheaper than they have been for twenty years, there is no appreciable difference in the prices of articles purchased at retail now from those of former years.

This prosperity is in a great measure, however, apparent only, since the retailer does not buy directly from the manufacturer, and the wholesale and retail cost is swallowed by the number of hands an article passes through before reaching the consumer.

In the iron branches, such as hardware and cutlery, nail and wire works, there is the same depression, and the above remarks are quite as applicable to those branches as to the textile branches of manufacture.

## 5. THE CURRENT MONEY OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The current money or legal tender of the German Empire consists of coin and notes of the character described below, viz:

*a. Gold coins.*

The value and number of gold coins are—

69½ pieces of 20 marks, or double-crowns, to the pound of gold.

139½ pieces of 10 marks, or crowns, to the pound of gold.

279 pieces of 5 marks, or half crowns, to the pound of gold.

These pieces are composed of  $\frac{200}{1000}$  gold and  $\frac{100}{1000}$  copper.

*b. Silver coins.*

20 pieces of 5 marks to the pound of fine silver.

50 pieces of 2 marks to the pound of fine silver.

100 pieces of 1 mark to the pound of fine silver.

200 pieces of 50 pfennige to the pound of fine silver.

500 pieces of 20 pfennige to the pound of fine silver.

*c. Nickel coins.*

Pieces of 5 and 10 pfennige.

*d. Copper coins.*

Pieces of 1 and 2 pfennige.

According to the provisions of the law of July 9, 1873, the amount of silver shall not exceed 10 marks, nor copper  $2\frac{1}{2}$  marks, per head of the population.

*e. Notes.*

The Imperial Bank, or Bank of Germany, and a number of private banks (see table), are authorized to issue notes at par in denominations of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, and 5 marks.

According to paragraph 2 of the law of 1875, the imperial notes excepted, bank-notes are not legal tender, and their acceptance in payment of debts due in coin is in no way obligatory.

On presentation, each note must be redeemed at once in the coin of the realm.

Each of the banks, which in 1875 issued notes, has been permitted to emit a certain amount of notes without coin security.

For all notes which shall be circulated in excess of this sum 5 per cent. interest per annum must be paid to the Imperial Bank as long as they are in circulation, and in *all cases* one-third of the amount of notes issued must be secured by coin deposits.

*Circulation.*

About 170,000,000 marks of the notes of the Imperial Bank were in circulation up to April 20, 1878, and there has been coined to same date of—

	Marks.
20-mark pieces.....	1, 190, 847, 520
10-mark pieces.....	365, 296, 020
5-mark pieces.....	27, 969, 845
Total gold coined.....	1, 584, 113, 385

The amount of silver coined to same date is—

	Marks.
5-mark pieces.....	71, 652, 415. 00
2-mark pieces.....	97, 810, 530. 00
1-mark piece.....	148, 847, 743. 00
50-pfennige pieces.....	71, 486, 388. 00
20-pfennige pieces.....	35, 717, 718. 20
Total silver coined.....	425, 514, 794. 20

There are, moreover, several hundred millions—about 400,000,000 marks—of the old thaler pieces, equal to 3 marks, in circulation, which, however, like all other silver coins, are legal tender only for sums not in excess of 20 marks.

There was, therefore, at the beginning of 1878 (estimating the German population at 42,000,000), to each person—

	Marks.
1. In fractional silver coins.....	20. 00
2. In legal-tenders:	
<i>a.</i> Gold.....	37. 72
<i>b.</i> Notes of the Imperial Bank.....	4. 00
	41. 72
3. Notes of private banks.....	19. 83
Total to each person.....	81. 55



Up to April, 1878, the Imperial Bank has issued altogether notes to the amount of 595,968,000 marks, of which coin security existed for 495,672,000, the unsecured issue being 100,296,000.

The 15 banks, including the Imperial Bank, had, on the 30th of March, 1878, notes in circulation to the amount of 833,500,000 marks, of which were secured by coin 641,610,000; the total unsecured issue being 191,890,000.

In February, 1870, 31 German banks had in circulation notes to the amount of 614,000,000 marks, with coin deposit of 381,000,000, leaving an unsecured issue of 233,000,000.

There has, therefore, been an increase of the amount of notes in circulation in the German Empire since 1870 of 219,000,000 marks, with a decrease in the amount of unsecured notes of 41,110,000 marks.

No.	Name of bank.	Authorized to issue unsecured notes in 1876.	Imperial Bank can issue in 1878 unsecured notes.
		Marks.	Marks.
1	Imperial Bank .....	250,000,000	250,000,000
2	Ritterschaftliche Privatbank, Pommern .....	1,222,000	1,222,000
3	Städtische Bank, in Breslau .....	1,283,000	.....
*4	Bank des Berliner Cassenvereins .....	963,000	963,000
5	Kölnische Bank .....	1,251,000	.....
6	Magdeburger Privatbank .....	1,173,000	.....
7	Danziger Privat-Actien-Bank .....	1,272,000	.....
8	Provincial-Actien-Bank des Gross Herzogthums Posen .....	1,208,000	.....
*9	Kommunalständische Bank (Görlitz) .....	1,307,000	1,307,000
10	Hannoversche Bank .....	6,000,000	.....
11	Landgrädlche hessische Landesbank .....	159,000	.....
12	Frankfurter Bank .....	10,000,000	.....
13	Bayerische Bank .....	32,000,000	.....
14	Sächsische Bank zu Dresden .....	16,771,000	.....
*15	Leipziger Bank .....	5,348,000	5,348,000
16	Leipziger Cassenverein .....	1,440,000	.....
17	Chemnitzer Stadtbank .....	441,000	.....
18	Württembergische Notenbank .....	10,000,000	.....
19	Badische Bank .....	10,000,000	.....
20	Bank für Süddeutschland .....	10,000,000	.....
21	Rostocker Bank .....	1,155,000	.....
*22	Weimarsche Bank .....	1,971,000	1,971,000
*23	Oldenburgische Landesbank .....	1,881,000	1,881,000
24	Braunschweigische Bank .....	2,829,000	.....
*25	Mitteldeutsche Creditbank (Meiningen) .....	3,187,000	3,187,000
*26	Privatbank zu Gotha .....	1,344,000	1,344,000
*27	Anhalt, Dessanische Landesbank .....	935,000	935,000
*28	Thüringische Bank (Landershausen) .....	1,658,000	1,658,000
*29	Geraer Bank .....	1,651,000	1,651,000
*30	Niedersächsische Bank (Bückeburg) .....	594,000	594,000
*31	Lübecker Privatbank .....	500,000	500,000
32	Commerz Bank (Lübeck) .....	959,000	.....
33	Bremer Bank .....	4,500,000	.....
Total .....		385,000,000	272,561,000

\*The banks in the table which are marked (\*), having renounced their rights of issue, the same have been transferred to the Imperial Bank, increasing the amount which this bank is authorized to issue, viz. 250,000,000 marks, by 22,561,000; so that the Imperial Bank may issue 272,561,000 of unsecured notes in 1878.

## 6. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

In most if not all branches of manufacture it is more or less the custom of the manufacturer, who has either no factory or but a small one, to give out raw materials to the so-called masters, who, with their assistants, work the raw material up at their own shops.

In many branches the goods are traveling back and forth between workman and principal, involving naturally a much greater loss of time than if the workmen were united in one or two large factories.

The manufacturers are conscious of all the disadvantages of the pres-

ent system, but are unable to overcome the workmen's prejudices to the factory system.

Under present arrangements the workman enjoys much more liberty, working or not as he pleases, and generally being his own master; all of which questionable privileges he would be obliged to forego if working in a factory.

Business is done chiefly on the credit plan, and here in Germany bills run from nine months to a year. For instance, raw silks are paid in two months' bills, either nine months after date of invoice without discount, or on receipt of invoice with 5 per cent. discount.

Cotton yarns are paid in two months' bills on receipt of invoice with 5 per cent. discount, or three months after date of invoice with 3½ off.

Chappe silk is paid in two months' bills on receipt of invoice with 6 per cent. discount, or three months after date of invoice with 4 per cent.

Silk manufactures are generally paid six months after date of invoice. The discounts vary with the promptness of the buyer's payments and are too varying to specify.

The hours of business are generally from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., but there is an interval for the principals of three hours (from twelve to three) for dinner and siesta (the latter is a universal practice), which to strangers and buyers is a continual source of annoyance and delay.

Business is carefully done and for very small profit, risky speculations being the exception and not the rule.

Generally speaking the German business people are utterly devoid of that liberality which in their business transactions characterize the American and English merchant. Their integrity and industry, however, abundantly compensate for this trait of "meanness" or littleness in their national character.

EDGAR STANTON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Barmen, May 23, 1878.*

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*Supplement to Mr. Stanton's report.*

AGRICULTURE AND RAILWAY LABOR IN THE RHENISH PROVINCES.

[Translation of a letter received by Consul Stanton from the president of the Agricultural Society for the Rhenish provinces.]

LAUERSFORT, *May 31, 1878.*

SIR: I beg to submit the following remarks in reply to your favor of the 18th ultimo:

After a standstill of about two years, when the wages of farm-hands and journeymen, during the years 1871-1874, had been rapidly driven to such a height that agricultural pursuits yielded a profit in but very few instances, resulting generally in severe losses to tenants and to owners with mortgaged lands, there is a slightly falling tendency in wages, so that rise, which was about 50 per cent. above the normal rates of 1860-1870, now stands but about 20 or 25 per cent. above them.

In North Germany we are accustomed to measure the rate of agricultural wages by the price of rye, as being the chief necessary of life. According to this rule the average daily wage of the Rhenish field-hand equaled in 1874 the average price of 18.1 pounds of rye during the last ten years.

The agricultural daily wages in Germany vary in proportion to the ten years' average price from 23 to 10.8 pounds of rye. Of the twenty-five districts therein the Rhine province occupies the tenth position.

Within the Rhenish province the relation between the rate of daily wages and the average price of rye varies to such an extent that in 1874 the day's wages would purchase 17.7 pounds rye in the district of Düsseldorf, 15.7 pounds rye in the district of Cologne, 16.4 pounds rye in the district of Aix la Chapelle, 15.5 pounds rye in the district of Treves, 13.3 pounds rye in the district of Coblenz.

This difference arises partly from the difference in the price of rye and partly from the competition which in various districts agriculture suffers from manufacturing industries.

The prices of the necessities of life have not fallen at the same rate that wages have retrograded. True, grain and bread prices have fallen slightly, but all other necessities remain to a great extent at their former height.

This is particularly true of the products of the dairy and the herd. Milk, butter, cheese, meat, and leather have more than doubled in price during the last twenty-five years, so that the rise in wages at the beginning of the last decade but just enabled the laborer to indulge in a little more liberal enjoyment of these articles.

If, however, wages, in consequence of the depression in trade, should fall once more, the laborer will be forced at once to limit greatly the use of dairy products.

But aid is at hand. The progress made in the manner of feeding and in the treatment of milk are effecting, if slowly, plainly perceptible increase in the products of butter, cheese, and meat, so that we may hope that, in conjunction with the increasing import of cheap dairy products and preserved meats from foreign countries, the laborer will not be compelled in the future to renounce a diet which is essential to his health.

H. VON RATH,

*President of Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia.*

To E. STANTON, Esq.,

*United States Consul, Barmen.*

*Statement of the wages and food-prices in the district of Lennep.*

Articles.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Rye.....per 2 cwt.	\$4 64	\$4 40	\$4 28
Oats.....do.	4 28	3 92	3 57
Pease.....do.	7 14	6 87	6 06
Potatoes.....do.	2 38	2 14	1 78
Beef.....per 2 lbs.	43	36	28
Pork.....do.	38	36	28
Veal.....do.	28	28	23
Mutton.....do.	33	33	28
Wheat flour.....do.	12	09	09
Butter.....do.	71	71	57
Wages of field-hands:			
Male.....per day	71	71	57
Female.....do.	48	36	33

The wages of laborers on public works have fallen from 20 to 30 per cent. as compared with former years.

Iron and metal workmen earn at present, in this district, on the average, from \$2.38 to \$3.57 weekly; the laborers in cloth factories from \$1.90 to \$2.85 the week.

Total exhibit of the number of workmen employed on the Bergish-Märkischen Railway, and their wages on the 1st of January, 1878, as compared with those of October 1, 1877.

Name.	I.									
	a. Car-recorders.						b. Manager of car-reporting bureau.			
							Not according to estimates.			
							According to estimates.			
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			October 1, 1877.			
	Number.	Daily wages received.		Number.	Daily wages received.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
Aix la Chapelle .....	8	\$3 43	\$0 43	8	\$3 43	\$0 43	4	\$2 42	\$0 60	.....
Düsseldorf .....	14	5 61	40	13	5 18	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hagen .....	8	3 43	43	9	3 86	43	1	89	89	.....
Essen .....	22	9 71	43	23	9 86	43	4	2 64	66	.....
Cassel .....	14	5 75	41	14	5 73	41	2	1 07	53	.....
Altena .....	10	4 09	41	10	4 09	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	76	32 02	42	77	32 15	41	11	7 02	64	.....

Name.	b. Manager of car-reporting bureau.									
							c. Assistant telegraphist, and telegraphist's assistants.			
							Not according to estimates.			
							According to estimates.			
	January 1, 1878.			October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
Aix la Chapelle .....	4	\$2 42	\$0 60	.....	7	\$3 92	\$0 56	8	\$4 52	\$0 57
Düsseldorf .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7 85	52	15	7 65	50
Hagen .....	1	89	80	.....	12	6 02	50	12	6 27	52
Essen .....	4	2 64	66	.....	9	4 79	53	9	4 79	53
Cassel .....	2	1 07	53	.....	19	9 28	48	10	7 85	49
Altena .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3 11	52	6	3 16	52
Total .....	11	7 02	64	.....	68	24 97	51	66	34 24	51

*Number of workmen employed on the Bergish-Märkischen Railway, &c.—Continued.*

Name.	II.							
	a. Night-watchmen, laborers (wages exclusive of that earned by day-work).						b. Night-watchmen (official).	
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			October 1, 1877.	October 1, 1878.
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		
Aix la Chapelle.....	16	\$6 06	\$0 37	16	\$5 99	\$0 37	20	20
Düsseldorf.....	22	8 15	37	22	8 25	38	17	17
Hagen.....	5	1 73	34	5	1 79	36	9	9
Essen.....	21	7 47	35	20	7 12	36	11	11
Cassel.....	9	2 82	31	2	64	32	7	4
Altena.....	6	1 99	33	3	99	33	5	8
Total.....	79	28 22	35	68	24 78	36	69	69

Name.	III.									
	a. Railway hands (exclusive of those mentioned under other heads).						b. Bahnhof-Vorarbeiter (preparatory laborers in station).			
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			October 1, 1877.		January 1, 1878.	
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
Aix la Chapelle.....	90	\$37 73	\$0 42	87	\$36 54	\$0 42	6	\$2 96	\$0 49	7
Düsseldorf.....	108	45 83	42 109	46 36	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hagen.....	48	19 62	41 48	19 54	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essen.....	46 50	20	43 45 50	19 50	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassel.....	83 50	33 53	40 82	33 06	40	2	1 07	53	2	1 08
Altena.....	32 25	15 07	47 32 25	15 07	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	408 25	171 78	42 403 75	170 16	42	8	4 03	50	9	4 58

Name.	IV.					
	a. Warehouse hands, employed only as such.					
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.		
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.	
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
Aix la Chapelle.....	5	\$2 30	\$0 46	5	\$2 30	\$0 46
Düsseldorf.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hagen.....	3	1 55	52	3	1 55	52
Essen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassel.....	3	1 78	59	3	1 74	58
Altena.....	1	64	64	1	64	64
Total.....	12	6 25	52	12	6 25	52

*Number of workmen employed on the Bergish-Märkischen Railway, &c.—Continued.*

Name.	V.					
	a. Coal-heavers used only as such.					
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.		
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.	
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
Aix la Chapelle .....	7	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)
Düsseldorf .....	†19	†\$9 36	†\$0 49	†20	†\$10 43	†\$0 52
Hagen .....	13	(‡)	(‡)	15	(‡)	(‡)
Essen .....	16 50	8 23	50	16	\$8 62	54
Cassel .....	19	9 91	52	10 50	8 61	44
Altena .....	8	4 10	51	8	4 78	60
Total .....	82 50	31 60	51	85 50	32 44	49
	-20=			-20=		
	62 50			65 50		

\* By the piece.

† Also locomotive cleaners at several stations.  
‡ By contract mostly, per cart, 4 cents.

‡ Piece-work.

Name.	VI.											
	a. Freight-porters in warehouse.						b. Vorarbeiter (preliminary laborers.)					
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.		
	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.
	Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
Aix la Chapelle .....	131	\$61 29	\$0 47	131	\$61 29	\$0 47	10	\$5 52	\$0 55	10	\$5 52	\$0 55
Düsseldorf .....	227	103 43	45	228	103 88	45	45	...	...	...	...	131
Hagen .....	98	39 27	40	96	42 81	43	5	2 76	55	4	2 00	50
Essen .....	132	63 62	48	135	64 76	48	...	...	...	...	...	98
Cassel .....	75	31 14	41	71	29 43	41	8	4 17	52	8	4 17	52
Altena .....	59	27 06	46	59	27 18	46	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total .....	722	325 81	45	720	329 35	49	23	12 45	54	22	11 69	53
												425
												421

*Number of workmen employed on the Bergish-Märkischen Railway, &c.—Continued.*

Name.	VII.					
	a. Baggage-porters, employed only as such.					
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.		
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.	
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
Aix la Chapelle.....	19	\$2 79	\$0 15	19	\$2 61	\$0 14
Düsseldorf.....	17	2 16	13	18	2 26	12
Hagen.....	11	3 30	30	11	3 30	30
Essen.....	10	1 96	19	10	1 96	19
Cassel.....	10	3 77	37	10	3 78	38
Altena.....	3	83	24	3	83	24
Total.....	70	14 81	21	71	14 74	20

Name.	VIII.							
	a. Switchmen for making up trains (exclusive of hour-money), used for no other work.						b. Station brake-men.	
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			Oct. 1, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1878.
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		
Aix la Chapelle.....	32	\$14 37	\$0 47	35	\$15 66	\$0 45	27	26
Düsseldorf.....	46	20 58	47	49	21 91	45	39	40
Hagen.....	49	20 70	47	58	24 05	43	21	17
Essen.....	126	53 48	47	131	55 39	42	44	41
Cassel.....	23	8 34	36	23	8 93	39	9	9
Altena.....	7	2 99	43	6	2 55	42	7	8
Total.....	282	120 66	43	300	128 49	43	147	141

*Number of workmen employed on the Bergish-Märkischen Railway, &c.—Continued.*

Name.	IX.								
	Classification of lines with respect to employ- ment.						a. Tracklayers.		
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		October 1, 1877.		
	Main lines.	Side lines.	Main lines.	Side lines.	Main lines.	Side lines.	Number.	Daily wages paid.	
								Total.	Average.
Aix la Chapelle .....	Kil. 167.80	Kil. 55.80	Kil. 104.10	Kil. 34.	Kil. 75.15	Kil. 38.25	313	\$123 22	\$0 39
Düsseldorf .....	208.994	150.234	81.711	47.852	40.167	10.800	430	102 26	45
Hagen .....	125.20	83.32	112.52	64.93	31.63	13.58	398	159 99	40
Essen .....	167.5	182.3	147.7	134.5	19.6	0.5	408.24	181 64	44
Cassel .....	275.09	63.71	241.80	34.16	21.40	9.51	621	221 02	36
Altena .....	43.52		185.83		32.01		262	104 60	40
Total .....							2,432.24	983 75	40

Name.	a. Tracklayers.			b. Gangmasters.					
	January 1, 1878.			October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.		
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.	
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
Aix la Chapelle .....	313	\$123 22	\$0 39	*26	*\$12 11	*\$0 47	*26	*\$12 11	*\$0 47
Düsseldorf .....	398	167 41	42	35	18 75	53	35	18 70	53
Hagen .....	411	158 89	38	54	32 92	61	50	28 91	58
Essen .....	386	170 42	44	41	24 30	59	41	24 22	58
Cassel .....	521	188 37	36	47.18	27 63	59	47.50	27 90	59
Altena .....	275	108 36	39	*6.32	*3 10	*49	*3.99	*1 97	*49
Total .....	2,304	916 67	40	307.18	168 76	55	274.50	151 07	55
				*32.32	*15 21	*47	*53.99	*24 57	*45

\* Laborers on preliminary work.



## STATE OF LABOR IN EUROPE.

*Number of workmen employed on the Bergish-Märkischen Railway, &c.—Continued.*

Name.	IX—Continued.											
	c. Permanent sworn laborers for guarding line.						d. Permanent sworn switchmen.					
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.		
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.	
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
Aix la Chapelle .....	9 56	\$4 34	\$0 45	9	\$4 11	\$0 46	21	\$9 38	\$0 45	19 50	\$8 69	\$0 44
Düsseldorf .....	52	14 47	46 34	16 23	48 22	10 01	47 18	8 21	46 34	12 11	46 34	46 34
Hagen .....	12	5 45	45 2	88 44	3	1 38	46 2	7 93	46 34	12 11	46 34	46 34
Essen .....	71.44	33 63	47 77.71	36 59	47 10.61	4 93	46 17.20	7 79	45 79.45	16 23	6 83	46 34
Cassel .....	65	28 11	43 58	24 78	43 11	5 02	46 16.25	6 83	46 34	12 11	46 34	46 34
Altena .....												
Total .....	209.94	86	45	180.71	82 59	46	67.61	30 72	45	72.95	32 45	44

Name.	e. Railway-keepers.		f. Switchmen.	
	October 1, 1877.	January 1, 1878.	October 1, 1877.	January 1, 1878.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Aix la Chapelle .....	239	233	170	164
Düsseldorf .....	259	249	289	281
Hagen .....	217	216	196	194
Essen .....	268	267	324	316
Cassel .....	423	421	221	214
Altena .....	161	159	87	86
Total .....	1,567	1,545	1,267	1,239

Name.	X.							
	a. Laborers permanently employed as brakemen.						b. Brakemen (quasi officials).	
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			Oct. 1, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1878.
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		
Aix la Chapelle .....	15	\$6 42	\$0 43	15	\$6 42	\$0 43	165	149
Düsseldorf .....	49	20 77	43	51	21 53	38	149	133
Hagen .....	58	22 84	41	53	21 58	41	130	134
Essen .....	50	21 40	43	51	21 84	43	215	224
Cassel .....	65	27 85	43	77	30 65	40	163	163
Altena .....	1	40	40				85	85
Total .....	236	99 68	42	247	102 02	41	907	900

*Number of workmen employed on the Bergish-Märkischen Railway, &c.—Continued.*

Name.	XI.					
	a. Locomotive-cleaners.					
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.		
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.	
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
Aix la Chapelle.....	*1	*\$0 52	*\$0 52	*1	*\$0 48	*\$0 48
Düsseldorf.....	63. 50	20 38	46	64. 50	29 86	46
Hagen.....	187	146 76	154	186	147 12	155
Essen.....	72	(?)	(?)	76	(?)	(?)
Cassel.....	†118	†60 75	†51	†123	†63 99	†52
Altena.....	83	36 38	44	85. 50	37 69	44
	32	16 51	52	33	17 17	52
Total.....	455. 50	189 78	49	470	195 83	50
	—72=			—76=		
	383. 50			392		
	\$1	\$52	\$52	\$1	\$48	\$48

\* Preliminary workmen in M. Gladbachs.

† Also coal-heavers at several stations.

‡ By contract.

§ Preliminary workmen.

Name.	XII.					
	a. Car-cleaners.					
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.		
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.	
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
Aix la Chapelle.....	20	\$8 54	\$0 43	21. 50	\$9 21	\$0 43
Düsseldorf.....	31. 75	14 33	45	31. 75	14 29	45
Hagen.....	17	7 56	44	16	7 06	44
Essen.....	16	7 11	44	17. 50	7 77	44
Cassel.....	7. 7	2 99	39	8	3 09	38
Altena.....	5	2 07	41	5	2 07	41
Total.....	97. 45	42 60	44	99. 75	43 49	43

*Number of workmen employed on the Bergish-Märkischen Railway, &c.—Continued.*

Name.	XIII.							
	a. Laborers used as machine-stokers.						b. Quasi-official stokers.	
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			Oct. 1, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1878.
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		
Aix la Chapelle.....	1	\$0 64	\$0 64	1	\$0 64	\$0 64	11	11
Düsseldorf.....	9	4 61	51	8	3 85	48	8	9
Hagen.....	5	2 95	59	5	2 95	59	6	6
Essen.....	5	2 80	56	6	3 40	57	4	4
Cassel.....	9	4 38	49	9	3 86	48	2	3
Altena.....	4	2 38	59	4	2 38	59	3	3
Total .....	33	17 76	54	32	17 08	53	34	36

Name.	XIV.							
	a. Car-masters' assistants (journeymen in workshops).						b. Car-masters (quasi-official).	
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			Oct. 1, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1878.
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		
Aix la Chapelle.....	4	\$2 40	\$0 60	4	\$2 40	\$0 60	15	15
Düsseldorf.....	5	2 97	59	4	4 16	59	18	18
Hagen.....	5	2 83	57	5	2 83	57	11	11
Essen.....	9	4 73	59	8	4 76	59	22	23
Cassel.....	21	10 45	50	20	9 99	50	13	13
Altena.....	4	2 35	58	4	2 33	58	5	5
Total .....	47	25 71	55	48	26 47	55	84	85

Name.	XV.							
	a. Workshop-porters (laborers).						b. Workshop-porters (quasi-officials).	
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			Oct. 1, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1878.
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		
In all workshops.....	3	\$1 66	\$0 55	2	\$1 19	\$0 59	5	5

*Number of workmen employed on the Bergish-Märkischen Railway, &c.—Continued.*

Name.	XVI.							
	a. Laborers employed as watchmen for workshops at night.						b. Night-watchmen for workshops (quasi-officials.)	
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			October 1, 1877.	January 1, 1878.
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Number.
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.		
In all workshops.....	11	\$4 19	\$0 38	11	\$4 30	\$0 39	1	1

Name.	XVII.						
	a. Workshop journeymen.						
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
In all workshops.....	2,648	\$1,769.76	\$0 67	2,648	\$1,721.85	\$0 65	

Name.	XVIII.						
	a. Workshop laborers.						
	October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.			
	Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.		
		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
In all workshops.....	379	\$185.84	\$0 49	355	\$166.90	\$0 47	

## RECAPITULATION.

Laborers.		October 1, 1877.			January 1, 1878.		
		Number.	Daily wages paid.		Number.	Daily wages paid.	
			Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
I.	a. Car-recorders .....	76	\$32 02	\$0 42	77	\$32 15	\$0 41
	b. Managers of car-recording office .....	11	7 02	64	11	7 02	64
	c. Assistant telegraphist and telegraphist's assistants .....	68	34 97	51	66	34 24	51
II.	a. Night-watchmen .....	79	28 22	35	68	24 78	36
III.	b. Station-workmen .....	408.25	171 75	42	403.75	170 16	42
	c. Station-workmen, preliminary .....	8	4 03	50	9	4 58	51
IV.	a. Warehouse workmen .....	12	6 25	52	12	6 23	52
V.	a. Coalheavers .....	62.50	31 60	51	65.50	32 44	49
VI.	a. Warehouse freight-porters .....	722	325 81	45	720	329 35	46
	b. Warehouse preliminary workmen .....	23	12 45	54	22	11 69	53
VII.	a. Baggage-porters .....	70	14 81	21	71	14 74	20
VIII.	a. Trainmakers .....	282	120 66	43	300	128 49	43
IX.	a. Tracklayers .....	3,432.24	983 75	40	2,304	916 67	40
	b. Gangmasters .....	307.18	168 76	55	274.50	151 07	55
	c. Preliminary workmen .....	32.32	15 21	47	53.98	24 57	45
	d. Trackmen .....	209.94	86 00	45	180.71	82 59	46
	a. Switchmen .....	67.61	30 72	45	72.95	32 45	44
X.	a. Brakemen .....	236	99 68	42	247	102 02	41
XI.	a. Locomotive-cleaners .....	383.50	189 78	49	392	195 83	50
	b. Preliminary workmen .....	1	52	52	1	48	47
XII.	a. Car cleaners .....	97.45	42 60	44	99.75	43 49	43
XIII.	a. Stokers .....	33	17 76	54	32	17 08	53
XIV.	a. Car-masters' assistants .....	47	25 71	55	48	26 47	55
XV.	a. Workshop porters .....	3	1 66	55	2	1 19	56
XVI.	a. Workshop night-watchmen .....	11	4 19	38	11	4 30	39
XVII.	a. Workshop journeymen .....	2,648	1,769 76	67	2,648	1,721 85	65
XVIII.	a. Workshop laborers .....	379	185 84	49	355	166 90	47
Total .....		8,708.99	4,411 01	8,547.15	4,281 83		
		1	52				
		8,709.99	4,411 53				

Officials.		No. October 1, 1877.	No. January 1, 1878.
II.	b. Night-watchmen .....	60	69
VI.	c. Weighmasters .....	425	421
VIII.	b. Station-brakemen .....	147	141
	c. Master trainmakers .....	83	80
IX.	e. Railway hands .....	1,567	1,545
	f. Switchmen .....	1,287	1,250
X.	b. Brakemen .....	907	900
XIII.	b. Stokers .....	34	36
XIV.	b. Master carmen .....	84	85
XV.	b. Workshop porters .....	5	5
XVI.	b. Workshop night-watchmen .....	1	1

Comparative table of the wages paid by the Bergisch-Märkischen Railway during the years 1871-1875, inclusive.

Class of laborers.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Navvies employed in repairing line and keeping same in order .....	\$0 43 45	\$0 48	\$0 55	\$0 48	\$0 45
Journemen in the workshops:					
a. Daily wages .....	51	64	55	58	56
b. Piece-work wages .....	91	95	1 05	97	89
c. Average wages .....	66	71	77	76	71

Class of laborers.	Jan. 1, 1876.	Jan. 31, 1877.
Navvies .....	\$0 43	\$0 42
Gangmasters .....	58	57
Laborers in workshops:		
a. Journeymen .....	70	68
b. Day-laborers .....	53	51
Locksmiths .....	61	61
Car-recorders .....	46	45
Night-watchmen .....	38	37
Station-laborers .....	45	44
Trainmakers .....	46	45
Oilers and warehousemen .....	53	53
Locomotive-cleaners .....	52	50
Car-cleaners .....	48	46
Stokers .....	58	57
Workmen in freight-depots .....	49	47
Baggage-porters .....	23	23

## BAVARIA.

*Report, by Consul Wilson, of Nuremberg, on the rates of wages, cost of living, labor systems, condition of the working classes, and industrial museums of Bavaria.*

Referring to the circular of the Department of State, dated Washington, April 11, 1878, wherein information is called for respecting the ruling rates of wages, cost of living to the laboring classes, &c., I have to report that at once I attempted to obtain reliable information, but without satisfactory results; so I deferred the matter until the present, hoping to be able to furnish fuller information. My labors in this direction have not met with gratifying success.

The workmen and manufactures of Nuremberg were once so universally known and prized in all parts of the world as to give rise to a proverb:

Nuremberg's hand  
Goes through every land.

The same founderies and workshops are still famous. Yet, perhaps more than any other German city, Nuremberg has peculiar views and prejudices respecting the question of capital and labor. She glories in her long pedigree of toil, and clings with wonderful tenacity to the ways and customs of a remote ancestry, of "ye mediæval times," and to the memory of her great artists and inventors and manufacturers. She retains in a marked degree the ancient notions respecting the relations of employer and employé. Apparently the manufacturers of this neighborhood look with suspicion and distrust upon all who would find out anything pertaining to their business or their manner of employing their help. Indeed, it is something quite beyond the reach of the newspaper reporter or other gatherer of statistics. The Government does not publish such information even if it obtains it. If one applies to the different manufacturers for the rates of wages, &c., if he receives any information at all, the probability is it will not be reliable. If the representatives of two different newspapers should make the attempt for such information, from the same sources, I am quite certain there would be a ludicrous difference in their figures. Under these circumstances, I cannot give a labor report obtained from official sources. However, I have watched this question closely, and base my conclusions upon personal observations and the little data I have been able to obtain.

## RATES OF WAGES.

I find that the question of wages generally, in both workshop and field, is largely a matter of personal contract, and that no two employers pay exactly the same wages, even for the same kind of work; then, again, a large proportion of the labor of this district is known as "piece-work," in which the laborer is paid according to the amount he accomplishes. Whenever practicable, this custom is regarded the most desirable to all concerned, except to the drones and those who are evil-disposed. All honest workmen, here and elsewhere, must admit that this plan stimulates industry and ambition, and then it is fairer to pay for results than by hours. By this means the lazy and vicious laborer soon finds his proper level.

I think it safe to say that laborers, such as mechanics and others, receive from 50 to 75 per cent. less wages than they did five years ago, and the wages now earned vary from 25 cents to \$1 per day (without board), according to capacity. And where one man earns \$1 per day, probably twenty receive less than fifty cents. At the present time not so much complaint is made of the low price paid for labor as for the want of work. As business now is, the mechanics are not employed more than two-thirds of the time.

As in other countries, the industries here have been much paralyzed during the past three or four years, and the future outlook is not cheerful. Not until the long hard times in the United States and the consequent falling off in American orders did this people know how important a customer our country had been to them in the years gone by. And now, while they admit that our home manufacturers will supplant them largely in the future, they hope for increased orders as prosperity returns to our country. In this it is presumed they will not be disappointed.

## COST OF LIVING.

Respecting the cost of living to the laboring class, or the prices paid for what may be termed the necessities of life, I have to report that this is also largely a matter of personal contract or self-denial.

The lodgings of most of the laboring classes are such as the same class of laborers in the United States would not think of occupying. For the most part they are two or three dark, comfortless rooms for a family of a half-dozen persons, more or less. These quarters vary in price according to locality and desirability, and command from, say, \$15 to \$25 per annum. There are many lodgings, if such they may be called, occupied by the very poor, where the rent is very low, corresponding to the accommodations; but they resemble dungeons more than the habitations of human beings. Such "homes" are found located within the recesses of the old inner feudal walls of the town, in dilapidated towers and turrets, and in the dark and dismal lanes. Sometimes the same roof may cover a family luxuriously lodged and also a family living in squalid poverty. And this is explained in this way: The houses of Nuremberg were constructed for the accommodation of business, manufacturers generally, and were built of hewn stone, for eternity, i. e., in the most massive as well as artistic manner. The private buildings, such as the mansions of the nobility and "merchant princes," were planned after the same style, though, of course, more highly ornamented, such as rich decorations with carving and stucco. Throughout the city most of the buildings are still inhabited by the families whose forefathers originally constructed them. Though built in the fashion of the mediæval ages, with high, narrow, ornamented fronts, pointed gables, &c., they are mostly

of large size, and from the exterior one can form no idea of the immense business facilities contained in the parterre and inner courts or yards, sometimes containing as many as two or three large, deep courts.

These buildings are usually of six to eight stories high, and constructed with an eye to economy of space and capital invested, the buildings having been constructed for a double or triple purpose. The ground story, or first floor, being low and vaulted, was, and is, usually occupied as a warehouse, with packing-rooms, offices, &c., for a commission and export business, with, perhaps, workshops in the rear for their own business. Then came the habitations, being arranged in flats, to accommodate four, five, or six families, quite distinct and independent of each other, with outside covered stairs leading thereto from the inner courts. The first, second, and sometimes third flats, or etages, were usually quite elegantly ornamented, and occupied by the different members of the firm. Indeed, so fine were these lodgings for the period in which they were built, that an ancient author, when writing of the splendor of this city, once declared that a simple Nuremberg citizen was better lodged than a king of Scotland.

Of course, these were the warehouses and lodgings of the burgher "merchant princes" already adverted to, who in the fifteenth century, before Vasco de Gama had discovered the route around the Cape of Good Hope, dictated in a measure the commerce of Continental Europe.

The same author did not refer to the fact that the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth stories (flats) of these buildings were filled, like bee-hives, with human beings, who toiled in the same groove from generation to generation. It often happened that the floors above the second or third stories were used as workshops or lodgings for the employés, or both. These were the better class of manufacturers and also workmen.

Apparently most of the laborers of this country only expect or care to "make ends meet," there being not the same chance to acquire property, such as homestead, &c., as in our more favored country. It often happens that the wife of the mechanic can earn enough by going out washing, scrubbing, sawing wood, &c., to pay for the lodgings, and the poor woman may be the mother of many children to look after at the same time.

Also, it is quite impossible to make a correct estimate of the cost of families' supplies, since about everything in the line of marketing, groceries, &c., have different prices. Even in the markets there are different grades of vegetables, and, as a rule, the poor laboring man's family has to put up with the poorer qualities of meat, vegetables, &c. Good meat and fish are higher than in American markets; other marketing about the same as with us. Not all of the working people can afford meat every day, but must content themselves with black bread and beer, the latter being often regarded as both victuals and drink.

In fine, I am of the opinion that the same class of laborers in the United States are much better paid, lodged, and fed than in this country. And those interested in the labor question here, who have visited our country and carefully investigated this subject, are of the same opinion. In the first place, it would be quite out of the question to expect an American mechanic to put up with the same poor living and other discomforts that have to be borne with here.

#### TRADE, PAST AND PRESENT.

Notwithstanding the comparative hardships of the laborer, there has been much done by the Government and their employers in Bavaria



during the last few years to ameliorate their condition: Less than four decades ago trade was hemmed in with the most illiberal and absurd restrictions. The producers and others of the most useful classes of society, such as the mechanics, had no liberty of trade. All the trades were divided up into different parts and each mechanic was restricted to a particular branch in the same trade. The law did not permit the man who made the wagon to paint the same; nor could a blacksmith proper shoe a horse, or a cabinet-maker employ a woodcarver, nor the man that shaved you cut your hair. So, too, not until within the same period of time could a Jew remain in the city overnight. They (the Jews) were allowed to enter the gates of the city after the sun was up in the morning. A registry of their names and description of their persons was kept. All were required to leave the city before the going down of the sun, when their names were checked off, and if one was found not to have left, the police were required to hunt him up, and, when caught, he was punished.

In those days the Jews were cruelly denied all privileges. They were not permitted to become merchants or enter the learned professions. They were compelled to learn some trade, although against their natural inclination, and from the labors of which they could scarcely subsist. The result was that, in order to make ends meet, they took to peddling clandestinely, since the laws prohibited their doing even this. Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that they flocked to our hospitable shores by the tens of thousands, and canvassed all our populous States, with their packs upon their backs, where they not only acquired wealth, but came to be recognized as among the very best of our adopted citizens. So, too, in Bavaria, all the barriers have been removed, and to-day, even in old Jew-hating Nuremberg, a Jew can marry a Christian, and the Israelites are not only the leading bankers and merchants, but rank among the first in all the learned professions.

#### THE ARISTOCRACY OF TRADE.

Among the quaint customs of this people with their industries I have found that certain families have not only conducted their factories and other business for many generations, but have given employment to certain families during the whole time. For instance, one, two, or three hundred years ago the family of Sachs were distinguished as manufacturers of Dutch-metal or as goldbeaters, and at the commencement had in their employ certain workmen by name of Schmidt. To-day the same business is conducted upon the same spot and by the descendants of the family Sachs, and to be found among the employés are descendants of the family Schmidt; and I am told that such circumstances are by no means infrequent. It is interesting to know that time and circumstances have created hereditary interests and labor rights, so to speak, between these families. At any rate, the family Sachs feel in duty bound to give employment to the family Schmidt before employing outsiders; and, perhaps, they pay them a little more and give them certain privileges or perquisites, such as their fathers may have received before them. On the other hand, the Schmidts prefer to follow the well-beaten track of their ancestors, and, possibly, would prefer to work for the house of Sachs for a little less than for other people. When capital and labor blend together by the ties of age and mutual interest, the relations of employer and employé are more than interesting. On the one side the manufacturer shows a friendly interest not only in the workman personally, but in all his affairs, such as the personal comfort of his family,

the education of his children, &c.; on the other, the laborer evinces a reciprocal interest in the welfare and prosperity of his principal, as well as a proper appreciation of the dignity of labor. Should it become necessary to reduce the hands, as now is the case, those that have the least claim upon the firm are first dispensed with, and sometimes even they receive some slight assistance, and are encouraged with the promise that so soon as times improve they shall be the first employed.

This class of laborers feel themselves above the common herd, who cannot show so long a pedigree. The noble families, of course, affect to look with disdain upon all producers; and, strange as it may seem, there is no class of laborers in the cities but have a contempt for the farmer, or man that tills the soil; the word "*bauer*" (farmer) being a word of reproach. Perhaps it may be owing partly to the fact that the peasant farmers have been always treated like stupid creatures, and have lived such ambitionless lives for so long a period as to have degenerated them into a very inferior class of human beings, as they really seem to be. However, a few years' residence among the more intelligent, spirited, and thrifty farmers of the United States produces a marvelous change for the better with this class.

As may be well supposed, this class of high-toned employers and employed look with unfriendly eyes upon all laborers not to the Nuremberg manor born. This is especially so respecting the foreigner in the persons of German-American citizens who may have become so reduced while temporarily visiting their fatherland as to be obliged to seek work here, as I personally know from having interested myself in behalf of some such unfortunates.

#### THE HOUSE OF FABER & CO.

Adverting once more to the mutual interest existing among some of the old capitalists and employes, wherein the happiness and general welfare is studied by both parties, thereby explaining the absence of all discontent and the presence of harmony, sympathy, and good feeling, I will mention that the world-renowned A. W. Faber Pencil Company is located and originated at Stein, in this neighborhood; the head of the present firm being Lothar von Faber, who succeeded his father, A. W. Faber, in the year 1839.

From a very small beginning the present Mr. Faber has, with the assistance of his brothers (John at Stein and Eberhard at New York), built up an immense business, having two large factories in Bavaria and one in New York.

In each of the factories here several hundred men and women are employed, each hand having their daily piece-work, or "stint." Whenever it is possible, the work is paid by piece.

The Messrs. Faber are distinguished for their philanthropy and for their close attention to the moral and physical welfare of their employes. At their own expense they have established schools and kindergartens, built churches, founded libraries, archer clubs, and other games of recreation for the improvement and amusement of their workmen. The Messrs. Faber evince a most commendable interest in the temporal wants and necessities of their employes, having adopted the union or corporation system for their laborers.

All the actual necessities of life are purchased by the firm by the wholesale, and the employes can obtain their meat, groceries, vegetables, &c., at wholesale cost prices (same as our Army officers can obtain

their supplies from the commissary), care being taken that no unhealthy food is furnished to them, and their sanitary condition closely watched.

These workmen have stronger inducements for saving their wages than their fellows elsewhere in Bavaria; for the Messrs. Faber sell them small parcels of land and build houses for them, giving them a term of years to make their payments, charging 4 per cent. for money on mortgage. Also, they established a savings-bank for their hands, which at present contains \$42,000 of the laborers' money; and a hospital, which is supported by allotment from the weekly wages of all the workmen as a reserve or hospital fund; so that, if any of the hands become disabled, their pay goes on, and when old age overtakes them they can rely upon a small pension. In other ways there is evidence of mutual respect and sympathy between this firm and their workmen. When the present company took the establishment, they adopted for their motto the irresistible device, "Truth, Respectability, Industry." Their well-earned fame, both at home and abroad, redounds to the honor of Bavarian industry.

I may mention that a large proportion of the graphite, or black lead, used by the Messrs. Faber comes from the summit of the mountain of Batougal, Eastern Siberia, which now on the Russian maps of the country is designated by the name of Alibertsberg, in honorable remembrance of the discoverer of the black-lead mine. The Fabers have a complete monopoly of this mine, by contract made in 1856, "now and for all time." The cedar-wood used for the pencils, not only by the company Faber, but by all of the many other pencil manufacturers of this neighborhood, comes from our Florida swamps. After being thoroughly dried, it is brought to the importers here, who sell it by the hundred-weight, many thousand hundred-weight being yearly consumed. The export of the world-renowned Faber pencil to the United States has fallen off very largely, now that the firm manufacture extensively in the United States. Also the justly-celebrated "Eagle" pencil, which was formerly made at Fürth, in this consulate, is now manufactured in New York.

I do not know of any other establishments here conducted upon the same plan of the Messrs. Faber, but I have referred to this one at such length as one, in my judgment, worthy of imitation wherever labor and capital are brought into contact. Indeed, this principle and practice seems to be the best solution of the labor question. It shows how labor and capital can best harmonize. Under such arrangements it is quite impossible for such pernicious characters as the destructive "strikers" and lazy "tramps" to exist. With such model regulations, there evidently must be mutual sympathy and interest between employer and employed. And when such harmony exists, there can be no antagonism between those who should be partners.

#### INDUSTRIAL MUSEUMS.

In connection with the question of labor, I think it pertinent to refer to the Gewerbe (industrial) museums as promoters of science, literature, and the arts.

While the magnificent display made by our inventors and manufacturers at the late Philadelphia and Paris Expositions called forth loud praise from the industrial critics of the old European countries, the same critics were compelled to declare that our exhibits were conspicuous for the absence of works of high art. But, at the same time, they have admitted that, since the taste and spirit for art requires age and much study, in time our people will not be behind the older nations even in

this evidence of culture and refinement. I may state that in all of the manufacturing centers of Europe the industrial museums are regarded indispensable adjuncts to the development and improvement of mechanical skill, and I believe these institutions, unlike our mechanical institutes, are all under the fostering care of the different governments.

As may be well supposed, the Gewerbe Museum of Nuremberg is one worthy of the city that in earlier times produced such eminent artists as Albrecht Dürer, Adam Kucht, Peter Vischer, and their contemporaries of the mediæval age. The rapid development of the industries, especially since the first International Exhibition at London, has made it evident that an education beyond the apprenticeship in the workshop is indispensable for the artificer, and industrial museums have proved to be the most effectual means for this purpose.

The South Kensington Museum, in London, may be designated as the prototype of all such institutions. In their collections they furnish the artificer a select number of ready-made articles of all imaginable materials, such as textile fabrics, tapestries, books, book-bindings, works of graphic art, of decorative painting, glass and earthen ware, works in stone, wood, and metal, which can by form, style, and other qualities be assigned as models, and ought to show the inquirer "how to do."

For this purpose it is a matter of indifference from what time or country the objects originated. But since a great many articles cannot be procured in originals because they are too rare or too expensive, drawings of these are collected, which form a so-called "Collection of models," while the collection of original articles is designated "Collection of samples."

A library in which the literary material regarding the works of arts, inventions, and general industry can be found belongs to the museum as a necessary supplement thereto.

To guide the public in the use of these departments and to furnish information in technical, commercial and juridical matters and questions, a "Bureau of information" is attached to the same, and to facilitate the use of the "Collection of models" a "Drawing-room" is opened; also a "Reading-room" is connected with the library.

These arrangements in the museum proper are used by the artisans in the manner that blacksmiths, joiners, architects, sculptors, bookbinders, engravers, metal and earthenware manufacturers, come to seek technical and artistical advice for the works ordered of them by the public, to make drawings and take notes, so as to give their executions tasteful forms in addition to reliable workmanship. Young men can, under the guidance of professionals, practice drawing from models, samples, or nature. Weekly public lectures, by professors of the museum, treat on the historical, technical, or scientific part of industry. To stimulate industries, a permanent exhibition of modern productions is established, and ready to receive from local and foreign manufacturers such works as are worthy of being exhibited.

Besides these institutions, which at certain hours of the day and evening are open to the public free of charge, exhibitions and lectures are held at stated times in other neighboring cities, in order to instruct those who cannot be at the seat of the museum so as to partake in its benefits. The influence of those industrial museums cannot naturally show itself immediately, but requires some time and a generous outlay of money to make itself felt. Only such artisans will visit the museum as have an earnest desire to improve their manufactures. Only by the advantages realized by these will it be likely that the others, indifferent and unambitious manufacturers, will be obliged to avail themselves of the same privileges if they would not be left far behind.

In countries like England, France, and Austria, where such institutions have also existed for some time, their influence is acknowledged and generally apparent. The prominent position held in the markets of the world by the industrial productions of these countries, especially by the works of art-industry, is due, in no small degree, to the influence of the industrial museums, the foster-mothers of technical and artistical education.

JAMES M. WILSON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Nuremberg, October 15, 1878.

### BREMEN.

*Report, by Consul King on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) present condition of trade; (5) specie and paper money; (6) the habits and customs; for the district of Bremen.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department Circular dated April 11, 1878.

During my absence on leave, Mr. Gruner, vice-consul, collected the following information, which I now beg leave to lay before the Department by way of compliance with instructions contained in said circular. I have numbered the answers to correspond with the questions in the circular:

#### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

Agricultural laborers, without board, per day.....	\$0 48
Agricultural laborers, with board, per day.....	30
Shoemakers, per week.....	\$2 40 to 3 60
Tailors, per week.....	4 80 to 6 00
Blacksmiths, per week.....	2 40 to 2 88
Carpenters, per week.....	3 60 to 4 80
Masons, per week.....	3 60 to 4 80
Joiners, per week.....	2 40 to 2 88
Laborers on public works, daily.....	36 to 60

#### 2. COST OF LIVING.

Unmarried men, about \$1.92 per week; families, consisting of husband, wife, and three children, from \$3.60 to \$4.32 weekly.

In order to make life at this rate possible, women in the country raise their own garden produce and, when they can, work in the fields. In town the women keep small shops, peddle fish or fruit, knit, wash, scrub, or sew.

#### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

	Present weekly wages.	Wages five years ago.
Agricultural laborers.....	\$2 88	\$4 32
Shoemakers.....	\$2 40 to 3 60	\$3 60 to 4 80
Tailors.....	4 80 to 6 00	6 00 to 7 20
Carpenters.....	3 60 to 4 80	7 20 to 8 40
Masons.....	3 60 to 4 80	7 20 to 8 40
Joiners.....	2 40 to 2 88	6 48 to 7 92
Blacksmiths.....	2 40 to 2 88	6 48 to 7 92

The rent of small houses is a little less at present than it was five years ago; otherwise the cost of living is about the same now as then.

#### 4. PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

Trade at present is not prosperous, and all tradesmen complain of a scarcity of work and of hard times generally. Failures are of almost daily occurrence, especially among small shopkeepers and mechanics. The general badness of the times is best shown by the forced judicial sales of about a hundred houses weekly in this city, which have been taking place for nearly three years past; one of the results of which sales has been a depreciation of about 50 per cent. in the value of real estate.

#### 5. SPECIE AND PAPER MONEY.

The coin in circulation here is the Reichsmark in use throughout the German Empire, and the paper used is at par value with the coin. There are two sorts of paper money in use in Bremen. One is the notes issued by the German Reichs- (Imperial) Bank at Berlin, under the control and management of the Imperial Government, and I believe unlimited as to the amount of issue; the other is the notes issued by the Bremen Bank, a private local institution, which has the legal right to issue 4,500,000 marks of uncovered notes; any excess of this amount being taxed 5 per cent. If the amount be covered, however, its issue is unlimited. It cannot issue notes of less than 100 marks.

#### 6. CUSTOMS AND HABITS.

Workingmen, mechanics, &c., usually commence work in summer at 6 o'clock, stop half an hour for breakfast at 8, an hour for dinner at noon, half an hour at 4, and quitting at 7. In winter the hours are the same, except in the case of bricklayers, carpenters, and such others as cannot easily use artificial light, who work from dark to dark, at one-third less wages than in summer. Many, however, work according to contract or agreement.

It is the custom to pay mechanics and laborers weekly on Saturdays. The law requires fourteen days' notice to be given before quitting work.

Especial courts, called trade-courts, have been established by law for settling disputes. Each court consists of one employer, one employé, and one of the judges from the law courts.

A credit of six months, or even of a year, is given by tradesmen, but an allowance of 4 per cent. for cash is customary.

In wholesale business mostly all transactions are finally settled at the exchange, which meets at 1 o'clock each day.

Every one dines at 2, and business is usually suspended until after 4 o'clock, when business is resumed until 7 or after.

WILSON KING.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Bremen, June 17, 1878.*

## BRUNSWICK.

*Report, by Consul Fox, on the (1, 2, and 3) rates of wages; (4) cost of living; (5) monetary affairs; (6) present state of trade; for the district of Brunswick.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department Circular of the 11th ultimo, and, in reply to the same, I beg to report the following as the result of my inquiries and investigations:

In regard to the German laborers and the rates of wages paid, I have arranged them into three classes, giving the minimum and the maximum price paid to each class.

1. Mechanics and skilled laborers of all kinds receive from 48 to 75 cents per day, without board.

2. Ordinary laborers, including farm and field hands, receive from 36 to 48 cents per day, without board. In the country the custom is to pay more in land products than in cash, similar to the American "on share" plan. To these two classes only belong those who are employed by the day.

3. Railway hands, laborers on public works, and all such as are employed for a period of time receive from 38 to 60 cents per day, without board.

4. The family of the laboring man, consisting of himself, wife, and three children, can live very comfortably on \$216 per annum; therefore, with steady work, such a man can make both ends meet.\* In most cases the wife and elder children contribute to the general support by performing other work. Such work is to be found in abundance in Brunswick.

5. In regard to German monetary affairs, I beg to say that the German Reichsbank has the privilege of issuing about 270,000,000 marks more of bank-notes than she has specie in her vaults. Should the circulation of these notes exceed the amount of coin by more than the above-named sum, the bank must pay a yearly tax of 5 per centum on the surplus.

The Bank of Hanover can issue 6,000,000 marks; the Bank of Brunswick about 3,000,000 marks on the same conditions.

At the last statement the Reichsbank had 80,000,000 marks; the Bank of Hanover, 3,000,000 marks; and the Bank of Brunswick, 1,600,000 marks of notes, uncovered by coin, in circulation. Paper money is equal in value to coin, since it is at all times redeemable in coin.

6. Trade in general is very dull all over Germany; in this consular district especially. Work, however, of many kinds is readily to be obtained. The great trouble seems to be that workmen will not work at present prices or at such work as is to be had. As far as I am able to learn, the Social-Democratic party is largely responsible for this state of things.

The rapid increase of German industry, especially in 1871 and 1872, had a most extraordinary influence on wages. This, coupled with the success of the German arms, led the German laborer to believe that his position would henceforth be one of ease and affluence; and he there-

\* Taking the minimum rates of wages given above into consideration, and even multiplying the per-diem compensation by 313 days, the maximum of working days in the year, it is not possible for the laborer to make "both ends meet," unless his family earns an amount equal to or more than he earns himself.—NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT.

fore accustomed himself to indulge in various luxuries previously to him unknown.

In 1874, when the grand reaction came, exchange turned against Germany; her industries declining, wages, of course, declined in proportion, and the working hours were increased. The workman then was in a worse condition than ever before, and, becoming disgusted and discontented, would not work.

I am well aware that the Department is fully posted on this point, and I only desire to refer to it in connection with the fact that the German Government is endeavoring to enact new and stringent laws for the control of this organization, which through its machinations has done so much to interfere with the prosperity of this country.

WILLIAM C. FOX.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Brunswick, May 23, 1878.

## CHEMNITZ AND SAXONY.

*Report, by Consul Griggs, of Chemnitz, on (1) the condition of labor; (2) cost and manner of living; (3) taxes; (4) business habits and customs, together with tables showing the rates of wages, food prices, &c.; for Chemnitz and all Saxony.*

### 1. LABOR IN SAXONY.\*

Saxony is so densely populated that, at all times, the labor supply is greatly in excess of the demand. At the present time large numbers are unable to obtain employment; the country is full of tramps, both honest and vagabondish, and almost every dwelling in Chemnitz is visited daily by at least a half dozen beggars, notwithstanding that begging is strictly prohibited by law. In this district labor is subdivided so as to give employment to the largest number possible, this giving one man's work to two. This, coupled with the fact that the future holds forth no promise of better days, is naturally productive of slowness and idleness. An American mechanic or laborer would be astonished to see two men at work where but one was needed, but he would be still more astonished to see the small amount of work which the two would perform. However, these people claim, perhaps justly, that their work is fully equal to their pay, and that they would not be justified in moving faster, as there is not enough to do to give all employment even when they work at their present speed. I remember to have seen some statistics in a continental paper, which went to show that in a given length of time 900 factory hands in England do as much work as 1,200 in Saxony. Whether this statement is true or not I cannot say, but I am satisfied that an ordinary laborer in the United States will do almost as much again as will one in this district in the same length of time, and there can be no doubt that our mechanics are at least as skillful as those in Saxony.

The hosiery and glove makers, as well as a few others, are idle but very little for want of work. With these exceptions, the laboring classes of this consular district lose a large portion of their time owing to their inability to find employment. If the time lost by reason of the holi-

\* For rates of wages for the years 1873 to 1878, inclusive, see Tables A, B, and C, accompanying this report.



days, of which there are about twenty during the year, and this enforced idleness is considered, the average amount of wages earned by each workman will be found to be only about \$2.50 per week; surely a very small sum with which to pay rent and taxes and purchase food and clothing for a family.

During the past five years the decrease in the average amount of wages paid to the women of this district has been very slight. This is partly owing to the fact that in 1873 the price paid for female help was too insignificant to admit of much reduction, but more to the increased demand in the United States for fancy embroidered hosiery and gloves.

A comparison of the average amount paid to the workmen five years ago with the average amount paid now will show that they received about 9 per cent. more then than at present. This reduction is due partly to the general stagnation of trade since the panic, partly to the not unlooked-for collapse of the overgrown machine-shops and founderies, but more to the fact that men are generally employed to make such articles only as can be manufactured by machinery. As such goods can be produced in England or America at least of as fine a quality, and almost as cheaply as in Saxony, foreign competition drove prices down, and as they fell, so also decreased wages in nearly the same ratio.

For a number of years past the crops in this district have been all that could be desired. During the past year trade was better here than in any other part of Germany; the exports to the United States showing an increase of 12.7 per cent. over the previous year and 2.2 per cent. over 1873. With good crops and increased trade we should expect good times and but little want. While the times have been fair for some classes of workmen, others have been kept from starvation alone by public charity. This singular state of affairs, although foreseen, was unavoidable. A large number of the inhabitants of Southern Saxony—Voigtland—formerly made their living by weaving lace curtains. Her superior machinery has enabled England quite recently to drive the Saxon goods so completely from the market, that they cannot now be sold even at home. As the Voigtlanders had no means save what their business brought them, when it was ruined they were at once reduced to want and a few are said to have died of hunger. A famine of considerable magnitude was prevented alone by the generous people of this kingdom coming promptly to their assistance. Notwithstanding that the hand-made curtains of these people are so superior that they are being sold now in the English and American markets as the *finest French* goods, still, in order to produce them at sufficiently low figures to find purchasers, a grown person must work fourteen hours per day to earn *forty-seven cents* per week. Unable to live upon this small pittance, and without means to purchase new machinery with which to regain their lost trade, the future of a large portion of the Saxon lace-weavers is a cheerless one indeed.

For making hosiery and gloves the workmen received more per dozen in 1873, but notwithstanding this, thanks to improved machinery, their earnings have not seriously decreased. Machinists and foundry men still receive as much per hour as before the panic, but diminished trade has decreased their hours of labor and consequently their annual earnings about 30 per cent.

Formerly many of those employed in the postal and telegraph service were allowed "extras," but retrenchment has done away with nearly all of such perquisites. Until lately the railroad employes were given "free coffee" after performing certain service. Now, not only is this withheld, but three men are required to do the work previously assigned

to four. Five years ago the embroidery and silk-fringe makers earned no more than was necessary to provide them with the most common necessities of life; now, to earn 40 per cent. of their former earnings, they must work, in summer from 5 o'clock a. m. to 8.30 p. m., and in winter from daylight to dark. At night they cannot afford to work, as their wages would not purchase lights. While the men, who generally use machinery, are able to earn from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, many of the women, especially makers of hand-made embroidery, make no more than one-third part of that amount. That the general depression of trade has had much to do in bringing about the present condition of the embroidery makers of this district there can be no doubt, but that our market and our importers are also largely responsible I am equally certain. As the makers of such goods are paid for their work by the thousand stitches, they must necessarily earn less now, when our market requires heavy work and coarse stitching, than they did in 1873, when the demand was for finer work and finer stitching. A few years since all of the embroideries exported from this district, as well as from St. Gall, Switzerland, were manufactured by local firms for their own account. Of late years the majority of our large importers have furnished the materials, and, through agents, employed workmen to make them such goods as they wanted; thus getting them at cost price. The home firms, in order to hold any of the American trade, had to sell at reduced rates, and, to do so, had to cut down the wages of their workmen, most of whom had to submit, as the importers did not require the services of all. The importers, in turn, paid less and less to those whom they, through their agents, employed; and thus, for two or three years past, have the workmen's earnings been gradually diminishing. The result of this is, that the business of the local firms is almost ruined and the laborers are working at starvation wages.

*Postal and telegraph service.*—The imperial postal and telegraph service extends to all parts of Germany except Bavaria and Würtemberg. These kingdoms, although under the same system, are entirely independent of the general government in this regard. Table B is based upon the latest official report of the imperial office, that of 1875. Since that time the service and numbers of the employés have been slightly increased, but the official salaries still remain unchanged.

In 1875 there were employed in the post-office general at Berlin 191 officials, with salaries aggregating \$176,393.70; an average of about \$923.53 each. Of the 191 officials, 25 received more than \$1,000 per annum; the postmaster-general, in addition to free dwelling, was given \$5,735.80; the director of the post, \$3,570; and the director of the telegraph the same. In the year 1875 the employés in the general postal and telegraph service numbered 36,527, with salaries aggregating \$10,267,910.58; an average of about \$281.11 each. At the principal cities, 41 in number, the postmasters received \$1,904 each, with the exception of the one at Berlin, whose salary was \$2,499. Telegraph operators of the first class received \$392.70 each; those of the second class, \$285.60; women, \$214.20. The places of the latter are shortly to be given to men. The letter-carriers of the first class, 760 in number, received \$285.60 each; those of the second class, 11,500 in number, only \$128.42. These salaries are slightly increased by the Christmas present of from 50 cents to \$1.50, which custom requires each person to give to the carrier who delivers him mail during the year.

*Railroads.*—The Saxon Government, either by virtue of ownership or rental, controls all the railroads in this kingdom with the exception of three or four. The latter will be purchased by it as soon as satisfactory

arrangements can be made with the corporations now owning and operating them.

In Germany the railways are admirably managed. Here there is no confusion, no delay, no accident. The neatly-uniformed officers, many of whom are pensioned soldiers, not only understand their duties, but discharge them with the precision of military discipline. A rule is prescribed for everything, and everything is done by rule. No one steps on the car when it is moving, and no one opens the door but the conductor. One tap of the bell says "Start shortly"; two, "Be seated"; three, "Go." As the train moves away from one station the fact is announced at the next by a bell which is rung by telegraph. That we travel faster, have finer engines and cars, and better accommodations in the United States than in Germany is true, but that the railway management is far better and life much safer here than in our country is just as undeniable.

There are at least three grades of each class of railway employes, the first receiving about 14 per cent. more than the second, the second about 14 per cent. more than the third. Five years' service in one grade advances the person serving to the next higher; hence at least ten years' service is necessary to attain to the first rank. In this city, of eight railroads, only four officials receive more than \$1,000 annually, the superintendent's salary, \$1,513.68, being the highest. Section-hands are paid per year from \$144.80 to \$174.45.

A certain sum is allowed all railway employes for clothing, and some are furnished dwellings and servants; but, with the exception of the commission of the ticket-agent and the savings of the engineer and fireman, the salaries given in Table C are not only *first class*, but are inclusive of all extras of every kind whatever. The ticket-agents, in addition to salary, receive a commission of  $\frac{1}{100}$  per cent. on money received by them from the sale of tickets; and if the engineer and fireman run their engine with a less quantity of coal and oil than the government provides, they are allowed for such savings at a certain fixed rate, three-fourths going to the engineer, the other fourth to the fireman. The sum realized from such "savings" is no mean part of these men's earnings, and certainly the arrangement is to be commended on the score of economy.

## 2. COST AND MANNER OF LIVING IN SAXONY.\*

Since 1873 the cost of living in this district has increased about 10 per cent., and is now fully as great as in the large cities of the United States. When the price of labor in Saxony is compared with the cost of what may be termed the necessities of life, one unacquainted with the working classes will naturally wonder how they manage to exist; but to know their habits, see their homes, and behold their spread tables solves the mystery. As the husband's wages are insufficient to support a family, the wife, as also the older children, must contribute a share of the weekly earnings. This is a general rule, and applies to all families whose support is dependent upon labor. The women and children residing immediately south of this city embroider fancy hosiery or manufacture staple goods upon small hand-loom; those residing in the hilly country, still farther south, make embroideries, laces, fringes, musical goods, &c.; those in this city of the lower classes are glad to obtain any kind of menial employment which will bring them from twenty to twenty-five cents per day. Thus by them are manufactured fully one-half of the

\* For prices of groceries in June, 1878, see Table D.

goods which are exported from this market, and to them a large proportion of the laborers' earnings may be accredited.

Plain living is the universal rule in this part of Europe. Very few in this country ever saw such a meal as the hotels of ours furnish daily. To order such an one would astonish the landlord; to pay for it would dumfound the guest. That plain food is healthy no one can doubt after having seen the robust people of Germany.

Owing to the demand for hosiery and gloves in America, the makers of such goods are able to earn more and consequently live better than the other working people of this district.

The poorer classes in Southern Saxony fare very meanly indeed. For homes, they have generally a single room, which answers for workshop as well. For household furniture, they have a few plain chairs or wooden stools, a table, stove, and sometimes a loom. For beds, they have the bare floor or straw pallets. For fuel, they have the dead branches which fall from the trees, and which are carried by them in their arms from the king's forests. For food, they have black bread made of rye, coffee made principally of chicory, a few boiled potatoes, sometimes a little cheese, butter, or goose grease, and on Sundays a pound of meat for a family of five or six persons. Their clothes are of the coarsest material, and their shoes are generally wooden-soled slippers. If "poor and content is rich," then no others, within my knowledge, can compare in wealth with the poor of this district. They live in villages, and love company. When Sunday or a holiday comes, they meet together at a restaurant, smoke poor tobacco, drink "Einfach" beer, talk, sing, and dance, and are as happy as if they "had a thousand a year."

### 3. TAXES ASSESSED IN THE CITY OF CHEMNITZ FOR THE YEAR 1878.\*

By the laws of Saxony a certain sum is named as a "single rate." As many times this single rate is collected each year as the necessities of the Government may require. For the purposes of taxation, individuals and property are divided into classes. There are four taxes levied annually, viz: municipal, royal, taxes on personalty, and taxes on realty. The tax last named is based upon the rental value of the property. Personal property is assessed according to actual value. The municipal and royal taxes are levied upon the income. The law providing for income taxes was made in the interest of the poorer classes: Thus, an income of \$100 pays \$2.04; \$500, \$17.46; \$1,000, \$54; \$1,500, \$107.14; \$2,000, \$168.32; \$3,000, \$251.60, &c.

The municipal tax is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  times the single rate, and is applied as follows:  $\frac{7}{11}$  to city uses,  $\frac{2}{11}$  to school purposes,  $\frac{1}{11}$  to the support of the churches.

The royal tax, first collected in 1877, is six times the single rate, and is applied to the uses of the Saxon Government.

The personal-property tax is about the same in amount as the royal. It will probably be omitted from the tax-list after next year, and the income taxes correspondingly increased.

The real-estate tax is an assessment based upon the rental income of the property charged. The single rate is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mills on the dollar. The amount levied for 1878 is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  times the single rate, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the rental income. Realty is classified thus: Class A is property renting for 10 marks (\$2.38) or less; class B, 10 to 20 marks, and so on up to 100 marks. After that classes increase by 100 marks each.

\* See Tables E and F.

## 4. BUSINESS CUSTOMS IN THE CITY OF CHEMNITZ.

In no country is the law of custom more strictly obeyed than in this. For many years past the rich as well as a majority of poor parents have bound their sons to a master to have them taught some trade or business. This custom has become so much a law that places of honor or profit are given to those only who have served this indispensable apprenticeship. At fourteen years of age the youth leaves the common school. If his parents are poor, he is at once articled to a master. If rich, he continues his studies two or three years, and then begins his service. The apprenticeship must end at twenty, for then comes the army, which, if the young man is able to pass an examination in certain branches of education, is for one year only; otherwise for three. If the apprentice has taken a course of studies in the Royal Workmaster's School, his term of apprenticeship is generally for two years; if not, then it is for three or four years, and in some cases even longer. Some apprentices are boarded and clothed by their masters; others are boarded or clothed only. The majority receive nothing whatever, while many pay from \$50 to \$200 for the privilege of learning certain kinds of business. They cannot be required to work more than ten hours per day, and in all cases must be permitted to attend the schools which are provided for them by the Government. These schools are held two or three evenings each week, but were formerly held on Sundays.

Office hours are from 7 to 12 and from 2 to 7. Here it is very common to work on Sundays. Women do light work at home, and usually crochet or knit at Sunday concerts. The butcher-shops and bakeries are open from early morn until 9 o'clock, the hour for church service, has arrived. All business must then be suspended. At 11 o'clock the majority of the stores are opened, and kept open for the remainder of day. Even the workshops are frequently kept busy on Sundays, but leave to operate them must first be obtained from the city authorities.

The offices are most plainly furnished. The counter of the leading bank in this city is a rather rough board about 2 feet wide. The bank has no desk for the convenience of its customers, no carpets, no curtains, no ornaments, and although about a dozen clerks are employed, its entire furniture would scarcely cost \$500. The cashier is receiving as well as paying teller. No deposit-checks are used, hence when he receives money he at once enters it in two books, the bank's and the depositor's. A check will not be honored unless the depositor's book is also presented, so that the amount can be entered in it at the time of payment. The bank alluded to is sound, and does a large and extended business. It is one of the most important in this district, and in every respect may be said to fairly represent Chemnitz banks and banking.

Loans by banks or private persons usually run from one to five years' time, the interest charged is from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum, and the security required is usually real estate worth from three to four times the amount loaned. Banks allow interest on deposits at the rate of 2 per cent. when subject to check, and at the rate of 3 per cent. when left a certain length of time.

Before 1873 long credits were given and bills rendered annually; then money was plentiful, interest low, and chances for speculation numerous. The panic wrought as great a change here as in the United States. The stoppage of trade ruined many and injured all of Saxony's great workshops. Bills were withdrawn, and stocks, which had previously circulated as money, became worthless. As the volume of the circulating medium thus decreased and money became scarcer the rate of interest

became higher. To obtain cash, manufacturers gladly sold their goods at greatly reduced rates, and thus was established the present custom of selling at low rates on three months' time, with a small discount for cash.

The Saxon exporters deserve great credit for their business enterprise and energetic efforts to secure foreign customers. They now send their goods to every part of the world, and if a new article makes its appearance in any other country, they will duplicate and export it in a very short time, provided they can profit by so doing. Not so much can be said for the other business-men of this district, a large majority of whom contentedly transact their affairs in the same manner as did the generation before them; they sell their wares in the same little shops, office in the same cheerless rooms, sit on the same old chairs, write on the same rude desks, dry their ink with the same abominable sand, pay their debts in the same old-fashioned honest way, and move quietly along, seemingly unconscious of the fact that this is the day of fine offices, bazaars, railroads, telegraphs, and bankruptcies.

N. K. GRIGGS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Chemnitz, June 19, 1878.

A.—Wages, per week, in the district of Chemnitz for the years 1873 to 1878.

Occupations.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Accordeon-makers	\$2 88	\$2 85	\$2 85	\$2 85	\$2 61	\$2 88
Artificial-flower makers, women	1 42	1 90	2 38	2 49	2 38	2 38
Bakers	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92
Barbers	3 21	3 21	3 21	2 85	2 85	2 85
Basket-makers	3 45	3 33	3 21	2 92	2 92	2 92
Belt-makers	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
Bleachers	3 57	3 21	2 85	2 38	2 14	2 14
Bleachers, women	2 14	1 90	1 66	1 42	1 42	1 42
Bookbinders	3 80	3 92	4 40	4 40	4 28	4 28
Bookbinders, women	1 38	1 42	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60
Braziers	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28
Brickmakers	3 68	3 68	3 68	3 09	2 86	2 63
Brickmakers, women	2 65	2 55	2 26	2 08	1 85	1 85
Brushmakers	3 32	3 32	3 03	2 90	2 87	2 80
Butchers	3 57	3 68	3 92	3 68	3 68	3 68
Button-makers	3 80	3 80	3 57	3 33	3 10	2 67
Car-builders	4 04	4 16	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92
Carders	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28
Carders, women	1 88	1 84	1 90	1 96	1 90	1 90
Cardmakers	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56
Cardmakers, women	1 37	1 37	1 49	1 49	1 49	1 49
Carpenters	3 64	3 64	3 64	3 64	3 14	2 85
Cement-makers	5 71	5 71	5 00	5 00	4 77	4 77
Chairmakers	3 57	3 80	3 80	3 80	3 57	3 57
Chemical makers	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50
Chimney-sweeps	2 14	2 14	2 38	2 85	2 38	2 38
Cigar-makers	3 21	3 21	2 61	2 61	2 61	2 61
Cigar-makers, women	2 61	2 61	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78
Clerks	7 14	7 14	6 44	6 44	6 44	6 44
Clerks, women	4 78	4 78	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28
Clothfinishers	3 21	3 56	3 41	3 27	3 04	3 04
Clothfinishers, women	1 60	1 72	1 72	1 72	1 72	1 72
Combmakers	2 80	2 80	2 80	2 80	2 80	2 80
Compositors	7 14	7 00	6 88	6 45	6 21	6 06
Confectioners	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 92
Coopers	2 61	2 61	2 73	2 73	2 61	2 61
Designers	2 85	3 21	3 57	3 57	3 24	3 24
Distillers	3 78	3 78	3 61	3 63	3 61	3 61
Dyers	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56
Embroidery-makers (machine)	5 71	5 23	4 76	4 28	3 09	2 38
Embroidery (hand-work), women	1 66	1 42	1 19	95	83	53
Engravers	4 76	4 76	3 57	3 92	3 57	3 57
Filecutters	4 27	3 57	2 85	1 90	1 90	1 90
Fringemakers	3 33	2 97	2 61	2 25	1 90	1 67
Fringemakers, women	2 61	2 37	2 14	1 90	1 66	1 48
Furniture-makers	5 47	4 52	4 52	3 57	3 24	3 04
Furniture-makers, women	1 42	1 36	1 36	1 36	1 36	1 36
Furriers	3 09	3 32	3 56	3 87	3 56	3 56

## A.—Wages, per week, in the district of Chemnitz for the years 1873 to 1878—Continued.

Occupations.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Furriers, women.....	\$1 42	\$1 60	\$1 90	\$2 08	\$1 90	\$1 80
Gardeners.....	3 58	3 80	4 04	4 04	3 80	3 80
Glaziers.....	4 28	4 28	3 93	3 93	3 70	3 70
Glovemakers, women.....	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 66	1 66
Goldsmiths.....	3 39	3 39	3 75	4 44	4 11	4 11
Hairdressers.....	4 36	4 70	4 70	4 70	4 47	4 47
Harness-makers.....	3 03	3 03	3 03	3 03	3 03	3 03
Hatters.....	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 10	3 10
Hosiery-finishers, women.....	1 42	1 66	1 54	1 54	1 48	1 48
Iron and steel workers:						
Blacksmiths.....	4 52	4 76	4 64	4 28	4 05	4 05
Founders.....	4 28	4 04	3 98	3 78	3 78	3 78
Hosiery-loom builders.....	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45
Locksmiths.....	3 75	3 75	3 45	3 39	3 27	3 27
Machine-builders.....	4 75	3 91	4 32	4 39	4 17	4 17
Nailmakers.....	3 09	3 09	3 09	2 97	2 97	2 97
Planers.....	3 80	4 28	4 76	4 28	4 28	4 28
Sawmakers.....	4 09	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Job-printers.....	5 91	5 68	5 00	4 76	4 53	4 28
Joiners.....	3 58	3 56	3 44	3 32	2 85	2 85
Laborers, servants, &c.....	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14
Laborers, servants, &c., women.....	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42
Laborers, per year, with board.....	31 00	31 00	31 00	31 00	31 00	31 00
Laborers, per year, with board, women.....	23 80	23 80	23 80	23 80	23 80	23 80
Lacemakers, women.....	1 66	1 42	1 19	95	80	47
Lithographers.....	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28
Lithographers, women.....	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42
Mechanics.....	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 05	3 70
Millers.....	4 16	4 40	4 52	4 22	4 22	4 22
Milliners.....	1 90	1 90	1 90	1 96	1 96	1 96
Musical-instrument makers.....	3 33	3 33	3 33	3 33	3 33	3 33
Musical-instrument makers, women.....	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60
Oilcloth makers.....	3 53	3 57	3 68	3 21	3 21	3 21
Painters.....	4 34	4 46	4 58	4 28	4 28	4 28
Photographers.....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57
Plasterers.....	4 34	3 92	3 86	3 63	3 26	3 00
Potters.....	5 00	5 00	4 28	3 51	3 51	3 51
Printers of cotton, wool, &c.....	3 57	3 21	2 85	2 38	2 38	2 38
Printers of cotton, wool, &c., women.....	2 14	1 90	1 66	1 42	1 42	1 42
Roadmakers.....	3 45	3 45	3 27	3 21	3 21	3 21
Saddlers.....	3 21	3 27	3 80	3 74	3 57	3 57
Sculptors.....	5 25	4 28	5 00	3 80	3 80	3 80
Shoemakers.....	2 08	2 38	2 38	2 38	2 38	2 38
Shoemakers, women.....	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 78
Slaters.....	4 82	4 82	4 82	4 88	4 88	4 88
Soapmakers.....	3 57	3 92	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 40
Spinners of cotton.....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 43	3 43	3 43
Spinners of wool.....	2 50	2 74	2 97	2 97	2 97	2 97
Stone-quarrymen.....	2 50	2 50	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14
Stone-masons.....	4 04	4 04	4 04	3 69	3 14	2 85
Sugar-makers.....	2 71	4 04	3 63	3 49	3 37	3 37
Sugar-makers, women.....	1 26	1 26	1 36	1 38	1 38	1 38
Tailors.....	4 40	4 40	3 57	2 97	2 97	2 97
Tanners.....	3 39	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57
Tanners.....	4 16	4 16	4 10	3 92	3 92	3 92
Trunkmakers.....	4 10	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75
Umbrella-makers.....	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28
Umbrella-makers, women.....	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14
Watchmakers.....	4 46	4 58	4 82	4 46	4 46	4 46
Weavers of damasks.....	3 93	3 93	3 93	3 93	3 93	3 93
dress-goods.....	3 57	3 57	3 07	2 73	2 73	2 73
dress-goods, women.....	2 38	2 26	2 14	1 30	1 66	1 66
hose in factories.....	3 21	3 21	3 21	2 98	2 98	2 98
hose, home labor.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 26	2 26	2 26
wire cloth.....	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
Wheelwrights.....	2 97	3 09	2 97	2 85	2 85	2 85

*B.—Salaries at post-offices and stations.*

Officials.	No. employed in 1875.	Annual salary.
Chief of newspaper department .....	.....	\$1,285 20
Inspector of newspaper department .....	.....	1,071 00
Comptroller of newspaper department .....	.....	999 00
Cashier of newspaper department .....	.....	928 20
Chief of station, first class .....	542	833 00
second class .....	536	464 10
third class .....	2,970	221 34
Chief of telegraph station .....	43	533 00
railroad postal station .....	35	533 00
Cashier postal and telegraph station .....	60	714 00
Secretary postal and telegraph station, first class .....	489	547 40
second class .....	4,322	547 40
Telegraph operators, first class .....	1,700	392 70
second class .....	1,700	392 70
third class, ladies .....	1,183	285 00
Overseer newspaper and packet depot .....	93	214 20
Postal and telegraph employés .....	93	299 55
Letter-carriers, large cities, first class .....	8,806	249 80
second class .....	760	285 60
Carriers of dispatches .....	11,690	128 42
packages .....	129	285 00
Carriers for emptying mail-boxes .....	1,690	183 26
.....	680	183 26

*B.—Salaries of postal and telegraph officials in Germany.*

Officials.	No. employed in 1875.	Annual salary.
Postmaster in Berlin .....	.....	\$2,499 00
Postmasters at other large cities .....	40	1,904 00
Commissioners of postal service, first class .....	8	1,213 80
second class .....	77	1,078 38
Assistants (extra fees allowed) .....	40	214 20
Architects of postal buildings .....	13	1,071 00
Inspectors, postal and telegraph service .....	113	749 70
Inspector at Berlin, postal and telegraph service (extra fees) .....	.....	142 80
Clerks at postal treasury, first class .....	38	928 20
second class .....	79	678 80
Cashiers .....	18	785 40
Accountants, first class .....	309	678 80
second class .....	172	535 50
Clerks, first class .....	87	535 50
second class .....	118	285 60
third class .....	8	228 48

*B.—Salaries at post-office general, Berlin.*

Officials.	No. employed in 1875.	Annual salary.
Postmaster-general (dwelling free) .....	.....	\$5,735 80
Director postal department .....	.....	3,570 00
Director telegraph department .....	.....	3,570 00
Commissioners postal telegraph .....	16	2,070 60
Assistants .....	4	1,356 60
Register money-order department .....	.....	1,428 00
Assistants .....	5	573 58
Engineer telegraph department .....	.....	1,285 20
Auditors .....	52	999 60
Chief money-order department .....	.....	999 60
supply department .....	.....	999 60
of office department .....	2	999 60
Cashier money-order department .....	.....	999 60
Postal-building architects .....	2	535 50
Architects clerks .....	2	357 00
Bookkeepers .....	8	749 70
Private secretaries .....	25	606 90
Accountants, first class .....	39	678 30
second class .....	28	464 10



*C.—Salaries and wages paid by the Saxon Government to railway officials and employes.*

	Per annum.
Superintendent, passenger department .....	\$1,513 68
Master-machinist .....	1,313 76
First assistant .....	714 00
Second assistant .....	499 80
Chief division engineer .....	1,285 20
First assistant .....	979 08
Second assistant .....	642 60
Third assistant .....	471 24
Master-mechanic .....	1,056 72
Assistant .....	257 04
Manager, freight department .....	980 32
Custodian, heavy freight .....	980 32
light freight and baggage .....	680 44
Station inspector .....	956 76
Assistant .....	471 24
Telegraph inspector, district .....	746 13
division .....	628 32
Paymaster .....	737 56
Cashier, freight department .....	730 42
Ticket agent, first class .....	723 28
second class .....	609 04
Custodian, railroad supplies .....	714 00
Assistant .....	599 76
Overseer, round-house .....	714 00
depot and freight-yard .....	460 53
Auditor, repair-shop .....	714 00
Freight-master .....	571 20
First assistant .....	456 96
Second assistant .....	364 38
Locomotive engineer, freight .....	535 50
passenger .....	514 55
Foreman, repair-shop .....	528 36
Assistant .....	456 96
Foreman, engine-house .....	416 76
Track inspector .....	519 79
Track-master .....	440 53
Assistant .....	337 00
Chief telegraph operator .....	514 79
Telegraph operator .....	379 13
Assistant .....	364 85
Weigher .....	505 51
Register, machine-shop .....	499 80
Clerks, freight and passenger departments .....	494 80
superintendent's office .....	456 96
Baggage-master on train .....	474 80
Assistants .....	366 28
Messenger, freight department .....	462 67
Conductor, chief .....	444 10
Second class, acting brakeman .....	274 17
Third class, acting brakeman .....	257 04
Brakeman on freight-train .....	291 31
Draughtsman .....	357 00
Foreman, freight unloaders .....	322 01
Freight unloaders .....	251 18
Foreman, baggage-carriers .....	322 01
Baggage-carriers .....	252 75
Porter, passenger-depot .....	306 30
ordinary .....	253 47
Fireman, locomotive .....	299 88
at depot .....	253 47
night .....	242 76
Advertiser .....	287 26
Switch-tender .....	274 17
Coal-measurer .....	271 32
Assistant .....	234 19
Engine-cleaner .....	248 47
Bell-ringer .....	232 76

Watchman at railroad crossing in city .....	\$231	81
country.....	227	06
Assistant in country.....	188	49
Night-watchman.....	231	33
Section-hands, first class .....	174	45
second class .....	159	65
third class .....	144	80

*D.—Statement showing the price, in June, 1878, of groceries, produce, &c., in Chemnitz.*

Beef	per pound..	\$0 18.5
sirloin	do..	23.8
Bread	do	06
rye	do	02.3
Butter	do	16.1
Cheese	do	33.3
Coffee, Rio	do	30
Java	do	38.3
Dried currants	do	10.9
Flour	do	05.7
Hams	do	32
Lard	do	21.4
Pork, salt	do	17.8
fresh	do	18.5
Rice	do	09.5
Salt	do	02.3
Sugar, white	do	14
brown	do	09.5
Tea	do	75
Canned peaches, from the United States	per can..	35.7
tomatoes, from the United States	do	35.7
Coal-oil, from the United States	per gallon..	30
Apples, in fall or early winter	per bushel..	1 90
Potatoes	do	45
Coal	per ton..	3 15

**E and F.—Taxes in the city of Chemnitz.**

Municipal tax for 1878.				Royal tax for 1878.			
Class.	Income.	Single rate, mills on the dollar.	Amount of tax.	Class.	Income.	Single rate.	Amount of tax.
6	\$71 40	1	\$1 03	1a	\$85 20		\$0 07
6	95 20	1.4	1 38	1b	119 00	\$0 02	14
4	119 00	1.4	1 90	2	154 70	04	21
4	238 00	1.4	4 31	3	190 40	06	36
1	261 80	1.5	5 18	4	226 10	10	57
2	285 60	1.55	5 86	5	261 80	14	86
3	309 40	1.6	6 54	6	297 50	20	1 21
5	357 00	1.6	7 76	7	333 20	26	1 57
6	380 80	1.65	8 62	8	380 80	33	2 00
7	404 60	1.7	9 32	9	452 20	41	2 43
8	428 40	1.75	10 85	10	523 60	51	3 07
10	476 00	1.85	12 02	11	565 00	64	3 86
15	595 00	2.1	17 43	12	666 40	77	4 64
20	714 00	2.35	23 46	13	785 40	92	5 50
25	833 00	2.6	30 52	14	904 40	1 17	7 00
30	952 00	2.85	38 30	15	1,234 00	1 45	8 71
25	1,071 00	3.1	46 87	16	1,142 40	1 76	10 57
40	1,190 00	3.35	56 60	17	1,285 20	2 07	12 42
50	1,428 00	3.85	78 34	18	1,499 40	2 49	14 92
70	1,951 80	4.75	131 13	20	1,999 20	3 90	23 43
75	2,180 00	5	155 29	24	3,332 00	7 14	42 84
80	2,427 60	5	172 35	26	4,284 00	9 52	57 12
90	5,641 40	5	250 08	28	5,236 00	11 90	71 40

## DRESDEN.

*Report, by Consul Wilson, on (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) present state of trade; (4) coin and paper money of Germany; (5) business habits and systems; for the district of Dresden, in Saxony.*

I have the honor, in reply to circular dispatch from State Department of April 11 ultimo, to report as follows:

My seeming delay has been occasioned by my inability to obtain sooner from the Royal Saxon Government answers to several interrogatories I was unable to gather elsewhere. The courtesies of the Government in all its departments I wish to acknowledge in this, as in all other instances. Where I have had occasion to ask information, it has been accorded with dispatch and politeness, evidencing the good-will entertained for the United States.

## 1. RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages usually paid to the laborer of every class will be found in Table A, with the percentage of unemployed.

This consular district, from various causes, can scarcely be taken as an index of the agricultural districts of Saxony, containing the capital, Dresden, and the numberless villages clustering around for miles in every direction. The lands are attached to the old castles of their ancient nobility, while all that could be purchased in the past have been beautifully improved and built upon by people from all parts of Europe, to be near the fashion and art of this elegant capital.

The laborers are really part and parcel of the estate. Wages in money are often merely nominal, and no index to such wages as are usual and general to the agricultural districts of Saxony.

On the lands of the chateaus and country seats of people above alluded to the prices of labor are fancy, according to their proficiency in elegant gardening, or getting such parts or whole of proceeds from the garden farming after furnishing the family table.

Where land is let on shares, laborers of the renter are often paid by subshare of the crop, and that varying with fertility of soil and proximity to market.

Very little of this district is agricultural; its great interests centering in the extensive Government forests, coal and silver mines. I might in general terms put the price of ordinary agricultural labor at \$4 per month for men and \$2.50 for women, plain lodging and simple food included.

I subjoin the following extract from report of the Chamber of Commerce of Dresden to the city council:

In general, we are able to state that wages in the various industrial branches in the city of Dresden continue to be decidedly adequate to the cost of living, as the recent reduction from the high rates, which five years since rose from 20 to 60 per cent. above those previously paid, has by no means brought them to their former level.

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to the laboring classes almost invariably goes *pari passu* with their wages. They seem to be generally improvident and regardless of the future, and spend in beer-drinking, dancing, and idleness all they earn. In general terms, I should say the actual cost of living was quite as much as with us for similar food. Our people (in

the United States) of all classes, live far better than the people here in Saxony. The wages being so much less than with us, it requires the labor of each one that is to be provided for, because the wages of the head of a family cannot support a wife and children in idleness. So it is common for every one in a family, so soon as they are old enough, to learn some little art or trade by which he or she may contribute his or her part to the family support. The *etages*, or flats, in which they live are not unfrequently very unhealthy and uncomfortable, sparsely furnished and very plainly; and in cities, generally in the cellars or immediately next to the roof of the tall houses found here. Their food is mostly of potatoes and black (rye) bread, a coffee made of chicory, gruel or broth, very little meat, and very seldom too.

You will find in Table B the cost of the principal articles of food, and in Table C a comparison of the present rates with those prevailing during the past five years.

### 3. THE PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

The present state of trade is deplorably depressed; universal complaint is heard on all sides, and I would say the depression and contraction experienced with us since 1873 have been more severely felt in Germany; and their rally is not to be so soon as with us. Emerging from their victorious wars with such éclat, and from their last one with France with millions of indemnity, speculation ran riot and wild, and the collapse was so sudden and unexpected, as to cause universal losses in all trades and operations, and too often complete ruin. I would respectfully refer on this branch of the subject to my dispatch No. 44, dated October 12, 1877.\*

### 4. COIN AND PAPER MONEY OF GERMANY.

Table D is a statement of amount and character of coin and paper money, as well as their circulation, in Germany. In regard to the relation borne to each other, I have to state that both have the same value, there being no discount on paper.

### 5. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS OF SAXONY.

The business habits and systems of Saxony are fixed, and I might add unchangeable; all branches of trade and labor tread the same paths as those who preceded them.

Banks open at 9 a. m. and stores at 8 a. m., the former closing at 7 p. m., with two hours' rest from 1 until 3 o'clock.

Stores generally remain open until 9 o'clock p. m.; the latter observe the same hours of work on the Sabbath, only closing during the hours of morning church worship. Sunday is always remarkable for the crowds of people moving in all directions in pursuit of pleasure, such as beer drinking, dancing, concert music, excursions by boat and rail. The same love of pleasure and the same indifference to labor seem to animate all classes of society, no one working who is independent of labor, and those who do work perform just as little as possible for the small wages they obtain. The army absorbs the flower of the youth of Germany, and is officered by the youth of the nobility and wealth of the land. It is the only stepping-stone to distinction in the Government or to posi-

\* See Commercial Relations for 1877, page 291, a report upon the results of the Franco-German war as they affected the commerce and industries of Germany, 1872 to 1877.

- \* tion in the society of the *elite*. So the best years of early manhood, when the mind is in its plastic state and receiving its impressions for future usefulness, are prostituted to arms, to the detriment of trade in all its branches, and the higher professions are deprived of that talent and position from which their ranks should be recruited.

The future of Germany, with such tastes, habits, and customs, is an enigma, when we contemplate the competition of the Anglo-Saxon race in the various parts of the world, heretofore affording a market for their cheap hand labor, now confronting them; a successful competition in many branches of trade, and threatening her everywhere with their intelligence, activity, enterprise, and industry, and with machinery in a thousand forms laboring against their handwork or primitive machinery. A great revolution must be at hand.

The order and discipline of the Saxon people are admirable; always obedient, never malevolent, respectful to all constituted authority, order and security are seldom threatened or invaded.

Love of country, its traditions, and for the reigning houses is marked on every hand, while a listless disregard of religion and its teachings are equally discernable. They are an interesting people, often enigmatical, and one is often astonished as amused with their customs and eccentricities.

Many of the social customs of the highest classes would appear very peculiar and *outré* to our people, while they are refined and highly cultured and educated.

Accompanying this dispatch you will please find such documents and reports furnished me by the Saxon Government. I send them as they may be of use to the Department.

JOS. T. MASON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Dresden, July 31, 1878.*

A.—Statement showing the rates of wages in *Dresden*, 1878.

	Per week.
Bakers (including food and lodging, many unemployed).....	\$3 00 to \$3 75
Brewers (including food and lodging, many unemployed).....	4 50 to 5 00
Butchers (including food and lodging, 10 per cent. unemployed).....	3 75 to 4 57
Blacksmiths (33½ per cent. without employment).....	3 75 to 4 50
Coppersmiths (exclusive of food and lodging, 10 per cent. unemployed).....	4 50 to 5 00
Joiners (25 per cent. without employment).....	3 75 to 4 00
Locksmiths (25 per cent. without employment).....	3 75 to 4 00
Stonecutters (good employment).....	3 75 to 4 00
Shoemakers (33½ per cent. without employment).....	2 00 to 2 00
Stocking-makers (almost entirely unemployed).....	2 00 to 3 00
Tailors (75 per cent. without employment).....	2 50 to 3 00
Tinners (many unemployed).....	3 75 to 4 00
Tin-foundrymen (many unemployed).....	3 00 to 3 00
Workers in paper manufactories (many unemployed).....	2 00 to 2 00
Workers in large iron industries (many unemployed).....	2 50 to 3 00
	Per hour.
Carpenters (well employed, 10-hour shift).....	06½ to 06½
Masons (well employed, 10-hour shift).....	06½ to 06½
Common workmen in house-building (well employed, 10-hour shift)....	05½

- In some trades, such as the blacksmith's and shoemaker's, the present time of the year is the most unfavorable.

## B.—Statement showing the prices of the necessities of life at Dresden.

Beef .....	per pound..	\$0 19
Bread .....	do.....	07
Butter .....	do.....	16½
Cheese .....	do.....	33½
Coffee .....	do.....	36
Flour .....	do.....	06
Hams .....	do.....	33
Lard .....	do.....	21½
Pork .....	do.....	18
Rice .....	do.....	10
Salt .....	do.....	02½
Sugar, white .....	do.....	15
Sugar, brown .....	do.....	10
Tea .....	do.....	75
Coal-oil .....	per gallon..	31
Potatoes .....	per bushel..	48
Coal .....	per ton..	3 20

## C.—Statement showing rates of wages in Dresden—1873-1877.

Rates of wages.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Bakers .....	per week..	\$3 92	\$3 92	\$3 92	\$3 92
Bookbinders .....	do.....	3 20	3 92	4 40	4 28
Butchers .....	do.....	3 57	3 68	3 68	3 68
Blacksmiths .....	do.....	4 52	4 76	4 28	4 05
Button-makers .....	do.....	3 80	3 80	3 38	3 10
Brasiers .....	do.....	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28
Carpenters .....	do.....	3 64	3 64	3 64	3 14
Cigar-makers .....	do.....	3 21	3 21	2 61	2 61
Gardeners .....	do.....	3 56	3 80	4 04	3 80
Glovesmakers, women .....	do.....	1 78	1 78	1 78	1 66
Hatters .....	do.....	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 10
Joiners .....	do.....	3 56	3 56	3 44	3 32
Locksmiths .....	do.....	3 75	3 75	3 45	3 89
Lacemakers, women .....	do.....	1 66	1 42	1 19	95
Mechanics .....	do.....	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 05
Musical-instrument makers .....	do.....	3 33	3 33	3 33	3 33
Painters .....	do.....	4 34	4 46	4 58	4 28
Photographers .....	do.....	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57
Shoemakers .....	do.....	2 08	2 38	2 38	2 38
Stone-masons .....	do.....	4 04	4 04	4 04	3 69
Tailors .....	do.....	4 40	4 57	3 57	2 97
Tinners .....	do.....	4 16	4 10	4 10	3 92

TABLE D.

Up to the 18th of May, 1878, have been coined in all the mints of Germany—

	Marks.
Marks in 20-mark pieces .....	1, 200, 190, 220
Marks in 10-mark pieces .....	365, 296, 020
Marks in 5-mark pieces .....	27, 969, 845
Marks in gold coin .....	1, 593, 456, 085
Marks in silver 5-mark pieces .....	71, 652, 415
Marks in silver 2-mark pieces .....	97, 810, 530
Marks in silver 1-mark pieces .....	148, 847, 743
Marks in silver ½-mark pieces .....	71, 486, 388
Marks in silver ¼-mark pieces .....	35, 717, 718
Marks in silver coin .....	425, 514, 794
Marks in gold and silver coin .....	2, 018, 970, 879

In addition to this sum there has been coined about 800,000,000 marks in thaler or 3-mark pieces; making the entire gold and silver coins in circulation in Germany, in round numbers, 2,819,000,000 marks.

Some millions must be deducted from this sum, as a large amount of coin has left the country, especially in 1875.

The paper issue is as follows:

NATIONAL BANK.		Marks.
Issue of the National Bank .....		584, 873, 000
Issue of the private banks .....		780, 020, 000
Total .....		1, 364, 893, 000

[Inclosures in Consul Mason's report.—Translations.]

*Mr. Steglich to Mr. Mason.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,  
*Dresden, June 28, 1878.*

JOS. T. MASON, Esq.,  
*United States Consul at Dresden:*

Referring to the four points of inquiry made by your Government, and transmitted to me with your communication of the 28th instant, I have the honor to inform you that it would be totally impossible for me to give even an approximately exhaustive reply to these inquiries within the limits of a letter.

Moreover, I have not all the necessary data just now at my command to enable me to perform such a task. Abundant material, though much scattered, will be found in the late annual reports of the five Saxon chambers of commerce and manufactures, as also to some extent in the periodical publications of the board of agriculture of the Kingdom of Saxony, which documents will, in all probability, be cheerfully furnished to you by the corporations referred to.

In inclosure A I note the figures which come into question of the latest printed report of our board, which was sent to you in November of last year. Some further information with regard to points 1 and 4, section I, you will be able to obtain from the reports of our board of the 13th and 28th of September of last year, a copy of which is inclosed. No important changes have taken place since then in the labor market (except the more steady employment of mechanics employed in building during the summer).

Information on point 2 is just now not at my command.

On point 4, I submit the following data for your use, which are taken from official sources:

Up to May 18, 1878, the governmental coinage at all German mints was as follows:

	Marks.
Marks in double-crowns (20-mark pieces) .....	1, 200, 190, 220
Marks in crowns (10-mark pieces) .....	365, 296, 020
Marks in half-crowns (5-mark pieces in gold) .....	27, 969, 845
Making a total of marks in gold coin .....	1, 593, 456, 085
Marks in 5-mark pieces of silver .....	71, 652, 415
Marks in 2-mark pieces .....	97, 810, 530
Marks in 1-mark pieces .....	148, 847, 743
Marks in 50-penny pieces .....	71, 486, 368
Marks in 20-penny pieces .....	35, 717, 718
Marks in silver coin .....	425, 514, 794
Total of gold and silver coin .....	2, 018, 970, 879

The value of the German thaler pieces still in circulation is estimated by competent judges at eight hundred millions of marks in round numbers. The total value of German gold and silver coin is thus about 2,819,000,000 marks.

In making further computations, however, it would be necessary to subtract a number of millions from this sum total, it being well known that, particularly in 1875, a

considerable drain was made upon the coin of Germany for transmission to foreign countries.

The entire amount of paper money issued by the Government in pursuance of the law of April 30, 1874, was one hundred and twenty millions of marks, issued in sums of 5, 20, and 50 marks. All the paper money of the various German States has been withdrawn.

To the foregoing must be added the notes of the German banks according to the official statements of the middle of May; the notes then in circulation amounted to 584,873,000 marks of the Government bank, 780,020,000 marks of the other German bill banks; making a total of 1,364,893,000 marks in bank-notes.

Other data relative to the banking and coinage question could be furnished by Professor Soetbeer, who is a recognized authority in such matters, or they might be obtained from his writings on this subject, which have been published both in book form and in the financial newspapers.

I take pleasure in furnishing the foregoing information for your consular report, and sign myself,

With the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

E. STEGLICH,

*Secretary of the Board of Trade and Manufactures.*

[Inclosure 2.]

*Messrs. Rülke & Steglich to the city council of Dresden.*

*To the City Council of Dresden:*

As a supplement to our communications of the 13th instant, relative to the condition of the working classes in the city of Dresden, we now lay before the honorable city council a statement lately received by us from well-informed sources concerning the amount of wages now paid in various mechanical trades, remarking, at the same time, that the accompanying statements concerning mechanics out of employment have been prepared by us taking into consideration the large numbers now occupying the trades lodging-houses and the numbers of those applying to master-workmen for assistance or employment.

We refer, moreover, to our previous report, and have the honor to be—

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND MANUFACTURE,  
ERNST RÜLKE,  
EDM. STEGLICH, *Secretary.*

[Inclosure 3.]

*Messrs. Rülke & Steglich to the city council of Dresden.*

*To the City Council, present:*

In reply to your inquiry of the 20th ultimo, relative to the present condition of manufactures and industry, with special reference to the situation of mechanics, we beg leave to say that special data of the kind required for the current month are not at our command.

In general, however, we are able to say that the prices paid for labor in the city of Dresden are very liberal when the price of provisions is considered, inasmuch as the rates of wages, which were increased from 20 to 60 per cent. about five years ago, have been reduced only in a few branches, and in those by no means to their former level.

It is proper to state that a greater amount of work is now required of the mechanic, as also an improved quality of work, while no increase of wages, as was the case a few years since, is allowed him. It is known, for instance, to the chamber that the wages paid in the sewing-machine factories of this city have been reduced during the past year or two about 20 per cent., while no appreciable diminution of the average wages of other workmen has taken place. The amount of their pay is now almost equal to what it was in 1873, namely, 24 marks per week, on an average (the number of operatives in one factory in this city now being 250), in which connection it is to be remarked that among these operatives there are many young persons who are employed on automatic machines, and who earn only from six to eight marks per week; from which it appears that the average earnings of skilled and capable workmen in iron and wood in the sewing-machine branch are still higher than the above-mentioned average earnings of other workmen.



It is to be remarked, in general, that competent mechanics are in demand for almost all kinds of work, that they are well paid, and that there is no lack of work in Dresden even for ordinary laborers, so far as we are aware.

It is also known to the chamber that the wages of ordinary operatives in factories, &c., which were increased out of proportion, have here and there again been reduced of late years from 10 to 25 per cent., the temporary scarcity of hands having come to an end, and a normal state of things again prevailing in the labor market. The building department of the honorable council has doubtless observed the same phenomena, so far as the wages paid in the various branches of building are concerned.

We would remark, in conclusion, that the difficulties that have now prevailed for several years in industrial affairs have thus far affected the working classes in a very slight degree, while they have very sensibly affected the so-called well-to-do classes, the owners of manufacturing establishments and those engaged in manufactures on their own account.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,  
ERNST RÜLKE.  
EDM. STEGLICH.

DRESDEN, September 13, 1877.

[Inclosure 4.]

*Mr. Lehman to the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures.*

*To the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, Dresden :*

The rates of wages paid to mechanics employed in the following trades in the city of Dresden are as follows: Bakers, from 12 to 15 marks per week, with board, &c.; many unemployed. Brewers, from 18 to 20 marks per week, with board, &c.; many unemployed. Butchers, from 15 to 18 marks per week; ten per cent. unemployed. Coppersmiths, from 18 to 20 marks, without board, &c.; ten per cent. unemployed. Masons, from 25 to 27 pfennige per hour; abundant employment (ten hours per day). Carpenters, from 25 to 26 pfennige per hour; abundant employment (ten hours per day). Stonecutters, from 15 to 20 marks per week, mostly by contract; abundant employment. Tailors, from 10 to 12 marks per week; three-fourths of the entire number unemployed. Shoemakers, from 8 to 10 marks per week; one-third unemployed. Locksmiths, from 15 to 18 marks per week; one-fourth unemployed. Blacksmiths, from 15 to 18 marks per week; one-third unemployed. Cabinet-makers, from 15 to 18 marks per week; one-fourth unemployed. Turners, from 15 to 16 marks per week; many unemployed. Stocking-knitters, from 8 to 12 marks per week; scarcely anything doing. Pewterers, from 12 to 15 marks per week. Laborers employed in building, 22 pfennige per hour; employment tolerably abundant. Operatives in paper factories, from 8 to 10 marks per week. Iron-founders, from 10 to 12 marks per week; very little employment.

In some trades, such as tailoring and shoemaking, this is the dullest time of the year, and will be offset by the busy season. The average weekly earnings of tailors the whole year round are from 14 to 15 marks per week; those of shoemakers from 12 to 15 marks.

OTTO LEHMANN.

DRESDEN, September 14, 1877.

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

*Report, by Consul-General Lee, on the rates of wages; labor customs; food-prices; business systems; currency, banking, and coinage (of Germany), and the present condition of trade; for the consulate-general of Frankfort-on-the-Main.*

In pursuance of Department Circular Letter, dated April 11, 1878, desiring information with reference to various topics therein stated, I beg to report as follows:

In my annual report, forwarded to the Department during the month of November last, the subjects of labor, wages, and laborers' living ex-

penses were discussed at considerable length, and a careful compilation was given of the rates of wages then prevailing in Western and Southern Germany.\* The statements made then are applicable, without material variation, to the present time. The labor market has not improved during the last six months. In this city, where a great accumulation of capital creates a continual temptation to building and other improvements, employment is more abundant, perhaps, and labor more remunerative than in most German cities; but here, as in other parts of the empire, wages are extremely low as compared with those which prevail in the United States. The rates paid per week here and in this vicinity, at the present time, are about as follows:

## RATES OF WAGES IN FRANKFORT.

	Per week.
Bakers, board and lodging .....	\$1 40 to \$1 90
Beltmakers, without board .....	4 70 to 7 00
Building-joiners, without board .....	4 70 to 5 70
Locksmiths, without board .....	4 95
Blacksmiths, with board .....	1 40 to 1 90
Bookbinders, without board .....	3 50 to 4 70
Brewers, without board .....	4 25 to 4 70
Carpenters, without board .....	3 80 to 4 25
Coopers, without board .....	4 25 to 5 65
Cutlers, without board .....	4 70
Day-laborers, without board .....	2 80 to 3 50
Dyers, without board .....	3 50 to 4 25
Field-laborers, men, board and lodging .....	1 20
Field-laborers, women, board and lodging .....	95
Glaziers, without board .....	4 70 to 5 65
Gardeners, without board .....	3 50 to 4 70
Hatmakers, without board .....	8 50
Jewelers, with board .....	2 35
Lithographers, without board .....	8 25 to 9 40
Masons, without board .....	3 76 to 4 25
Machinists, without board .....	7 00 to 8 50
Printers, without board .....	4 70 to 7 00
Roofmakers, without board .....	4 70 to 5 64
Shoemakers, without board .....	3 50 to 4 70
Tinners, without board .....	3 80 to 5 90
Tailors, with board .....	1 00
Tailors, without board .....	3 50 to 4 20
Tin-founders, without board .....	3 50 to 4 25
Type-setters, without board .....	4 70 to 5 90
Type-founders, without board .....	4 70 to 7 00
Watchmakers, without board .....	4 70 to 5 90
Whitewashers, without board .....	4 23
Wagoners, brewer, without board .....	4 25 to 4 70
Wagoners, ordinary, with board .....	1 40 to 1 90
Wagoners, ordinary, without board .....	3 80 to 4 25

## LABOR CUSTOMS.

The custom is for all laborers to work ten hours per day; that is, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m., with two hours of intermission, and to receive from 5 to 6 cents per hour for extra time.

To most classes of laborers it is the practice to bestow small gratuities, known as drink-money, and these gratuities are so customary and so universal, that they may be considered as a part of the regular wages.

A large amount of the outdoor as well as indoor work is performed

\*The statements above referred to have been incorporated into this report at the Department of State, and will be found in their proper places herewith.

by women, who receive from 20 to 50 per cent. less than men are paid for like service.

The condition of the laborer is not enviable, his opportunities are few, luxuries are almost unknown to him, and he is obliged to use frugally even the necessaries of life in order to live upon what he can earn. The German laborer expects to eat not less than four times a day, but his food is usually of the plainest description. Butter and meat are luxuries to a large proportion of the working people; their clothing is coarse and cheap, and except upon the holidays, which are numerous, they have little relaxation from the perpetual struggle for daily bread. Few American working people but would consider such a life bitterly hard and joyless.

Yet the German laborer can and does save from his earnings; he will not be idle if he can help it, and will work for a few pfennige per day rather than do nothing. Strikes seldom or never occur, and nothing is lost, therefore, in costly and useless contentions with employers.

Written contracts with laborers are rarely if ever made. Engagements for service are almost invariably entered into with the simple verbal understanding, based upon the custom of the country, that either employer or employed may terminate the arrangement at fourteen days' notice. Instances have come to my knowledge in which individual workmen have been employed in this way for forty years successively in the same establishment.

For a full statement as to the terms of service of railway employes and the bounties and wages paid them, I beg to refer the Department to my annual report for the year 1877.\* I would also respectfully refer to the same report for a statement as to the influence of the co-operative

\* WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN GERMANY.—The following is the extract concerning the wages of railway employes referred to above, as published in *Commercial Relations* for 1877, page 224: "Report upon the railroads, telegraphs, &c., of Germany for 1876 and 1877:

"All railways of Germany are subject to the police supervision of the empire, which is applied more especially to the general security of traffic. The tariffs for passengers and freights are determined by a board of commissioners of such railway companies as agree to be guided by its decisions, subject to the revision of the imperial and local governments. All questions between the railways and the Government are referred to a central bureau for the empire, but no general railway law has yet been enacted. The different lines are subject to the control of the local sovereignties within whose territory they lie in all matters with which the empire is not concerned. A new road cannot be built without the consent of the state through which it extends.

"The wages paid to railway employes are as follows:

"*Wages of railroad employes.*—Locomotive engineers, \$222 @ \$343 per year; 2 cents mileage per kilometer; 35 per cent. premium on coal saving, averaging \$130 per year; 15 per cent. premium on oil saving, averaging \$3.50 per year; allowance for work done in shops, averaging \$14 per year, and lodging allowance of 27 cents per night when detained from home.

"Conductors, \$160 @ \$180 salary per year; 1 cent mileage per ten kilometers, and 27 cents per night for lodging when detained from home.

"Brakemen, \$140 @ \$165 salary per year; 1.5 cents mileage per ten kilometers, and 27 cents per night for lodging when detained from home.

"Road-keepers or watchmen, \$130 @ \$150 salary per year; 1.5 cents mileage per ten kilometers, and 27 cents per night for lodging when detained from home.

"Switchmen, \$130 @ \$180 salary per year, and 3.5 cents per hour for night service.

"Common laborers, 48 @ 82 cents per day.

"The mileages paid are the actual distance traveled while on duty. The percentages on coal and oil which are paid to engineers are bounties for the amount of those materials saved by their economical management. For example, a certain weight of coal is allowed to an engineer for running his engine a certain distance within a given time, and if he saves on this allowance, a premium is paid him on the amount saved.

"No labor-unions exist among the employes of German railways, and no strike of any importance has ever taken place on any German road."

system upon labor in Germany, and especially as to the influence and operations of co-operative savings societies.\*

The best testimony concurrently leads to the opinion that the general cost of living for all classes has much increased during the past five years, and that the rates of wages have at the same time declined. For further discussion of this subject, also, I beg to refer the Department to my annual report.

In that report, and in my subsequent dispatch No. 56, dated the 26th of November last, the condition of trade then prevailing in Germany was treated as fully as space would permit. The general depression at that time complained of in all branches of business has continued until now. Indeed, the added uncertainties of European politics have rather increased this depression, and until the existing complications shall be finally and conclusively solved, capital will be timid, production languid, and business conservative.

[The extracts from the report referred to by the consul-general are herewith republished.—*Commercial Relations*, 1877, pp. 309-312.]

#### FOOD-PRICES.

The prices of food have somewhat advanced during the past year, though not universally. The following are sample expressions on this subject from well-informed persons in many different localities: 1. Cost of living one-third greater than a few years ago. 2. Cost of living never so high as now. 3. Cost of living greater than last year. 4. Food costs more than last year; meat two and a half cents a pound more, and so of butter. 5. Cost of living a little cheaper. 6. Cost of living growing greater and greater. 7. Cost of living unchanged. 8. Meat costs more than last year; bread is cheaper; potatoes and other vegetables 10 @ 20 per cent. cheaper. 9. Cost of living same as last year. 10. Living 25 per cent. cheaper than last year.

These expressions as to the cost of subsistence have special reference to the laboring and middle classes, but are equally applicable to all.

The country generally, while reasonably fertile, is not profuse in its agricultural resources, and its dense population will doubtless, in spite of the bountiful crops of this year, be obliged to draw largely upon external resources for food essentials. Meat and wheat bread are considered luxuries by the ordinary laborers, and butter is but little used by them. Indeed, the great majority of working people, in the present prices of provisions, are limited to the plainest food. Rents have somewhat declined, owing to the amount of unemployed capital that has been invested in buildings and the protracted stringency of the times, but the general cost of living has greatly advanced of late years, and the tendency is still decidedly in that direction.

#### LABOR AND WAGES.

There has been a palpable decline in wages during the year. The following expressions of large employers, in as many different localities and districts, are taken from an extensive correspondence, and are significant of the condition of the labor market: 1. Wages unchanged; fewer workmen employed. 2. Wages same as last year. 3. Wages relatively higher than in preceding years. 4. Wages about the same as last year; 50 per cent. more idle workmen. 5. Wages same as last year. 6. Wages unchanged, but workmen employed only four days of the week. 7. Must employ fewer workmen if depression continues. 8. Wages generally lower than last year; factories have dismissed 10 per cent. of their employes, and have economized by taking poorer workmen. 9. Wages and number of employes same as last year. 10. General wages greatly reduced during last four years; few unemployed. 11. Wages generally reduced; few unemployed; manufacturers continually discharging operatives. 12. Wages about 15 per cent. lower than in 1875; 30 per cent. fewer workmen employed than during that year. 13. Wages and number employed same as last year; working hours reduced one-third.

These observations cover nearly every variety of occupation, skilled and unskilled. Increase of wages has been exceptional, and is reported only by manufacturers of

\* *Co-operative societies in Germany.*—That these labor reports may be as full and comprehensive as possible, the above report on the co-operative societies of Germany (*Commercial Relations*, 1877) is herewith republished, and will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

specialties which require rare qualifications. The decided tendency has been toward lower pay and reduced employment. A table of the current rates of wages paid in the various districts of Southern and Eastern Germany is appended hereto.

It will be observed from the foregoing that, while a large proportion of laborers has been discharged from the factories, there are yet few or no idlers. The explanation given is, that the discharged workmen have sought and found other employments. It is not the disposition of the German laborer to refuse to work at all because he cannot command wages to suit him. No matter how dull the labor market, he will have occupation, though it may bring him only a few pfennige per day. This commendable trait is encouraged by the severity of the police regulations against all manner of vagrancy. These regulations make voluntary idleness not only unprofitable but inconvenient, and at the same time afford a certain protection to the laborer who is willing and anxious to be employed.

The discharged laborer has also been helped by the heavy drafts made upon the male population for military services. The avenues of employment which might otherwise have been glutted have thus been kept open, and the prices of labor have been preserved from wholesale decline. The places of men absent in military service have been supplied to a great extent by women, a fact which has added perhaps both to the variety and the recompense of female occupations.

In their general effect, however, these demands of the army are not beneficial to labor interests. Their tendency is to break up fixity of occupation and destroy steadiness in the aims of life. Time given to the army is lost to business and production, and, what is more important, is also lost to the business and industrial training which is so essential to success in civil occupations.

For these and other reasons the prices paid for labor in Germany are not an exact indication of its relative value. Wages are proportionately not quite so low as they may seem. Where less is paid than elsewhere, it often happens that more persons are employed, or persons who are less skillful. Machinery, which facilitates production and reduces the number of workmen required for a particular purpose, is regarded with much jealousy by the unskilled classes. When machinery takes the place of hand-labor, the equilibrium is often restored by the liberal requirement of hand-laborers to operate the machine.

The wages paid vary greatly in different districts and occupations, as may be seen by the appended table of current rates, carefully compiled from many different sources.

*Statement of wages paid to laborers and artisans in Eastern and Southern Germany during the year ending September 30, 1877.*

[From Commercial Relations for 1877, p. 313.]

Place.	Kind of labor.	Time.	Amount in United States gold.
Barr .....	Tanners .....	Day .....	\$0 56 to \$1 13
Eisenach .....	Color fabricants .....	do .....	42 to 70
	Field-hands .....	do .....	35 to 42
	Field-hands (women) .....	do .....	21 to 28
	Masons .....	do .....	50 to 61
	Carpenters .....	do .....	50 to 61
Schwabach .....	Bronze powder and metal fabricants .....	Week .....	3 29
	Same (women) .....	do .....	1 64
	Field-hands .....	Day .....	35 to 47
Rudolstadt (Thuringen) ..	Porcelain fabricants, best .....	Week .....	4 23 to 4 70
	Painters of porcelain .....	do .....	5 87
	Field-hands .....	do .....	2 82 to 3 52
	Masons and carpenters .....	Day .....	82
	Common laborers .....	do .....	50
Mayence .....	Field-hands (without board) .....	do .....	50 to 94
	Field-hands (with board) .....	do .....	23 1/2 to 47
	Mechanics .....	Week .....	3 52 to 4 22
Offenbach .....	Leather fabricants .....	Day .....	82 to 1 42
Lürth .....	Glassgrinders .....	Week .....	4 23 to 5 64
	Same (women) .....	do .....	1 88 to 2 35
	Field-hands .....	Day .....	47 to 70
Culmbach .....	Workmen in brewery .....	Month .....	12 69
	Coopers and brewers .....	do .....	18 80
	Field-hands .....	Day .....	35 to 59
	Mechanics .....	do .....	47 to 70
Bayreuth .....	Housemaids .....	Year .....	9 40 to 23 50
	Porters (without board) .....	Week .....	3 35 to 3 52
	Salesmen .....	Year .....	141 00 to 423 00
	Factory operatives .....	Week .....	2 82 to 3 32
	Same (women) .....	do .....	1 17 to 2 25
Höchst .....	Aniline-color fabricants .....	Day .....	47 to 94

*Statement of wages paid to laborers and artisans, &c.—Continued.*

Place.	Kind of labor.	Time.	Amount in United States gold.
Biebfeld .....	Common laborers .....	Day .....	\$0 33 to \$0 47
	Factory laborers .....	do .....	41 to 50
	Mechanics .....	do .....	50 to 94
	Flax factory (girls) .....	do .....	23½ to 35
	Field-hands (summer) .....	do .....	41 to 47
	Field-hands (winter) .....	do .....	23½ to 35
	Field-hands (with board) .....	Year .....	70 50 to 82 25
	Sparkling-wine fabricants .....	Day .....	47 to 70
	Weavers .....	do .....	70 to 1 17½
	Field-hands .....	do .....	13 16 to 23 50
Würzburg .....	Plush and silk fabricants (men) .....	Month .....	6 05 to 18 80
Hof in Bavaria .....	Same (girls and women) .....	do .....	80
Saarguemines .....	Cabinet-makers .....	Day .....	1 00
Nürnberg .....	Tailors .....	do .....	75
Nürnberg and vicinity .....	Masons .....	do .....	8 75
	Glaziers .....	Week .....	85
	Carpenters .....	Day .....	6 75
	Locksmiths .....	Week .....	80
	Printers .....	Day .....	do
	Blacksmiths .....	do .....	1 10
	Street-pavers .....	do .....	75
	Brewers (with board) .....	Week .....	1 50 to 2 50
	Bakers (with board) .....	do .....	1 75
	Butchers (with board) .....	do .....	1 25 to 1 50
	Confectioners (with board) .....	Month .....	6 00 to 6 50
	China factories:		
	Modelers .....	Day .....	1 50
	Decorators .....	do .....	0 75 1 25 to 1 50
	Formers and turners .....	do .....	75 to 1 00
	Formers (women) .....	do .....	37½ to 62½
	Firemen .....	do .....	62½ to 75
	Packers .....	do .....	50 to 62½
	Day-laborers (women) .....	do .....	37½ to 50
	Gunmakers .....	do .....	87½ to 1 00
	Papier-maché fabricants (men) .....	Week .....	2 75 to 3 50
	Papier-maché fabricants (women) .....	do .....	1 75 to 2 25
	Lampmakers (men) .....	do .....	3 00 to 4 52
	Kid-glove makers:		
	Common workmen .....	do .....	3 00
	Skilled workmen .....	do .....	3 75 to 4 50
	Women .....	do .....	1 50 to 3 00
	Cotton-hosiery fabricants .....	do .....	2 50 to 6 00
	Fancy woodenware fabricants .....	Day .....	50 to 62½

*Current prices of provisions in the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, October 31, 1877.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price in United States gold.
Beans, white .....	pounds 222 8	\$5.88 to \$6.58.
Butter .....	do 1 114	18 to 29 cents.
Cabbage .....	per 100 heads .....	\$2.82 to \$3.52.
Eggs .....	dozen .....	15 to 22 cents.
Hay .....	pounds 111 4	61 to 77 cents.
Lentils .....	do 222 8	\$7.05 to \$8.98.
Meat:		
Beef .....	do 1 114	14 to 20 cents.
Bacon .....	do 1 114	26 cents.
Mutton .....	do 1 114	11 to 16 cents.
Pork .....	do 1 114	18 to 20 cents.
Veal .....	do 1 114	15 to 17 cents.
Potatoes .....	do 222 8	\$1.32 to \$1.41.
Pease, shelled .....	do 222 8	\$6.58 to \$7.75.
Rye-meal .....	do 222 8	\$5.82 to \$5.95.
Rye-meal, coarse .....	do 222 8	\$5.34 to \$5.58.
Straw .....	do 111 4	51 to 56 cents.

## MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURES.

Manufacturers who are able to gain a net profit of 5 per cent. on the capital invested are considered as doing very well, and are quite content. Generally, manufacturing is rather a losing than a profitable business at the present time. Many large establishments have for some time past

declared no dividends at all, though there are also many exceptional cases where net profits have ranged as high as 7 to 10 per cent.

The manufacturing industries are widely distributed throughout the empire. Berlin is the leading commercial metropolis, and also produces largely and variously; Chemnitz manufactures heavy machinery, knitted woollens and cottons; Cologne supplies perfumery, paints, carpets, furniture, confectionery, and starch; Crefeld manufactures silk goods; Elberfeld, woollens, cottons, and hardware; Remscheid, files and skates; Aachen and Düren, fine cloths; Solingen, cutlery; Hagen and Dortmund, heavy cast-iron ware; Bielefeld, linen and silk goods and sewing-machines; M. Gladbach, cotton and shirtings; Hanover, velvets; Suhl, in Thuringia, fire-arms and boots and shoes. Leipzig is the metropolis of the German book trade. Cloths are manufactured in Saxony, and in the Prussian Lansitz, Görlitz, Collbus, and Guben. In Osnabrück and Essen are manufactured steel and steel goods. Bremen manufactures cigars, and supplies the country with tobacco. Nuremberg manufactures toys, pencils, steel wire, and porcelain. Augsburg and Ettlingen make shirtings and cotton yarn. The Black Forest produces clocks, boots and shoes, and wooden carved ware. Württemberg furnishes lace goods, corsets, and jewelry. Printed shirtings and sheetings are made extensively in Alsace and Lorraine. Jewelry is largely produced at Hanau, Idar, and Oberstein; and leather at Mayence. Offenbach manufactures fancy leather goods, wagons, carriages, machinery, and patent leather. Frankfort owns large and varied manufacturing interests, many of which are located in neighboring towns.

#### BUSINESS SYSTEMS.

Capital continues to be abundant in Germany, and respectable manufacturers, dealers, and business houses can always obtain good bank accommodations. In most parts of the empire it is the custom for banks to grant what is called blanco credit to manufacturers and merchants, amounting in many cases to 25 to 35 per cent. of the amount of capital invested in business. To this extent cash is advanced without security, but the rate of interest in such transactions is always 1 per cent. higher than the current rate of discount at the German Reichsbank.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the general method of conducting business in Germany is the system, or rather want of system, of credits. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers habitually dispose of their wares and fabrics against time. Three, four, and six months are allowed to buyers. If cash payment is agreed upon, a discount on the original prices of 2 to 3 per cent. in wholesale and 5 per cent. in retail trade is generally granted. The terms and discounts differ somewhat in the various branches of trade, but in general a much longer time is allowed than is customary in France, England, or the United States. An exception to this is made in the trade in raw materials and agricultural products, which are usually sold for cash.

Three months may be considered the shortest time for payment; oftener, especially in retail trade, it is six months or longer. Dealers seem to have the idea that credit stimulates purchases and increases sales. Accounts instead of being promptly squared from month to month go on accumulating, until at length large discounts are made to secure settlements.

In many cases invoices are balanced by acceptances after receipt of the goods, or a draft is set in course at least three months before the account falls due. But generally collections are made by runners and

traveling clerks, who visit the retailers annually from two to three times. This business of traveling has been enlarged to excess, and the expense it incurs often amounts to five, or even ten, per cent. of the annual sales.

As might be supposed, the losses incident to this method of doing business are considerable. The longest credits are given in the eastern provinces, and there also the losses are largest. The average rate of loss throughout the empire is believed to be not less than three to five per cent. of the sales. In a recent lecture at Leipsic, Professor Rouleaux, one of the most sagacious and practical economists of the empire, stated that the practice of extended credit causes in some cases a loss of 18 per cent. interest on the capital invested in an article before it finds its way from the manufacturer to the consumer. During the last five years of business stagnation the amount of loss has been much greater than before that period, dullness of trade having increased the temptation to sell on time.

Realizing the injury done to commerce by the credit abuse, chambers of commerce and corporations of merchants have endeavored to reform the evil, and have vigorously urged the adoption of short time or cash payment, but without material success. The pernicious custom is so deeply rooted as to have defied, thus far, all efforts to disturb it.

Manufacturers dispose of their wares either directly to retailers or consign them to intermediaries on commission. The larger manufacturers mostly deal directly with retailers, but the smaller concerns, not having means to employ traveling clerks, sell through brokers, agents, and commission merchants. The trade with Russia, Austria, Italy, and other neighboring countries is carried on, for the most part, through agents who reside at the business centers of those countries, and who visit their customers at certain periods. The trade with more distant countries, as, for instance, South America, Africa, and Asia, is effected through Hamburg exporters, who have branch houses to receive and dispose of their goods at their place of destination. Articles exported are mostly sold for cash, or, if the purchase is made through a German house, the latter is allowed the same facilities as are customary here.

#### CURRENCY, BANKING, AND COINAGE.

With reference to the subjects of currency, banking, and coinage, I beg to refer the Department to my annual report,\* wherein these topics

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##### \* GERMAN BANKS AND BANKING SYSTEM.

[From annual report referred to.—From *Commercial Relations* for 1877.]

The recent and disastrous failure of the great Ritterschäftliche Privatbank, at Stettin, has drawn attention to some of the defects of the German banking system, and will perhaps lead to important legislation. The Stettin institution was formerly a joint-stock bank of issue, and as such its administration was vested in a board of managers, nominally under control of the directors or council of supervision (*Suf-zichtsrath*). The fact that the council was in ignorance of the perilous condition of the bank and of the nature of its transactions until it was obliged to suspend, shows, it is thought, that there is great imperfection in the requirements as to scrutinizing the management of joint-stock banks, and also in the limitations placed upon the scope and nature of their business. A large proportion of German banks are not held to strictly legitimate banking, but may, if they choose, launch into all sorts of irregular schemes. Such are some of the criticisms which the Pomeranian failure has given rise to, and which may lead to beneficial results.

As a rule, deposits are not received by either joint-stock or private banks in Germany, and the check system is therefore not generally used. Only the Reichsbank can issue notes of less than 100 marks, and the number of banks of issue, other than national, is therefore only about fifteen in the whole empire. Many which had the



are treated at some length. A few additional statements may now, however, be made.

The total amount of money coined in the empire during the fiscal year 1877 was 2,013,029,369 marks. Of this sum, about four-fifths (1,620,000,000 marks) was gold coin, the remainder silver and copper. The amount of paper in circulation at the end of 1876 was 989,000,000 marks. The total of coin and currency in circulation at the beginning of the present year may be approximately estimated at 3,000,000,000 marks, equivalent to \$714,000,000.

Silver is receivable as a legal tender to the extent of not more than 100 marks (\$23), but there is no limit to the amount of paper money so receivable, unless there be a special stipulation for payment in gold. Paper is the most popular currency, owing to its convenience and ready convertibility into gold coin. Silver, gold, and paper circulate freely together, but silver is used as a medium for small transactions only, and especially for small change. The copper and nickel coins are very small, representing values ranging from about a quarter of a cent to, say, 2½ cents. The smallest silver coin is the 20-pfennig piece, equivalent to about 5 cents, and the largest the 5-mark piece, equivalent to, say, \$1.20. The 5-mark pieces are large and inconvenient, and are much less used than the 5-mark paper bills. The gold pieces, ranging from 5 marks upwards, are very popular, especially the 10 and 20 mark pieces.

The new coinage and currency system is undoubtedly one of the greatest blessings the empire has conferred, and its influence in consolidating the German people is great and continuing.

The National, or Reichsbank, continues to grow in popular favor. The total of its transactions during the last year amounted to the enormous sum of 5,494,826,000 marks. Its principal business consists in discounting bills of exchange and making loans on collaterals. Its accommodations are conservative, yet within the reach of all, when perfect security is afforded. Its paper, redeemable in gold only, is everywhere equivalent to gold, and preferred to coin. The branches of the Reichsbank are scattered throughout all parts of the empire, and perform a service very similar to that of the national banks in the United States.

On the 1st of May, 1875, the paper money of the empire superseded that of the separate States. The Imperial Government has reserved the exclusive right to issue bills of less denomination than 100 marks, and its issues consist of 5, 10 and 50 mark bills, redeemable in gold, and limited in aggregate amount to 120,000,000 marks. This paper is receivable for taxes, and at the post, telegraph, and all other government offices.

Bank issues of paper, including those of the Reichsbank, are limited to denominations of 100, 500, and 1,000 marks. .

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privileges of issue have surrendered it to the government as an unprofitable franchise.

The National, or Reichsbank, formerly the Bank of Prussia, now has branches in all parts of Germany, and has given the utmost satisfaction. Its paper, redeemable at sight in gold only, and receivable for all debts, public and private, is everywhere current, and is preferred to coin for money transactions. The bank exacts, as it gives, the most perfect security, and affords the best facilities for discounts and exchange. Reaching out through its branches to all the centers of commerce, it has the best possible means of knowing the reliability and value of the paper presented, and the surest safeguards against loss.

The new imperial coinage has also gained in popularity, and has apparently subdued all desire to return to the mixed and inconvenient system, or rather want of system, which it superseded. Indeed, scarcely anything has done more to nationalize the German people than the acknowledged advantages of the imperial coin and currency system.

The Reichsbank is obliged to purchase bar-gold at the rate of 1,392 marks per pound against its notes.

The circulation of all German banks, not covered by coin or bullion, has been limited since the first of January, 1876, to 385,000,000 marks, of which amount 250,000,000 is awarded to the Bank of the Empire. Any trespass upon this limitation is taxed 5 per cent. per annum.

The banks of issue other than national are now only nineteen in number, and their importance as regards the circulation of paper money has greatly declined, the government giving its entire influence to the Reichsbank, of which it shares the profits.

The commercial depression has been unfavorable to the prosperity of the private banks, many of which, established during the years 1871-73, have been forced to enter into liquidation, while others have been unable to pay any dividends. The principal business of such banks consists in carrying accounts current and in drawing and buying domestic and foreign drafts.

Deposits are not, as a rule, received by either joint-stock or private bankers in Germany, and the check system is not generally used.

Extended reference having been made in my annual report to the operations of the co-operative credit banks, they perhaps need not now be further discussed.

There are also many savings institutions in Germany, controlled by the municipal authorities, and which loan money on real estate to the extent of 50 per cent. of its taxable valuation, at from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. interest.

#### PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

In conclusion, I may say that at the present moment all business in Germany, financial and commercial, is more or less in abeyance of a settlement of the existing political complications. Should peace come, with an appearance of permanency, there is every reason to believe that a greatly-improved condition of trade, commerce, and production will supervene. Business will at least be more healthful and buoyant, if not more profitable. The present condition of the crops is promising, and an ample harvest is expected. Should this hope be realized, and with it the still more ardent desire for political tranquillity, an era of renewed prosperity can hardly fail to dawn upon this people and this continent.

ALFRED E. LEE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 3, 1878.*

#### HAMBURG.

*Report, by Consul Wilson, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) present state of trade; (5) paper money; (6) business habits and systems; for the district of Hamburg, including the cities of Harburg, Kiel, Lubeck, and Cuxhaven.*

The Department circular-letter, dated April 11, 1878, desiring certain information, is at hand. In answer thereto, I have the honor to submit the following report:

##### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

*Agricultural laborers.*—In this consular district, including the agencies of Harburg, Kiel, Lubeck, and Cuxhaven, agricultural labor is principally performed by males, but few females being so engaged. This class

of laborers is usually hired by the year, and the wages paid to first and second class hands are as follows:

For first, from \$85.70 to \$114.25; for second, from \$57.12 to \$85.70 per year, with board and lodging included.

During the harvest months, when extra agricultural labor is required, the same is paid for by the day, and the wages range from 50 to 68 cents per day, including board and lodging.

In some instances agricultural labor is paid for by the day, and in such cases the wages are, during the winter and fall months, 47 cents, and during the summer months, 59 cents, with board and lodging.

The number of working hours per day for the above-mentioned class of laborers is, during the winter and fall months, from daylight until dark, or from 4½ o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening; during the spring and summer months, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening. The time allowed for breakfast is half an hour; for dinner during the fall and winter months, an hour; for dinner during the spring and summer months, two hours, and usually half an hour in the afternoon, say at 4 p. m., for lunch.

The agricultural land in this consular district is principally owned by large landed proprietors, under whose management and control the farming is conducted.

Laborers who are married and have a family usually obtain from the landowner a house and a small quantity of ground ranging from one to three acres, for which they pay a rent, which is usually paid in work. Upon this land, which is principally cultivated by the female members of the family, enough vegetables, &c., are raised to support them.

The agricultural laborers, as a class, are much inferior in point of intelligence and refinement to those of the United States; they are simple in their manners and their wants are but few, and they cling with great tenacity to the old customs and habits of their ancestors. They are generally honest and law-abiding, very frugal and saving even to parsimony, and always manage to live within their small earnings.

*Mechanical laborers.*—This class of labor is paid for by the day or week, and board and lodging is not included. The present daily wages in this consular district are as follows:

Blacksmiths.....	\$0 65 to \$0 85
Butchers.....	71 to 95
Barbers and hairdressers.....	71 to 95
Carpenters.....	83 to 1 07
Cabinet-makers and joiners.....	83 to 1 07
Cigar-makers.....	83 to 1 07
Locksmiths.....	83 to 1 07
Machinists.....	76 to 99
Masons, brick.....	86 to 1 07
Masons, stone.....	90 to 1 13
Plasterers.....	83 to 1 07
Painters.....	76 to 95
Piano-makers.....	71 to 95
Paper-hangers.....	71 to 95
Shoemakers.....	65 to 83
Stevedores.....	83 to 1 00
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	71 to 95
Tailors.....	65 to 75
Upholsterers.....	71 to 95

*Commercial employés.*—Clerks in stores, offices, banks, bookkeepers, chiefs of bureaus, cashiers, &c., receive from \$714 to \$1,428 per year.

*Labor on public works.*—The following tables give the kind of mechanical and other labor employed by the Hamburg Government, the time of working during the different months, and the prices paid per day. The labor is performed on the streets, public roads, promenades, harbor, docks, water-works, &c.

1. Statement showing the regulations as to working-time and wages paid to workmen by the board of public works of the city of Hamburg.

	Time employed.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Lunch.	Working-time.	Wages paid per day.
<b>a. MASONS AND CARPENTERS.</b>						
(i. e. If engaged direct which, however, is not often the case, generally the hands are obtained from a master-mechanic, to whom an extra of 75 pfennigs, or 18 cents per day, is paid, in addition to the following wages for each man):						
From January 1 to January 11.	From 7½ a. m. until 4 p. m.	½ hour	1 hour	.....	7 hours	90 83
From January 12 to February 9.	From 7 a. m. until 4½ p. m.	do	do	.....	8 hours	95
From February 10 to February 24.	From 6½ a. m. until 5 p. m.	do	do	.....	9 hours	1 07
From February 25 to March 9.	From 6 a. m. until 5½ p. m.	do	do	½ hour	9 hours	1 07
From March 10 to March 5.	From 6 a. m. until 6 p. m.	do	do	do	10 hours	1 19
From March 6 to October 29.	From 6 a. m. until 6 p. m.	do	do	do	9 hours	1 07
From October 30 to October 2.	From 6½ a. m. until 5½ p. m.	do	do	do	9 hours	1 07
From October 3 to November 1.	From 6 a. m. until 5 p. m.	do	do	do	9 hours	95
From November 2 to December 31.	From 7 a. m. until 4½ p. m.	do	do	do	7 hours	83
<b>b. STREET PAVERS.</b>						
(These have to furnish their own tools for splitting, cutting, and setting stone.)						
<b>a. STONECUTTERS.</b>						
From the first Tuesday in March until the first Monday in October.	From 6 a. m. until 6 p. m.	½ hour	½ hour	.....	10 hours	1 10
From the first Tuesday in October until the first Monday in November.	From 6 a. m. until 6½ p. m.	½ hour	1 hour	.....	10 hours	1 10
From the first Tuesday in November until the first Monday in March.	From daylight until sunset	½ hour	1 hour	.....	7-9 hours	1 03
<b>STONESETTERS.</b>						
First class	Working time the same as with the stonecutters.					92
Second class						85
						85
						78
<b>STONESETTER'S HANDS.</b>						
First class	Working time the same as with the stonecutters.					78
Second class						71
						74
						64
<b>c. COMMON LABORERS.</b>						
Engaged on roads	Working time the same as with the stonecutters.					53 to 71
Engaged on promenades						45 to 64
Engaged on the water-works						71 to 78

2. *Mechanics and laborers engaged on harbor and quay work.*—Masons and carpenters, brick and lime carriers, firemen of pile-driving engines, hands on pile-driving engines, shipcarpenters and wheelwrights, laborers and assistants on earthworks, according to kind of work, receive from 67 to 70 cents per day of 10 to 11 hours. Watchmen receive from 28 to 42 cents per night.

The above wages are calculated for the time from 6 a. m. until 6 p. m., with one-half hour rest for breakfast (from 8 to 8.30 o'clock), 1 hour rest for dinner (from 12 to 1 o'clock), and one-half hour rest for afternoon lunch (from 3.30 to 4 o'clock), making the actual working time 10 hours per day.

Hands on earthwork work until 7 p. m. (working-time 11 hours per day).

Extra work is paid at the rate of 12 cents per hour to mechanics and 7 cents to laborers and assistants. At the same rates the wages are reduced during winter and bad weather.

Night-work (from 9 p. m. until 5 a. m.) is paid at the rate of 14 cents per hour to mechanics and 10 cents to laborers and assistants.

At contract work the daily wages may increase to 86 cents for laborers, and hands engaged on earthwork and at very hard work, such as dredging and similar work, from \$1.09 to \$1.19 can be earned.

Railway laborers receive from 59 to 85 cents, exclusive of board and lodging. The usual working-time is, in the winter 8 hours and in summer 10 hours per day.

## 2. THE COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural laborers employed by the year, board and lodging included, cost their employers from \$41.65 to \$59.50 per year for each person employed; agricultural laborers, with families of from three to five children, from \$119 to \$166.60 per year, including rent of house.

The cost of living to mechanical laborers, for single men, is from \$2.83 to \$3.57 per week; with family, from one-third to one-half more per week. Commercial employes pay for living expenses from \$285.60 to \$714 per year, and about one-half more when they have a family. The cost of living to mechanics and laborers engaged upon the public works, quays, harbors, and railways is the same as that of other mechanics and laborers.

## 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

The present rate of wages is from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than the rates prevailing five years ago.

The following table gives the wages paid prior to 1873:

### 3. *Statement showing the wages paid by the board of public works at Hamburg prior to 1873.\**

#### 1. *Masons and carpenters:*

From beginning of January until beginning of February.....	\$0 71
From beginning of February until beginning of March.....	75
From beginning of March until beginning of April.....	85
From beginning of April until end of October.....	92
From beginning of November until middle of November.....	85
From middle of November until end of December.....	75

\* The working hours were generally the same as those now existing and mentioned in statement 1, except that then the men worked in the summer months (from March until October) from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m., for the season; the street-pavers at that time were allowed only 1 hour for dinner and one-half hour (4 to 4.30 p. m.) for afternoon lunch.

			50
			53
1a. Brick and lime carriers for same time.....			60
			64
			60
			60
2. Streetpavers :			
a. Stonecutters, in summer .....			85
in March and October .....			82
in winter .....			78
b. Stonesetters, first class, as above.....			71
			67
second class, in summer .....			65
in March and October .....			64
in winter .....			60
c. Stonesetters' hands, in summer .....			57
in March and October .....			53
in winter .....			50
3. Common laborers :			46
a. Engaged on roads and promenades, in summer.....	\$0 50 to	\$0 42	
in March and October.....	46 to	39	
in winter .....	42 to	35	
b. Engaged on water-works, &c., in summer.....	60 to	57	
in March and October.....	57 to	53	
in winter .....	53 to	50	

The cost of living has also increased in a greater ratio, so that the laboring classes are in no better condition financially than they were formerly. Since the consolidation of the German Empire, and more especially since the close of the war with France, all the necessities of life have greatly advanced, and the actual living expenses have doubled in the last ten years. The price of labor has not, however, made a corresponding advance, and, as a natural result, it requires the greatest frugality, saving, and industry on the part of the laboring classes to enable them to obtain sufficient means for their proper support.

#### 4. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

During the last two years business of every kind has been very dull, and trade in a languid condition. Want of confidence, the unsettled and warlike condition of affairs in Europe, and the general disinclination on the part of merchants, business men, and capitalists to engage in any business of a speculative character, is assigned as a principal reason for this general depression.

Within the last three months, however, business has been on the increase, and in general a more confident feeling prevails among business men, and it is thought that the worst has passed.

#### 5. PAPER MONEY.

As to the amount of paper money in circulation and the relation borne by paper and coin to each other, I have been unable to obtain any definite of specific information. This information can only be obtained from the Government officials at Berlin. Up to the 6th of July, 1878, there had been coined of the new coinage in the different mints of the German Empire 1,612,678,685 marks in gold, and 425,716,076 marks in silver.

The paper money in circulation in Germany is all issued by the Imperial Bank in Berlin and branches thereof in other parts of the empire, and consists of notes of the value of 5, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 marks.

The silver coin issued is 20 and 50 pfennige, and 1, 2, and 5 marks. No difference is made between gold, silver, and paper; all circulate alike, and are received at their full stamped value for all debts, public or private.

#### 6. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

The manner of conducting business in Hamburg is similar to that prevailing in other large commercial cities of Europe, and is generally transacted at the exchange, which is held daily between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m., and is visited by from 5,000 to 6,000 business men, representing every branch of business, trade, and industry.

Sales made and contracts entered into are on three months' time, unless cash sales are specially contracted for. In the latter case, it is customary for a discount of from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent. to be given. In smaller transactions, such as purchases in stores, shops, &c., it is customary to render bills twice a year for such purchases. If cash payments are made, a discount of from 2 to 4 per cent. is always given. The manner of payments of debts incurred in large business transactions is by means of an authorized transfer from the bank account of the purchaser to that of the seller. Bank-checks and clearing-houses as existing in the United States are commercially unknown. Within the last few years there have been several attempts on the part of business men to introduce the American system of bank-checks, but it has been steadily opposed by the banks, who allege that this innovation on old and long-established customs would revolutionize their whole system of banking and bookkeeping and open the way for questionable bank transactions, which their present system does not permit.

JOHN M. WILSON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Hamburg, July 10, 1878.

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#### LEIPSIC.

*Report, by Consul Steuart, on the past and present rates of wages; American and German workmen compared; business habits and systems; food of the laboring classes; rates of wages; money (gold, silver, and paper of the empire); commissions, credits, and discounts, &c., for the district of Leipsic.*

In making this report upon the rate of wages paid to workmen and the cost of the necessities of life in this district, I have availed myself largely of the resources of the "statistical bureau" of this city, whose means of procuring information in this channel are of the best and widest range. From their records I have compiled a table, which I hand herewith, giving the average yearly income of the workmen employed in the different trades and vocations mentioned therein, gathered from the reports received in the years 1875 and 1877. The highest and lowest wages are given for 1877, and the average is made up from the number of cases specified. Other of the facts herein stated I have obtained from the same reliable source.

#### PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

During the short season of activity and prosperity that Germany enjoyed after the close of the Franco-Prussian war, rents, provisions, and

all the necessities of life advanced so rapidly, that an increase in wages of from 10 to 30 per cent. became a necessity and was granted to the workmen ; but the present heavy commercial depression is gradually drawing both back from the high point they reached, and they will probably go still lower unless there is an early revival in trade.

#### AMERICAN AND GERMAN WORKMEN.

The prices paid for labor, as here quoted, may seem low, viewed from an American standpoint, but they are fully equal to the value of the services rendered. An active American workman fills the place, or, in other words, will do as much work in any employment in a given time as two or three German workmen ; he is able to do this from his quicker and wider powers of comprehension, from being naturally more rapid in his movements, and from the superiority of the tools with which he works.

In this country the supply of persons needing employment is very great, and the work to be done must be so meted out that it will contribute to the support of the largest number. They work very leisurely and with the least inconvenience to themselves. Females are largely employed by retail and often by large business houses both in the office and sales department, and a person traveling through the country receives the impression that all the work in the fields is done by women.

#### BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

It is the custom in this city and in the small towns and villages through this district for all banks, factories, and business houses to close up two hours for dinner in the middle of the day, say from 12 to 2 or from 1 to 3 o'clock.

Formerly, all the retail establishments observed this custom, but they are gradually working out of it, and now some of the enterprising retail merchants, beginning to appreciate the value of time, keep open all day, but with a small force to attend any customers that may come in during the hours above stated ; in this connection, and to show how rigidly old customs are adhered to in this country, I will mention a circumstance related to me recently by a gentleman who visits Europe at least once every year to make purchases for the firm with which he is connected in America.

Two American buyers, wishing a large quantity of the goods made by a certain manufacturer, decided to go direct to his factory, although it was some distance from the railroad, and make their purchases. They arrived about 11 o'clock in the morning and, after the usual courtesies, wished to commence work ; but the manufacturer, looking at his watch, said "It is nearly 12 o'clock, we will go into my house, have a glass of wine and something to eat, and then to business" ; but the merchants replied, "It is not possible ; our time is limited, and we must leave early this afternoon." Well, in a word, the manufacturer could not violate his custom of closing his factory and taking his lunch at 12, and the buyers, not being able to lose the time, had to depart without making any purchases, and thoroughly disgusted with such an experience ; but I am sure that the circumstance did not in the least affect the appetite of the manufacturer.

I must think this an isolated case, but that it could happen once seems strange to a business man in America.

#### FOOD OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

In looking at the prices of the necessities of life as given, it must be remembered that the habits of the laboring man here are very different



from those in America. There the workman has three meals every day of good strengthening food, while here he eats much oftener, but of food not so nourishing. For instance, on rising in the morning he will have a cup of common black coffee and a slice of black bread with butter; about 9 or 10 o'clock he makes his breakfast of a glass of beer with bread and sausage; then dinner at 12, and this consists generally of some vegetables, such as beans, potatoes, carrots, rice, &c., stewed together, sometimes with the addition of a small piece of meat; then at 4 o'clock he must rest and have his cup of coffee, and in the evening a supper of beer and cheese or sausage, always with black bread. About once a week, generally on Sundays, they have a good meat dinner.

A single workingman can live on from \$2 to \$3 per week, and one with a family from \$5 to \$6 per week.

#### RATES OF WAGES.

In giving the following quotations for wages and provisions in American currency, I have valued the mark at twenty-five cents.

**Book-printing:** In a printing establishment the lowest wages are paid to folders, about \$1.35 per week, and the highest to foremen, about \$11.25 per week. From statistics carefully gathered for the years specified below an average has been made from the wages paid to printers, including all, the highest and the lowest, with the following result: In 1870-'71, an average of \$2.90 per week; in 1871-'72, \$2.93; in 1872-'73, \$3.25; in 1873-'74, \$3.76; and in the last half of 1874, an average of \$4.08 per week was paid; in 1875, \$3.94; in 1876, \$3.99; in 1877, \$3.94, and at the present time same rate continues.

**Bookbinders:** In the year 1862 there were employed in this city 82 masters and 252 workmen (no females were employed at that time), and from the last census, taken on the 1st of December, 1875, we find the number increased to 1,101 males and 484 females. Good binders receive from \$5 to \$6 per week, and gold printers as high as \$10 per week. Workmen employed by the hour receive from 5 to 10 cents.

**Clerks:** For salaries paid to clerks in business houses in 1877, an average, made up from the number of cases cited, shows the following figures: Clerks who hold a power of attorney to sign and act for the firm are called procurists. Procurists, in 149 cases, received an average of \$880 per annum, 8 per cent. less than in 1875.

**Bookkeepers,** in 83 cases, received an average of \$527, being 5 per cent. less than in 1875.

**Salesmen,** in 1,250 cases, received an average of \$340, being 2 per cent. more than in 1875.

**Office-clerks,** in 46 cases, received an average of \$236, being 5 per cent. more than in 1875.

**Porters,** in 629 cases, received an average of \$195 per annum, being 5 per cent. less than in 1875.

In the wool-combing factory in this city there were employed, on the 1st January, 1876, 84 males, at an average weekly pay of \$3.89; 121 females, at an average weekly pay of \$1.91. On the 30th September, 1877, 161 males receiving, weekly, an average of \$4; 253 females receiving, weekly, an average of \$1.92.

In the worsted-yarn establishment, on the 30th September, 1877, there were 17 master workmen, weekly pay \$7.50 to \$12; 80 spinners, weekly pay \$5.25 to \$6.75; 327 females, weekly pay \$2.25; 10 day laborers, weekly pay \$3.75.

Cabinet-makers receive, as foremen, about \$1 per day; as workmen, 70 cents; and as laborers, 55 cents per day.

Employés in essential-oil factories receive from \$4 to \$5 per week.

Cigar-makers: Wages in this branch of trade have not varied in four years. Males receive, weekly, from \$3 to \$5; females receive, weekly, from \$2 to \$2.75.

Engravers on stone: Ordinary workmen receive from \$4.50 to \$5, and the best from \$9 to \$11.50 per week.

Stonemasons receive, as foremen, about \$1.10 per day; masons, 90 cents to \$1; laborers, 55 to 65 cents; and as mortar-makers, 70 to 75 cents per day.

Farm-laborers: In 1873 men received about 50 cents and women 38 cents per day, with plain food and lodging; in 1878, for the same labor, the wages are, for men about 40 cents, and women 35 cents per day, with board and lodging.

Female kitchen-servants receive about the same wages now that they did in 1873. Cooks receive from \$50 to \$80 per annum; chambermaids, from \$40 to \$60 per annum; and common servants, from \$25 to \$30 per annum; but, in addition to these wages, they must have at each of the three fairs held here a present of from \$1 to \$3, and at Christmas a sum of money equal to about one-fourth of their yearly wages, besides a dress and other small presents.

There are certain police regulations governing the relations between these servants and their employers. Each servant is furnished with a book, numbered and registered, in which these regulations are printed. One month's notice must in all cases be given before they are sent away. They must report to the police whenever they change their places of service, and must show an indorsement of character written in their book by their last employer.

Railways: Station-masters received in 1873 from \$900 to \$1,000, and in 1878 from \$600 to \$900. Passenger-conductors, in 1873, from \$500 to \$600, and in 1878 from \$450 to \$525, with from \$50 to \$75 for clothing. Freight-conductors, in 1873, from \$450 to \$500, and in 1878 from \$375 to \$450, with the same allowance for clothing as passenger-conductors. Engine-drivers receive from \$450 to \$600 per annum, and about \$40 for clothing. Firemen receive from \$150 to \$225 per annum.

Police: Captains of police receive about \$700 per annum, with an allowance of \$75 for dwelling. Lientenants receive from \$390 to \$420 per annum. Men receive \$275 to \$320 per annum.

#### FOOD PRICES.

The prices of some of the necessities of life are about as follows:

	Centa.
Black bread.....per pound..	2
Butter.....do.....	15 to 16
Cheese.....do.....	8 to 12
Candles.....do.....	13 to 23
Petroleum.....do.....	3½
Rice.....do.....	8 to 12
White bread.....do.....	3
Flour.....do.....	5 to 6
Sugar.....do.....	10 to 12
Starch.....do.....	8
Coffee.....do.....	28 to 50
Dried beans.....do.....	4½

Eggs, about 13 cents per dozen; milk, from 4 to 4½ cents per quart;

salted herrings, from 2 to 2½ cents each; potatoes, from 85 to 90 cents per American bushel.

	Cents.
Beef, inferior.....per pound..	15
Beef, best.....do .....	18
Pork.....do .....	14 to 16
Mutton.....do .....	15
Vcal.....do .....	14
Sausage-meat.....do .....	18 to 27

Pigeons cost from 18 to 25 cents per pair; chickens, \$1 to \$1.25, and capons \$1.50 to \$2.25 per pair; but the goose is to the German market what the turkey is to the American, the favorite and most plentiful fowl. They cost from \$1 to \$2.50, and when a poor family are so fortunate as to have a goose for their Sunday dinner, the fat therefrom is made to serve the place of butter during the following week.

#### MONEY.

Paper money has the same value as gold and silver. I have obtained from a banker in this city the following facts and figures regarding the coinage and the amount of paper money issued in the German Empire to the 12th October of this year:

*Gold*.—Twenty-mark piece; weight, 7.9650 grammes;  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine; amount coined, 1,233,459,100 marks. Ten-mark piece; weight, 3.9825 grammes;  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine; amount coined, 381,513,840 marks. Five-mark piece; weight, 1.9912 grammes;  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine; amount coined, 27,969,845 marks.

*Silver*.—Five-mark piece; weight, 27.77 grammes;  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine; amount coined, 71,652,415 marks. Two-mark piece; weight, 11.11 grammes;  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine; amount coined, 98,509,686 marks. One-mark piece; weight, 5.55 grammes;  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine; amount coined, 149,423,211 marks. Fifty-pfennig piece; weight, 2.77 grammes;  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine; amount coined, 71,486,388 marks. Twenty-pfennig piece; weight, 1.11 grammes;  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine; amount coined, 35,717,718 marks.

*Nickel*.—Ten-pfennig and five-pfennig pieces; weight, 4 grammes and 2.5 grammes; composed of one-quarter part nickel and three-quarter part copper.

*Copper*.—Two-pfennig and one-pfennig pieces; composed of 95 per cent. copper, 4 per cent. tin, and 1 per cent. zinc.

The amount of nickel and copper coins is not published, but there are probably about 100,000,000 marks of these coins in circulation in the German Empire.

In addition to the coins enumerated above, the old silver thaler is still in circulation. Its weight is 18.52 grammes, and is about 10 per cent. better than the silver of the new currency. None have been coined since 1872, and as they are being retained by all government offices, a large amount has already been taken out of circulation. It is not possible to make any reliable estimate of the amount now in circulation.

#### PAPER MONEY.

The Government has issued about 138,000,000 marks in 5, 20, and 50 mark notes, and these must be received at all the government offices.

The following 18 banks issue notes for 100, 200, 500, and 1,000 marks to the amounts placed opposite their names:

	Marks.
Reichsbank, Berlin.....	640,815,000
Städtische Bank, Breslau.....	2,297,400
Kölnische Bank, Coln.....	2,233,230
Magdeburger Privatbank, Magdeburg.....	2,926,600

	Marks.
Danziger Privatbank, Danzig.....	2,020,200
Provinzial-Actien-bank, Posen.....	2,124,300
Sächsische Bank, Dresden.....	38,903,300
Leipziger Cassenverein, Leipzig.....	2,949,500
Chemnitzer Stadtbank, Chemnitz.....	510,000
Hannoversche Bank, Hannover.....	5,006,200
Kommerz Bank, Lübeck.....	800,300
Bremen Bank, Bremen.....	5,167,100
Frankfurter Bank, Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	11,127,900
Bayerische Notenbank, München.....	66,353,000
Württembergisch Notenbank, Stuttgart.....	21,896,800
Badische Bank, Mannheim.....	9,914,100
Bank of Süddeutschland, Darmstadt.....	11,450,300
Braunschweigische Bank, Braunschweig.....	2,616,700

Total issue..... 829,162,120

The issue of the Brunswick Bank is limited in circulation to the Duchy of Brunswick. The notes of all the other banks circulate freely over the whole German Empire.

#### COMMISSION, CREDITS, AND DISCOUNTS.

Commission-houses charge from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. on purchases for America. The rate of discount and length of credit are matters of agreement, as also whether the goods are delivered in Leipsic or free on board ship at Bremen or Hamburg. Charges for packing are calculated at from 1 to 2 per cent. on the value of the goods. On cloth, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on the value; on furs, the actual cost is charged; and on drugs no charge for packing is made.

JOHN H. STEUART.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Leipsic, October 26, 1878.*

#### MANNHEIM.

*Report, by Consul Smith, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) paper and specie money of Baden and Germany; and (5) business habits and systems; for the district of Baden.*

A delay on the part of my informant has prevented an earlier reply to the questions asked in circular dated April 14.

1. Rates of wages paid to laborers, especially agricultural, mechanical, and those employed upon public works and railways:

Agricultural laborers, summer.....	per day..	\$0 50
winter.....	do.....	40
Mechanical laborers.....	do.....	\$0 60 to 1 44
Public works and railways (night-work extra).....	do.....	50
Locksmiths.....	do.....	84
Carpenters.....	do.....	72
Brick and stone layers.....	do.....	78
Masons.....	do.....	60 to 72
Cabinet-makers.....	do.....	72
Cooks.....	per month..	4 80 to 8 40
Chambermaids.....	do.....	2 50 to 4 80
Coachmen.....	do.....	8 40
Man-servants.....	do.....	7 20
Hotel-servants, porters.....	do.....	6 00
waiters.....	do.....	12 20 to 19 20
porter (boots).....	do.....	3 88
Physicians.....	per visit..	72
Clergymen.....	per annum..	*480 00

\* And upward.

School-teachers, men.....	per annum..	\$360 00
women .....	do.....	192 00
Governesses .....	do.....	96 00
Sewing-women.....	per day..	\$8

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid hardly cover the necessaries of life; many seldom taste meat more than once a week:

Rent, two to four rooms .....	per annum..	\$33 60 to \$60 00
Bread, white .....	per pound..	3
Bread, black .....	do .....	24
Beef, steaks .....	do .....	25
roast .....	do .....	25
common .....	do .....	10 to 14
Chickens .....	each .....	48
Mutton .....	per pound..	14
Pork .....	do .....	14
Veal .....	do .....	14
Eggs .....	per dozen ..	12 to 14
Butter .....	per pound..	24 to 30
Cheese .....	do .....	10 to 24
Coffee .....	do .....	20 to 38
Tea .....	do .....	72 to 1 20
Sugar .....	do .....	94
Potatoes .....	per cwt..	82 to 96
Turnips .....	per pound..	1
Beets .....	do .....	1
Cabbages .....	each .....	14

### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

Five years ago agricultural laborers were paid in summer 72 cents, and in winter 60 cents per day. Mechanical laborers were paid 62 cents to \$1.44; laborers on public works and railroads, 72 cents; masons, \$1.20; and other trades in proportion.

During the last five years there has been an increase in the cost of living and a gradual decrease in the price of labor. This fact has alarmed the Government and people of Germany, and earnest efforts are being made to ascertain the reason and, if possible, to remedy the evil. It is mainly attributed to overtrading and overproduction, which have led to disastrous terms of credit and not wise methods of business. Long terms of credit are given—three, six, and nine months—without acceptances on the part of the buyer, depressing natural industry and embarrassing the manufacturer both by the uncertainty of the time of payment and the character of the funds received in payment; the seller often receiving long-sight bills of exchange or foreign coin at a high rate. This necessarily raises the price of manufactures beyond foreign prices, and prevents stability either on the part of the buyers or sellers. The seller has no means of judging of the solvency of his customer, and the buyer is induced to make indirect purchases.

The present state of trade is, in this district, at a low point, and a gloomy spirit exists among all classes of merchants and manufacturers.

#### 4. PAPER AND SPECIE MONEY.

There is no paper money issued in Baden, except the emission of the Badische Bank, a bank established in 1871, with special privileges from the Government. At the expiration of its charter, some fifteen years hence, it is expected that it will be absorbed by the Reichsbank of

Berlin, which is similar in its functions to the Bank of England and that of France. Its issues are in bills of 100 marks, which are at par in all business transactions, and are redeemed at the bank and its agencies in gold. The German Government reserves to itself the issue of notes of 5, 20, to 50 marks.

The gold issues of Baden, sanctioned by the German Government, are 5, 10, and 20 mark pieces; silver, 1, 2, and 5 marks, and 20 and 50 pfennige; nickel, 5 and 10 pfennige; copper, 1 and 2 pfennige.

The present amount of the gold and silver issue of Germany (August 10, 1878) is, gold, 1,624,253,425 marks; silver, 426,205,662 marks.

The returns of German banks of issue, as exhibited June 30, 1878, were as follows:

Banks.	Joint-stock capital.	Cash.	Bills.	Deposits.	Bank-note circulation.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
German Imperial Bank .....	120,000,000	546,249	379,167	59,405	672,898
The five old Prussian private banks .....	15,000,000	5,423	28,887	6,219	11,321
The three Saxon banks .....	33,510,000	20,609	48,615	7,282	43,622
The remaining five North German banks .....	46,907,000	5,925	58,127	5,448	14,476
The Bank of Frankfurt-on-the-Main .....	17,142,900	5,602	28,981	2,161	12,344
Bavarian Bank .....	7,500,000	36,771	36,523	1,548	67,048
The three remaining South German banks .....	49,389,000	18,695	47,403	3,094	41,090
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>289,448,900</b>	<b>645,334</b>	<b>627,703</b>	<b>85,157</b>	<b>863,011</b>

## 5. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

The business habits and systems of this district are conservative; no large purchases or investments are made without very extensive investigation. Few changes are made in the business rules of the past, and few in firm names. Business descends from father to son, and families retain their investments therein from generation to generation. In depressed times expenses are reduced both in the business place and in the family. It being almost impossible for a person who has once failed, or who has been discredited, to resume business or re-establish himself; consequently an American merchant who has once failed to meet his engagements here is always regarded with suspicion.

EDWARD M. SMITH.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Mannheim, August 22, 1878.

## SONNEBERG.

*Report, by Consul Winser, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) present state of trade; (5) business habits and systems; (6 and 7) paper money and coin (German Empire); for the district of Sonneberg (Thuringian Duchies and Principalities).*

I have the honor hereby to acknowledge the receipt of Department Circular, under date of the 11th ultimo, which calls upon consular officers in Europe to make inquiries and report, respectively, upon the following subjects:

1. The rate of wages paid to agricultural laborers and mechanics.
2. The cost of living to the laboring classes, or the prices paid for what may be termed the necessaries of life.

3. A comparison of the present rate of wages and cost of food with the same during the past five years.

4. The amount and character of the currency.

5. The business habits and systems in vogue in their respective districts.

#### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

In regard to the rate of wages usually paid to laborers of every class, but with more especial reference to agricultural laborers, mechanical laborers, and those upon public works and railways, I confine my reply to the rates which are paid in the Sonneberg consular district, embracing the Thuringian Duchies and Principalities, which cover an area of 3,300 English square miles, and contain a population of over one million.

The wages paid to day-laborers of every class is as follows:

	Cents.	
Agricultural laborers in villages, per day, males (not found).....	28	to 48
Agricultural laborers in villages, per day, females (not found).....	24	to 26
Agricultural laborers in villages, per day, males (found).....	16	to 20
Agricultural laborers in villages, per day, females (found).....	8	to 10
Day-laborers in towns, per day, males (not found).....	50	to 55
Day-laborers in towns, per day, females (not found).....	25	to 37½
Day-laborers in towns, per day, females (found).....	12½	to 25
Railway-station laborers and those employed on public works (not found).....	40	to 57

Laborers, male and female, living in villages in the neighborhood of towns, earn the same wages as those who live in towns, always finding employment in the latter.

In the summer the working hours are from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. During this time there are three rests allowed—half an hour in the forenoon, one hour at noon, and half an hour in the afternoon—for the purpose of taking food. Ten hours constitute a day's work.

For three months of the summer, when there is an average of 16 hours of daylight, laborers make overtime and are paid therefor from 5 to 7 cents per hour.

In winter the working hours are necessarily shorter and wages are reduced from 10 to 30 per cent. For instance, the burgomaster at Coburg employed 200 laborers during the winter and early spring of this year in laying out and grading an addition to the city cemetery, and paid each man a daily wage of 26 cents upon which to keep body and soul together.

Working on Sundays is quite the rule.

Railway-station laborers (freight-handlers and car-shifters) on the Werra Railroad, which is a private corporation, are compelled to be on duty from 5.30 a. m. to 10.30 p. m., working more or less during all these 15 hours as the demand for their services presents itself.

On the State railways wages are much higher. It may not be amiss, in connection with the foregoing, to add a statement showing the average wages in the Thuringian States paid for a day's work at the principal trades and occupations.

The piece-work system, however, is generally followed, and, in this case the earnings average about 20 per cent. more.

#### *Daily wages in the Thuringian States.*

Cabinet-makers .....		\$0 75
Carpenters .....	\$0 55 to	62½
Blacksmiths .....	55 to	62½
Chinaware-makers:		
Modelers and chief decorators .....		1 50
Decorators .....	75 to	90

<b>China-ware makers :</b>		
Formers and turners, males.....	\$0 75 to	\$0 98
females .....	36 to	60
Firemen .....	60 to	75
Packers.....	50 to	60
Day-laborers, males .....	40 to	60
females .....	36 to	45
Doll and toy makers, males .....	49 to	98
females .....	24 to	49
Glassmakers .....	50 to	75
Glaziers .....	60 to	86
Gunmakers .....	\$1 and upward.	
Kid-glove makers, males .....	\$0 50 to	75
females .....	24 to	36
machine-sewers .....	33 to	50
Lampmakers .....	50 to	75
Letter-carriers .....	75 to	80
Locksmiths .....	50 to	60
Masons and bricklayers .....	55 to	63
Painters .....	60 to	75
Paintmakers .....	30 to	50
Papier-maché workers, males .....	50 to	55
Polishers, French .....	70 to	75
Railway conductors, exclusive of uniform and mileage .....	45 to	50
brakemen .....	40 to	45
switchtenders .....	45 to	50
telegraph-operators .....	75 to	80
Tailors .....	45 to	50
Tobacco-pipe makers, males .....	50 to	95
females .....	25 to	50
Upholsterers .....	75	75
Weavers.....	40 to	50

The workman here is inclined to sluggishness, and what he accomplished is relatively small.

The present rate of wages in the various mechanical occupations is from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than in the year 1876, and is about as high as that paid for some years prior to 1873.

## 2. THE COST OF LIVING.

The principal food is rye bread and potatoes. He is, perforce of circumstances, a vegetarian in diet, as all his forefathers were. He rarely eats meat at all in any other form than sausage, and his wife and children scarcely know its taste, so little do they get of it. The ordinary bill of fare is rye bread and chicory coffee, without sugar, for breakfast; rye bread without butter for lunch; potato soup, potatoes, rye bread,



and home-made cheese, with a glass of beer, for dinner; again, rye bread at four o'clock in the afternoon, and still rye bread and beer in the evening. There is little variety in the standard fare, except on Sundays and festival days, when, perhaps, sausage is substituted for the cheese, more beer is consumed, and a few eggs and a potato salad are added to the evening meal. The laborer himself, without exception, is in the habit of taking a dram of spirits more or less often during the day, but drunkenness is a vice rarely known here. From immemorial ages the Thuringian workman, be he a day-laborer, a mechanic, or a manufacturer, engaged in any of the cottage industries, has laid the greatest value upon the control of a piece of ground, either as owner or lessee, which his wife and children may cultivate while he is employed at his calling. This plot of garden or field not only supplies him with potatoes and other vegetables, but generally enables him to keep a goat or two, raise poultry, and sometimes to have a cow.

This small husbandry is an important factor in the problem of making both ends meet. Indeed, if the garden consists only of a stony acre on a steep hillside and is capable of yielding potatoes, it appears to be sufficient to tide the family of a laboring man over the oft-recurring periods of lack of work which have marked recent years, and at no time is its cultivation neglected. In order to possess this mainstay of a garden the married workman, although employed in the town, prefers to live in the country, and spend an hour or more every morning and evening in walking between his cottage and place of occupation.

This cottage, it must be said, is always of primitive construction, with unsightly mottled walls, and seldom contains more than two small rooms and a kitchen, and is furnished in the barest manner. For such a shelter and the garden plot the rent is from \$12 to \$15 per annum, unless the occupant happens to own the property, which not unfrequently is the case.

There is poverty in superabundance in the workman's home, often verging upon squalor; his children are generally ragged and barefooted; his wife looks haggard and weary of her lot; but cases of absolute destitution are not common. The unmarried laborer fares somewhat better than the man of family. He usually finds a lodging in the town if his occupation takes him there, and pays for his bed, a breakfast of coffee and black bread, and a very plain dinner at the rate of 25 to 30 cents per day. The supper he provides for himself at a beer-house.

The following statement shows the present average retail prices of what are ordinarily termed the necessities of life, although most of the articles enumerated are only exceptionally to be found on the table of the laboring man:\*

	Cents.
Apples, sliced ..... per pound..	\$0 14
Bread, white ..... do.....	9
rye, according to quality..... do.....	\$0 2½ to 4
Butter..... do.....	26 to 32
Cheese, Swiss..... do.....	20 to 25
handkase..... each.....	2
Brandy 48 per cent. Tealles..... per liter..	15 to 20
Coffee, Java, raw..... per pound..	33
roasted..... do.....	38
Chicory, substitute for coffee..... do.....	6
Grains, &c.:	
Barley, large..... do.....	5
hulled..... do.....	6½
Rice, Java..... do.....	6

\* In this statement the quantities are given in German pounds ( $\frac{1}{2}$  kilogram), and a German pound is equal to 1.1 pounds avoirdupois. Where a liter is the measure used, it is equal to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  liquid quarts.

Grains, &c.:		
Rice, broken	per pound..	\$0 05
Flour, white	do.....	7
Farina	do.....	7
Oatmeal	do.....	8
Potato-meal	do.....	7
Vermicelli	do.....	9
Pease, hulled	do.....	5
Beans, white	do.....	4½
Lentils	do.....	5
Herrings, Scotch	each.....	2½
Meats:		
Beef	per pound..	\$0 15 to 16
Veal	do.....	12 to 14
Pork	do.....	16 to 17
Mutton	do.....	13 to 14
Milk	per liter..	4 to 5
Oil (salad), poppy	per pound..	20 to 22
olive	do.....	30 to 33
rapeseed, refined	do.....	12½
petroleum	do.....	5½
Alcohol	per liter..	20 to 25
Potatoes	per 5 liters..	6½ to 7½
Sugar, refined loaf	per pound..	13½
powdered	do.....	12
crude brown	do.....	11
Salt, coarse	do.....	2½
Starch	do.....	9 to 10
Soda, washing	do.....	3
Sorpe	do.....	8 to 12½
Sauerkraut	do.....	3 to 3½
Eggs	each.....	1½ to 2
Candles, stearine	per pound..	25
tallow	do.....	14
Vinegar	per liter..	5
Coal	per ton..	6 50 to 7 00
Wood, hard	per cubic meter..	4 25 to 5 00
pine	do.....	2 25 to 3 00
Fowls, old	each.....	25 to 40
Pigeons	per pair..	20 to 22

Excepting in the case of meats and a few other articles, such as butter and eggs, the supply of which depends upon the season of the year, there has been little variation in the retail price of the aforementioned provisions during the past five years, the average difference per pound on any given article scarcely exceeding one-half of a cent during the entire period.

The price of beef per pound in the markets of Coburg and Sonneberg, which may be taken as the criterion for the entire Thuringian district, has ranged as follows during the years named: 1874, 13 cents; 1875, 12½ cents; 1876, 12½ cents; 1877, 14 cents; 1878, 16 cents.

The price of veal per pound in the same markets during the same years ranged as follows: 1874, 11 cents; 1875, 12½ cents; 1876, 11 cents; 1877, 11½ cents; 1878, 15½ cents.

The price of pork per pound during the same period was: 1874, 15½ cents; 1875, 15½ cents; 1876, 17 cents; 1877, 17 cents; 1878, 16 cents.

The price of mutton per pound during the same period was: 1874, 13 cents; 1875, 10 cents; 1876, 13 cents; 1877, 14 cents; 1878, 14½ cents.

The extraordinary high prices of meat at present is attributed to a scarce supply, farmers having decreased their stock materially during the past few years in consequence of the continued distrust which has prevailed in political and commercial affairs, and the markets are now affected as a result of this course of the stock-raisers. The price of

pork has fallen lately in consequence of an existing scare from recent fatal cases of trichinosis in various parts of the country.

The price of the following-enumerated articles per hectoliter (equal to 2 bushels and 3.35 pecks American standard measure) in the markets of the eleven garrison towns of Thuringia, during the years 1873-1878, has averaged as follows: Wheat, \$4.28; rye, \$3.39; barley, \$2.70; oats, \$1.70; potatoes, \$1.30.

The price of rice and barley per centimeter (equal to 100 pounds avoirdupois) in the eleven garrison towns of Thuringia during the years 1873-1878 has averaged as follows: Rice, \$6.37; barley (hulled), \$5.62.

### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

So far as practicable, a comparison of the present rates with those prevailing during the past five years, both as to wages and cost of living, have been made under the headings 2 and 3.

### 4. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

From all the indications now visible it does not appear that trade will be able very soon to shake off the incubus which has depressed it for so many years. An improvement is scarcely to be expected until the European political horizon becomes clearer.

Industrial establishments in this region are now filling the comparatively small orders which were given in the early spring, but great complaint is made of the low prices which are obtained for goods, and which from necessity must be accepted.

In fact, the manufacturers are producing at unprofitable prices, for the most part, in order to keep their hands employed and their machinery in operation, hoping for an improvement in affairs as the season advances. The bulk of the orders to the trade in this district is given after the Easter fair at Leipsic, which is just about to close, and it would, therefore, be premature at this moment to express a positive opinion upon the prospects of business during the summer.

At present, the daily reports from the exchanges in the principal financial centers of Germany tell of small transactions and a general tendency to refrain from engagements for any extended period.

The public has become very cautious, and will only invest in first-rate securities.

The returns of the great railway companies for the first quarter of the year show again diminished receipts both for goods and passengers, and the stockholders in some cases will receive no semi-annual dividend.

### 5. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

It is difficult to define clearly the business habits of the merchants and manufacturers of this district. There is no general standard nor system governing commercial transactions. The principal characteristic of trade is excessive competition.

There are, certainly, a great many business men here who base their operations upon sound principles, but the mass of traders, in their eagerness to push sales, are accustomed to take great risks in view of a very small profit.

The smaller manufacturers are not satisfied with keeping their own regular customers, but seek to take away from their competitors every other customer, even when there is no profit in prospect. The larger

manufacturers to some extent also are guilty of the same fault. They are not content with selling to wholesale buyers, but endeavor to draw away the heavier customers of the latter class by offering goods to the smaller dealers at the same if not lower prices, as those which they get from their larger customers. The only excuse for this breach of commercial ethics is to be found in the fact that trade in all parts of the world remains in a state of depression, and there is a constant overproduction in almost all the articles which are manufactured in this district.

A grave error has been committed during the past few years in granting credits altogether too freely and imprudently. The result of this laxity has recently been demonstrated by great losses to many traders in this district in the suspension of several business firms in the United States and elsewhere, who have bought very largely on credit with what appears to have been a premeditated intention to defraud the manufacturers.

The larger the orders which were given by the alleged swindling firms, the greater was the temptation of the manufacturer to take large risks. In these cases, cash payment was promised very often for the first shipment, in order that the cash discount (generally 5 per cent. on six months' time, and 2 to 3 per cent. on three month's time) might be obtained; but it frequently has happened that the goods purchased on these terms were paid for only after a year or more had expired, and sometimes have not been paid for at all. In many cases extensions have been gained by the payment of interest on transactions which were made on a cash basis. Under these circumstances, large and prompt-paying buyers have been made to suffer greatly, while small and unscrupulous competitors have gained an advantage.

I believe it to be the habit of some American importers to buy their goods here in March, have them shipped in May and June, and pay for them only in January and February of the following year.

For this class of custom a cash discount is very often deducted, and interest reckoned from the date of the invoice in the account current, in violation of the declaration which is made by the exporter to the consular officer. But proof of this allegation is difficult to obtain.

In England at present, owing to the stagnation of commerce, prices are altogether nominal, and English consumers and jobbers of the goods manufactured in this district now buy next to nothing.

Consequently, a large number of manufacturers have accumulated stocks of china, "knickknacks," glass and stone, marbles, &c., on hand, which they are willing to sell very often below the cost of manufacture to American customers in order to raise money. I have recently heard of stone marbles being offered at 70 pfennige per thousand; a decrease of 30 per cent. on the low prices which were paid a few months since.

I scarcely think, however, that the manufacturers in this district, as a class, would themselves declare to undervalue invoices of goods, but I suspect that some invoices of merchandise shipped from this district are sent to agents of American buyers at other places and are authenticated at other consulates.

Practices of this sort a consul can neither control nor prevent.

Toys in general cannot be bought, packed, boxed, and forwarded, even for cash payment, on a bare commission of 10 per cent. A much larger margin is necessary to compensate for labor, loss of interest, and outlays. Most of the toys sent hence to the United States are manufactured upon special order according to sample (they are not kept on hand

in the warerooms as stock), and prices generally tend upward from the month of July to December in each year.

From December, ordinarily, to April of the following year, and exceptionally, as at present, goods may be bought at the lowest figures. In former years new and saleable toys which any manufacturer devised and produced would generally be imitated by his competitors and sold at lower prices before the first shipment of any new article had reached its destination. The novelty very often would be shown by the foreign buyer to a competing manufacturer with the direct purpose in view of creating an unfair emulation. This underhand mode of business has been checked recently to some extent by the German patent and registry laws, which have been in force about three years.

A great many of the manufacturers of this district are greatly in debt, their small accumulated capital having disappeared during the past three or four unprofitable years. Credits have also been shortened, and new mortgages on factories are not easily obtainable, and foreclosures are frequent.

Large losses have been suffered during the past few months by the failures and compromises of several importing houses in America.

Perhaps these sad experiences of the late years will teach the manufacturers and merchants of this consular district good and sound business principles. Such principles heretofore to a very great extent have been unobserved.

#### 6 AND 7. PAPER MONEY AND COIN.

The Reichsbank and seventeen private banks are at present entitled to issue 100, 200, 500, and 1,000 mark notes, as well as 5, 10, 20, and 50 mark notes.

According to the bank act of March 14, 1875, the issue of notes uncovered by bullion is limited to 273,875,000 marks for the Reichsbank and 111,125,000 marks for the seventeen private banks; making 385,000,000 marks.

The actual issue of notes, both covered and uncovered, was on the 1st of April, 1878, 833,504,000 marks against an amount of bullion and coin in the cellars of the banks of 623,896,000 marks, which shows that 75 per cent. of the issued notes were covered by bullion.

Besides the above-mentioned bank-notes, there are 120,000,000 marks of State notes (Reichscassenscheine) of 5, 20, and 50 mark denominations in circulation.

The coins of the German Empire are of gold, silver, nickel, and copper. All the gold coins, according to the law of July 9, 1873, are of cue purity, 9 parts of pure metal and 1 part of copper alloy. Out of 500 grammes of pure gold are coined 69½ twenty-mark pieces, 139½ ten-mark pieces, 279 five-mark pieces.

All the old German gold coins were demonetized on the 1st of April, 1874, and have not been redeemed since the 1st of July of the same year.

All the German silver coins are also of one purity, 9 parts of pure silver and 1 of alloy. Out of one pound of pure silver is coined 20 five-mark pieces, 50 two-mark pieces, 100 one-mark pieces, 200 fifty-pfennig pieces, 500 twenty-pfennig pieces.

The nickel coinage consists of ten pfennig-pieces and five-pfennig pieces, each containing 25 parts nickel and 75 parts copper.

The copper or bronze coinage is confined to pieces of one and two pfennige, which contains 95 parts copper, 4 parts tin, and 1 part zinc.

The entire amount of the imperial silver coinage is limited by law to 10 marks per head of the population, and the issue of nickel and bronze coins shall not exceed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  marks per head.

Nobody is compelled to take in payment more than 20 marks in silver and 1 mark in nickel and bronze, excepting only the imperial and state treasuries, which must receive the silver coinage to any amount which may be offered.

The small coins of the old thaler currency have been already demonetized, but the currency reform is still incomplete, and will remain so until the thaler pieces are called in from circulation.

The imperial chancellor is empowered by law to call in the old thaler coins at any moment which may appear to him advisable. Until this is done, the thaler is declared to be worth three marks and remains a legal tender.

Professor Soetbeer, of Hamburg, an authority on finance, estimates the amount of thalers still in circulation to be not less than 300,000,000. The conversion of this large sum into the proper currency will enhance the cost of the money reform to the empire by many an additional million of marks.

As to the relation of paper money and coin to each other, it may only be said that as the entire note and coin system is based upon the gold standard, the bank-notes are at par with gold, and all the banks which emit notes are required to redeem the same with gold upon demand.

H. J. WINSER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Sonneberg, May 9 and 31, 1878.

## WÜRTENBERG.



*Report, by Consul Potter, of Stuttgart, on the condition of the laboring classes in the kingdom of Württemberg, viz: Manufacturing and agricultural classes; views of mechanics and laboring men; amount of wages received and how it is expended; what they eat and drink and what it costs to live; taxes, national, state, and municipal; women and children's labor; charitable societies and benevolent associations; dwellings of the laboring classes; political sentiments of the laboring classes of Germany; causes of their discontent; Italian laborers in Württemberg—their characteristics; rates of wages in different branches of industry; price of provisions in different cities of Württemberg and hours of labor.*

### MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Within the last few years one who has mingled among the more intelligent portions of the laboring classes of Württemberg has been accustomed to hear them complain that their lot in life was hard to bear; that the taxes levied by the Government were burdensome; that they did not receive proper compensation for their labor; that they were compelled to work too many hours each day; that the cost of the necessities of life were so high that, living in even comparative comfort was impossible; that women were drudges, and obliged to do the work that naturally belonged to men; that children were sent into the fields and workshops too early in life, and were there kept at work during their tender years, and as soon as their services became useful to their families

the boys were forced into the army, where they became consumers instead of producers, &c. In order that the true situation of matters connected with the laboring classes of Württemberg may be understood by those who may chance to read these lines, and themselves be able to judge as to whether or not there is ground for such complaints, I will endeavor to give substantially the facts bearing upon the subject, first, however, referring briefly to the manufacturing and agricultural condition of the kingdom.

It has been often said that those countries were most prosperous where the employments of the people were equally divided between agriculture and other mixed industries, and that where one-half of the people were engaged in producing food and clothing, the other half could safely engage in mechanical, artistic, and scientific pursuits, and by such equitable division of the duties of mind and muscle the national wealth would be promoted and the happiness of the people secured. Were this a substantial truth instead of a declaration, the kingdom of Württemberg might be considered a prosperous country, for about half of its people are employed in a productive agriculture, that yields plenty of wheat, oats, barley, rye, legumes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, hemp, flax, hops, &c. Wine grows abundantly on the hillsides and slopes that overlook the picturesque valleys of the Neckar, the Tauber, the Rems, and the Kocher. Fruit-trees are extensively cultivated all over the country, and the Black Forest and other woods supply the people with timber and fuel. Much of the heavier timber of the Black Forest is exported, principally to Holland, whilst coals, mainly from Saarbrücken, in Prussia, are easily and cheaply brought into the country over its network of well-managed railroads, or upon the Neckar, which is navigable to the interior of the kingdom. Thus, if a harvest is only an average one, Württemberg satisfies, from her own agricultural productions, the natural wants of a population of about two millions of people, who occupy only 365 square miles of territory. When compared with other German States, her industries may be regarded as in a flourishing condition. It is claimed that every able-bodied person, not employed in agriculture or in the army, may easily find occupation in a factory or a workshop, or in some other calling, the duties of which he may be competent to discharge.

The industry of the country is improving so far as the introduction of new sources of mechanical employment are concerned. This is a necessity, for the reason that the field of agriculture is fully occupied. All the arable acres of the kingdom being under cultivation, that source of employment cannot be extended. During the period between 1871 and 1875 there was a considerable rush of the working classes to the various manufacturing establishments, on account of the higher rate of wages there paid; but the slight inconvenience which the farmer experienced from this cause soon disappeared. The principal manufactures are in cotton, linen, wool, wooden ware, leather, and metals. The commerce of the country, which is not extensive, has considerably increased since the formation of the German Zollverein. Its trade with neighboring States is actively maintained through the instrumentality of the excellent highways of the country, its navigable rivers, the Neckar and Danube, the Lake of Constance, and by its extended railroad system.

This degree of apparent prosperity would seem to justify the opinion that the complaints of the laboring classes were without foundation, unless, perhaps, in exceptional cases. Most of the wealthy, titled, and favored portions of society think that the laboring man has no cause for dissatisfaction, while others with more sensitive and humane feelings,

even in high circles, entertain the view that much can and ought to be done, by way of legislation or otherwise, to better the condition of the laboring classes, and help them up to a higher level in the scale of manhood. The fact is indisputable that a laboring man in Württemberg who has to support a family of 3 to 4 children upon the proceeds of his daily wages is utterly unable to save anything for old age, sickness, or loss of employment. To obtain the plainest food and clothing from day to day is the acme of his hope in life. And yet the intelligent mechanic or laboring man will frankly say that he sees no possible remedy that will much improve the condition of things which now makes life a tug for the toiler; and, believing that contentment is better than a contest with the inevitable, he wisely seeks happiness only in those things that are possible to him:

In order that the feelings and views of a workingman of average ability and education may be better understood, a strict translation is here given of a conversation had with an intelligent mechanic, a Mr. A. G. This interview will fairly represent many others had with mechanics and laborers in different parts of the kingdom:

Question. How old are you?—Answer. I am thirty-six years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a house-carpenter.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and three children; the oldest is 11 and the youngest 3 years old.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive 3 marks and 30 pfennige. The average wages paid to house-carpenters is from 2 marks 80 pfennige to 3 marks per day (68 to 73 cents).

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. During the entire year we begin work at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 7 o'clock in the evening. In the winter season we begin our work with gas or candle light.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. We have half an hour for breakfast, at 9 o'clock in the morning; one hour for dinner at noon; and half an hour at 4 o'clock vespers. We take our supper after the day's work is done.

Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. What I must do I must do. Part of the time my wife earns 60 pfennige (15 cents) a day, and with our joint earnings we manage to live.

Q. What does the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—A. With general good health we earn about 1,050 marks (\$252) per year.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. O, yes. I pay per annum—

For rent of two rooms in fourth story, 206 marks .....	\$49 44
For clothing for self and family, 160 marks.....	38 40
For food and fuel per day, 1.75 marks (43½ cents), or per year, 638 marks.....	153 12
This makes an average for each member of my family per day of 35 pfennige (8½ cents).	

For residence tax, 4 marks.....	96
For school tax, three children, 13.50 marks.....	3 24
For dues to mechanics' aid society, 7.20 marks.....	1 73
For tax on earnings of self, 5 marks.....	1 20
Leaving for school-books, doctor's bills, and incidentals, 16.30 marks.....	3 91

Per annum, 1,050 marks ..... 252 00

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast, bread and coffee; for dinner, soup and the meat of which the soup is made, and one kind of vegetables; at four o'clock, beer and bread; and for supper, white bread and potatoes.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. Saving is only possible to a man who has no family. In case I am myself sick, I receive one mark per day from the mechanics' aid association of which I am a member. I do not think of old age, for I expect to work until I die.

Q. Are you contented with the conditions of life which you describe?—A. I am contented, because I have no reason to hope for anything better. I am as well off as others of my class, many of whom scold and fret a good deal, because to sustain life requires an apparent never-ending struggle; but I see no sense in fretting and finding fault, unless there is a practical remedy and a power to apply it which is withheld from us; and I can discover neither. The Government itself is poor and can't help us, because the resources of the country are not adequate.



Q. If the vast number of able-bodied men now in the great armies of Germany were employed on the farms and in the workshops, thus becoming active producers instead of idle consumers, don't you think the condition of the laboring classes would be thereby bettered?—A. No, I think not; for then we should have more competition for the work there is to do, and that would cheapen wages. The fact is, there are too many of us. Every hectare of land in Würtemberg that can produce anything is now thoroughly cultivated, and there are plenty of people to do the work. If the men in the army should come home, they would add nothing to the productions of the country. It would simply be, perhaps, four men doing the work which two could better perform. This surplus population must be fed and clothed, and we think the Government can do that more cheaply by keeping them in the army, where they are not in our way.

This is the view of one of the hard-working mechanics of Würtemberg, and the views expressed in his last answer are entitled to more than a passing thought.

#### TAXES.

Taxes here, as in all other parts of the world, constitute the most prolific theme of the laboring man's sorrowful complaints. It is, however, the slight direct tax which gives him most annoyance. That he can see and feel, and it appears like an unbearable incubus. The greater burden which comes to him through the insidious indirect tax does not seem to bother him, because it comes in the dark and steals upon him unawares. At the present time there is an indirect tax on salt and different kinds of beverages. After much trouble, and after years of careful study, the attempt has been successfully made of assessing real estate, buildings, capital, income, and business as nearly just as possible. But these direct taxes have been raised from year to year until they have become really burdensome to poor laborers, mechanics, and to men doing a small business, and are even regarded as oppressive at this time, when all branches of industry are so depressed. Yet it may in truth be said that since the tax reform the assessments upon the richer portion of society are proportionately heavier than upon the poorer class. State taxes are not generally as high as the local taxes. The town of Heilbronn, for instance, with 24,000 inhabitants, pays 149,658 marks and 4 pfennige State taxes, and 222,000 marks city tax (4 marks=\$1, and 4 pfennige=1 cent).

But however high the taxes may be, it must be admitted that they are justly distributed between rich and poor. Often, however, groundless complaints are made regarding high taxes. For instance, the other day a man was charged with a verbal offense which he uttered against His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and he offered as an excuse for the offense that his taxes were unjustly heavy. An examination proved that the man was assessed only for the small sum of 1 mark and 4 pfennige (36 cents). Of course, instances might be quoted showing how a poor laborer or mechanic was obliged to deprive himself and his family even of the necessities of life in order to meet the demands of the taxgatherer. By far the greatest amount of taxes paid are consumed by the Imperial German Government for military purposes. The army at the present time is reduced to a peace footing and embraces only 401,000 soldiers, who are supported at an estimated daily expense of 3,500,000 marks. For the time being, there is nothing to indicate that the army expenses will be diminished. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that they will be still further increased, for the Imperial Government proposes to impose an indirect tax upon tobacco, coffee, petroleum, and other articles of daily use. That this method of taxation is more burdensome for the poor and laboring classes than direct taxation there can be little doubt. But experience proves that heavy taxes

thus levied are more cheerfully paid than lighter direct taxes. It is difficult to forecast the effect upon the laboring classes if they are obliged to pay an extra tribute to the Government for every pound of sugar, coffee, tea, and salt they buy, for every glass of beer they drink, and every cigar they smoke.

*Rate of State taxation.*—The following data will exhibit the sources of income by taxation in the kingdom of Würtemberg:

On buildings,  $12\frac{13}{100}$  pfennige on each 100 marks of value.

On land,  $1.20\frac{28}{100}$  marks on each 100 marks of value.

On income from industries, trades, &c.,  $2.98\frac{48}{100}$  marks on each 100 marks of value.

On all bonds, mortgages, and stocks, 4 per cent. of the interest received on the same.

*Municipal tax.*—Cities and towns impose a tax of  $1.44\frac{70}{100}$  marks for every 1 mark of general State tax. The tax, therefore, for municipal expenses is about 45 per cent. higher than for general State expenses.

#### WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S LABOR.

That the labor which the women of the working classes in all Germany, including Würtemberg, have to perform, so far as kind and amount are concerned, is in a large degree wholly unfit for their sex, cannot be disputed. In all parts of Würtemberg may be seen women splitting and sawing wood in the streets; carrying heavy burdens of fuel, stone, and water, or earth, upon their heads; thrashing with the flail the whole day long with men; plowing, hoeing, mowing in the hay-field, and gathering the crops; mounting the ladder with bricks and mortar for the builder, and performing the duties of scavenger in the great cities. Such labor is, in the broadest sense, unfit for women, yet this kind of work is every day performed in Würtemberg by women; and it is believed that the condition of the women of the laboring class is still worse in the northern parts of the empire. It may, perhaps, be not entirely correct to say that the military system of Germany is responsible for the position which women occupy with respect to their occupations; but it is safe to say that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain her magnificent armies unless women performed the work which naturally belongs to the vigor and muscle of the young men, who, in times of peace, to the number of more than 400,000, constitute the martial force of Germany.

This unnatural state of affairs does not appear to be confined to the poorer class of women, for the wife of a mechanic, or of a farmer who is in comfortable circumstances, is obliged to take the entire care of three or four children, and perform all the household work, besides assisting her husband upon the farm or in the workshop. The condition of such hard-working women is made still worse by the fact that in many, if not in most, of the larger German towns nearly every fifth house is a place where intoxicating beverages of some kind are abundantly sold. If there is anywhere a class of persons who can justly complain of a hard lot in life, it is the poor laboring women in Germany.

Not so well founded are the statements sometimes made regarding children being forced to work in the fields and workshops too early in life or beyond their strength. This complaint is perhaps groundless, at least as far as Würtemberg is concerned. There may be a slight pretext for such statements in some parts of North Germany, or in the merely manufacturing districts of Saxony, but not in Würtemberg. In this kingdom the employment of children at hard labor too early in life

is already prohibited by the excellent educational laws, which are fully enforced. These laws provide that no normally constituted child at the age of fourteen is permitted to leave the common school without being able to read, write, and cipher, and understand the main articles of his religious faith. Hence in Würtemberg, perhaps throughout the empire, no laborer, however poor, can be found who has not acquired these accomplishments at school. The law of June 21, 1869, provides that "children under the age of twelve years are not permitted to work regularly in any kind of factory. Children from twelve to fourteen can only be employed for six hours per day for any regular work in a manufactory. Before being so employed, their parents or guardians must prove that the children receive at least three hours' daily instruction at a school recognized and approved by the Government. Young people between fourteen and sixteen years of age are not allowed to be employed for any regular work over ten hours a day."

The Board of Trade of Würtemberg reports upon this subject as follows:

The number of children from twelve to fourteen years of age employed in factories is very limited, for the reason that they are obliged by law to attend school until their fourteenth year, and because, also, their labor is by many not regarded as profitable. The greatest proportion of children employed in any establishment were found in a cotton factory, where, among 791 laborers, 15 boys and 13 girls under the age of fourteen were at work. They were paid from 98 pfennige to 1 mark per day.

#### CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS, AID SOCIETIES, &C.

Such societies are very numerous all over the country. Yet, strange as it may seem, most of these institutions are not enjoyed or used by the majority of the laboring classes whom they were intended especially to benefit. This statement is particularly true in regard to the so-called "People's Kitchen" (Volksküche). There are three causes for this seemingly strange fact, viz:

First. Very many laborers, conscious of the value of the services they render to society at large, are utterly unwilling to receive public alms. A man of some pride feels that he will in some way be degraded by accepting the benefits which these establishments offer.

Second. Deeply-rooted distrust on the part of the laboring classes of the wealthy members of society, who are generally the founders of these institutions.

Third. Many laborers look upon such institutions as being the outcome of some sort of a speculation on the part of those whose generosity established them. The first-mentioned reason is the only one entitled to any notice.

Perhaps the more frequented institutions of this kind are the so-called "Krippen." The object of these "Krippen" is to receive, for general care and protection during the entire day, children from six weeks to three years old, so that the mothers, who are obliged to labor in the field or elsewhere, may pursue their occupations without interruption or anxiety. Another object of these "Krippen" is, "by proper care and nourishment, to prevent, as far as possible, great mortality among children." The average cost for a child is 10 pfennige (2½ cents) per day. The children are brought in the morning and must be taken home again in the evening. Experience has proved the great utility of these institutions, and their excellence is now acknowledged on all sides, not alone for the advantages which the mothers derive from them, but also for the superior mental and physical care and training which the chil-

dren receive. They are, however, only to be found in the larger cities, where, as at Stuttgart and Heilbronn, handsome buildings have been erected for this purpose. For children from three to fourteen years of age there are also many other institutions which have proved to be great public blessings, among which may be mentioned the orphan asylums, asylums for poor and neglected children, asylums for poor and sick children, asylums for deaf and dumb children, &c. These institutions are generally maintained by the Government. The "Krippen" are, however, under the special protection of Her Majesty the Queen of Württemberg. For the support and aid of grown-up laboring people, the following institutions may be mentioned. These are maintained partly by the Government and partly by private associations: "Associations for the protection of young women working in factories," "Young Men's Association," and "Journeymen's Association." These three are private benevolent institutions, and have for their object not only the furnishing of cheap lodgings and food, but also proper amusement and instruction for leisure hours. Only such women and men are admitted as members of these associations as can, by proper testimony, prove a good standing in society. After the labor of the day is over the journeymen meet in their society-rooms, where they listen to an instructive lecture or read in books taken from the library of the association. In the "Journeymen's Association" at Stuttgart the members pay for their board as follows:

For breakfast.....	9 pfennige = 2½ cents.
For dinner.....	40 pfennige = 10 cents.
For supper.....	30 pfennige = 7 cents.

If the members are on a journey, they receive at the rooms of any similar association in other cities, after having proved their membership, refreshments and fair lodging free of charge. As another benevolent institution for the laboring class, I have already mentioned the "People's Kitchen." These are maintained by local authorities. They provide board at the following reduced rates:

Breakfast, 1 cup of coffee with bread.....	12 pfennige = 3 cents.
without bread.....	9 pfennige = 2½ cents.
Dinner: soup, vegetables, and meat.....	30 pfennige = 7½ cents.
without soup.....	25 pfennige = 6½ cents.
soup alone.....	10 pfennige = 2½ cents.
Supper: only soup.....	10 pfennige = 2½ cents.

For these prices the applicant receives one-half liter (1 pint) of soup, one-half liter of vegetables, and a piece of good meat, weighing, before being cooked, 100 grammes (about 4 ounces). These prices, of course, could not be made without a loss to the city treasury, if the provisions were not bought in large quantities and, therefore, at reduced rates.

There is also in Württemberg, in the village of Fellbach, a so-called "Maid Servant Institution"; the object of which is to provide a comfortable home for such female servants as can prove by proper testimony that they have been in service a certain number of years and are either sick or too old to serve any longer. It also may be mentioned in this connection that such male and female servants as have satisfactorily served a certain number of years in one place receive a handsome premium at the agricultural fair of their place. Another institution which has the welfare of the laboring classes for its object may be mentioned, viz, certain "Building Associations," which are formed in the larger towns. These endeavor to provide laborers with small but healthy dwellings at reduced rates of rent. In enumerating the various arrangements which are designed to ameliorate the condition of the

laboring classes, it would be ungenerous to forget all the noble private efforts made by the owners of some of the large manufactories in Würtemberg. Among these, the Messrs. Staub & Co., at Kuchen, deserve to be especially remembered. In 1867, at the Paris Exhibition, this firm received the first prize for the best arrangements for laborers' dwellings. In their great establishment care is taken that every laborer has a good lodging, and good schools are there provided for the education of the children of the employés. Bath-rooms are provided, and various provisions are also made for the proper amusement of children and adults.

#### DWELLINGS OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

"How do the laboring classes live?" The answer to this question represents, perhaps, the most unpleasant feature in the condition of the laboring community. If the laborer is a single man, the case is very simple. If he cannot hire some sort of a chamber up in the highest or down in the lowest story, he pays from 10 to 20 pfennige ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 cents) for a bed overnight in a more or less comfortable room. Upon the latter he has no claim during the daytime, and during the night he shares it often with two, three, or four fellow-laborers, as the case may be. Often he sleeps with one of his friends in the same bed, and they share alike in the expense. Often, also, two or three single workmen have a room in common at the factory or workshop. Single persons can manage the matter of house-room with comparative ease. Altogether different is the case of families, where there are children who are wholly dependent for their support upon the daily wages of father or mother. Married laborers who have wages enough to enable them to rent lodgings in houses belonging to building associations obtain comforts in a comparative degree. But the class of workmen so favored is small, as such associations exist only in the largest cities. By far the greatest number of married laborers are obliged to seek their lodgings in basements or in the higher stories, and pay, on an average, 100 marks yearly for one room. Hence a lodging with three rooms costs 300 marks (\$72) annually. Such a lodging, however, includes, besides a kitchen, a small apartment in a cellar, a place for wood and washing, and also the stoves in rooms and kitchen. Thus here, as elsewhere, house-rent devours the largest part of the wages of a laborer who has a family, and the unsolved problem of "how to furnish cheap homes for the laboring classes" is ever being presented for the consideration of the philanthropist.

#### THE POLITICAL SENTIMENTS OF THE LABORING CLASSES IN GERMANY

Are at present neither republican nor monarchical. Expressed in the most general form, the political sentiments of the laboring classes in Würtemberg, as in all Germany, may be summed up in the following sentence: "The laborers complain that their lot in life is unjustly hard as compared with that of the rich," and questions of governmental policy, which formerly divided all classes, are now forgotten by laboring men in their efforts to discover a leveling-out process by which the rich and the poor shall enjoy an equality of ease and social happiness. Their sentiments upon this subject have brought into active existence the organization of the so-called "Social Democratic party," which represents, under various forms, names, claims, principles, views, &c., the political sentiments of a great, if not the greatest, part of the laboring classes of Germany. In Würtemberg, to judge by outward demonstra-

tions, the "Social Democrats" are not very strong. Those, however, wise in such matters declare them to be much stronger than it is generally supposed. The names, "Communists," "Anarchists," "Nihilists," "Workingmen's Union," &c., are merely different terms meaning the same thing. Upon questions relating to the causes of these complaints there is such a variety of answers, and so many proposed remedies for this social sickness, that it is difficult to separate confused reasoning from sound argument.

The nobility and wealthy aristocracy are greatly exasperated at the pretensions of the Social Democrats in claiming an equality of rights and privileges, socially and otherwise, and very intemperate speeches are sometimes made, in which the laboring classes are bitterly denounced, and the sentiments they now hold are declared to be the natural outcome of a condition of "growing laziness," and remedial measures are proposed which are very harsh and extreme in character.

Statesmen do not appear inclined to discuss the cause of the labor movement, and confine their efforts to devising means for summarily suppressing it. The great middle and well-to-do class of Germany have little to say upon the subject, and take the comfortable view that the Government's policy, whatever that may be, will be satisfactory to them. Labor strikes in Württemberg have been small affairs and of rare occurrence, and have only taken place in those localities where manufacturers paid very low wages, while it was known they were making large profits. In Württemberg, as a general rule, laborers obtained highest wages at those times which were most favorable to the manufacturer. This was particularly the case in 1872, after the Franco-German war. But a large portion of the laborers did not live economically, and their high wages were soon squandered.

It is quite safe to predict that the Social Democratic, or Labor, party organization is of a more lasting character than has yet been generally supposed. It should not be forgotten that it comes into existence at a time when the laboring classes throughout the world have attained a higher degree of education than ever before known. They fully understand that all power and wealth, whether wielded by nations or individuals, is the outgrowth of labor, and the higher and more numerous the educational institutions of a country are, precisely in the same ratio of advancement will the social distinctions created by wealth and position weaken, and bring men nearer together upon the platform of merit.

It cannot be justly said that the laboring men and women of Württemberg envy the wealth of those who are higher up on the ladder of fame and fortune. But, with their perceptions brightened through the excellent educational institutions of the country, they cannot look without irritation upon the assumed individual superiority which in a thousand different forms the wealthy and favored classes are daily parading before those whose lot in life compels them to toil for bread and clothing. Ladies will pay from 12,000 to 20,000 marks for a dress to wear but once at an imperial ball, and, with this waste of wealth and assumed hauteur, roll in magnificent equipages by poor women, better educated perhaps, but who, in rags, are sawing wood in the streets. A glance from the humiliated toilers and the vain show vanishes, and the women continue to saw and think and think and saw till their work is done, and then go home to poverty, and over scanty meals husband, wife, and children tell of the day's experience.

If one may judge by what is heard among the laboring people, the public display, extravagance, and waste of those who accumulated wealth rapidly during the money-making days of the war and the years

immediately following, have had much to do in creating the discontent which at present exists in Germany among the working classes. If, instead of such imprudent and tantalizing exhibitions, a demeanor had been maintained which was in true harmony with the dignity which naturally attaches to wealth, and a part of the money which was wasted in frivolity and show had been wisely used in the interest of the poor, political labor unions and Social Democracy would not, in this kingdom at least, have had an existence.

The measures proposed by the Social Democratic party are impractical, and for that reason are more dangerous, for they regard a refusal to concede any of their demands as designed oppression. If a single legislative step could be taken toward meeting their wishes, they would have some excuse for retiring from their hostile attitude toward the Government. Until that is done, the party bitterness is likely to remain and *grow with covert agitation.*

#### ITALIAN LABORERS IN GERMANY.

A laboring population heretofore unknown in Würtemberg is becoming now quite numerous. Reference is made to Italian laborers. They were at first employed only on railroad work and as able miners and good diggers. In consequence of their industry and reliability, they have by degrees been employed to good advantage, as a considerable element among workingmen, in nearly all branches of laborious industry. During the inflated period following the war between Germany and France the laborers of Würtemberg demanded such a high rate of wages, that contractors were obliged, in order to fulfill their engagements, to import Italian laborers, and their services have proved highly satisfactory. They are also being extensively employed in Austria. It is both interesting and instructive to become more closely acquainted with the ways of these people. Experience here proves that one who contracts with them for labor may be certain that they will adhere to their engagements. They will higggle about trifles, but as soon as a bargain is closed, it can be relied upon.

From early morning until darkness they work industriously. No clamor for more "luncheon" and "more drink." It is astonishing how soberly and frugally they live. Their nourishment is "polenta," a porridge of mixed substances, in which fat is very scarce, and often wanting altogether. An additional luxury, not a daily one, however, consists of hard cheese. There are few men who are thus so easily satisfied. They generally manage to secure employment on large "jobs," where they can work in groups. One of them is selected to cook. The favorite and almost universal article of food referred to is a thick porridge, made of vegetables, flour, and coarse meal, and boiled in water. This porridge is an adhesive mass, of the consistency of clay, and is cut with a wire (like soap), each receiving an equal share. This food is consumed with great satisfaction, and the leavings of one is cheerfully handed over to another, who has not, perhaps, had a sufficiency, or else it is put into a cloth and kept for the next meal. Water satisfies their thirst and aids digestion, and then they go again cheerfully to their work, and the energy with which they work is surprising to Germans. Any one who wishes to be quite clear as to their industry must examine the tunnels and the cuttings in rocks which Italians have blasted and wrought before dynamite was known. Whenever any of the large contractors informs his agents in the different districts of some new work to be done, the latter take care to spread the news from village to vil-

lage among the homes of the Italians. Men and able youths hastily prepare themselves for departure, while women, children, and old people stay behind. In this way isolated groups are formed, who work in common. They are much attached to home and country, and, during leisure hours, delight to talk of their families, friends, and native land.

On Saturday evenings, and also on Sundays and holidays, they march in troops to the post-office to receive letters from home or to send greetings and money. As the younger generation of Italians are learning to read and write, a very extensive use is made of the post-office facilities. The amount of money the Italian laborers contrive to save from their hard, and comparatively small, earnings is very surprising even to the economical German.

#### RATE OF WAGES PAID AND PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

The following tables are prepared from information obtained from authentic and reliable sources, and show the rate of wages paid per day (October 1, 1878), as compared with the years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875:

Kinds of labor.	Hours of labor.	Wages paid during the years—				
		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1878.
	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>M. Pfg.</i>	<i>M. Pfg.</i>	<i>M. Pfg.</i>	<i>M. Pfg.</i>	<i>M. Pfg.</i>
Day-laborers.....	11 to 12	2 00	2 00	1 50	1 70	1 70
Masons.....	10	3 00	3 00	2 70	2 80	3 00
Stonecutters.....	10	4 80	6 00	5 80	5 20	5 20
Carpenters.....	10	3 45	4 30	4 30	3 80	3 50
Railroad laborers.....	10	2 00	2 25	2 00	.....	2 25
Farm help.....	12	2 50	2 50	2 00	.....	2 00
In sugar manufactories:						
Female hands.....	10	1 00	1 20	1 00	1 00	1 00
Male hands.....	10	1 50	2 20	2 00	1 50	2 20
Mechanics.....	10	2 20	3 50	3 80	3 00	3 50
Boys from 14 to 16.....	10	1 00	1 20	1 20	.....	.....
In paper-mills:						
Female hands.....	10	1 00	1 20	.....	.....	1 40
Male hands.....	10	1 85	2 25	.....	.....	2 25

In other manufactories, sugar-mills, &c., the rates of wages are about the same. It should be remembered that the wages referred to in the foregoing table do not include board. Sometimes, however, day-laborers and farm hands receive, at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., some kind of a light lunch. Sewing-girls doing plain sewing in tailor-shops, or elsewhere, receive from 80 pfennige to 1 mark (20 to 25 cents) per day. A shirt-maker receives 1 mark to 1 mark 20 pfennige (25 to 30 cents) a day. Journeymen mechanics receive from 3 to 12 marks (75 cents to \$2.80) per week, including board and lodging. A good dressmaker receives from 1.80 to 2.20 marks per day (45 to 55 cents).

#### PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

The prices for provisions are somewhat higher now than they were previous to the Franco-German war of 1870-71, or during its progress. At present (October 1) the average prices in three cities in different parts of Württemberg are as follows:



*Table showing the price of certain articles of provisions in different parts of Württemberg  
October 1, 1878.*

Kind of provisions.	Heilbronn.	Stuttgart.	Ulm.
	<i>M. Pfg.</i>	<i>M. Pfg.</i>	<i>M. Pfg.</i>
1 kilo of black bread costs .....	0 24	0 29	0 28
1 kilo of white bread costs .....	0 27	0 31	0 29
1 kilo of beef costs .....	1 27	1 41	1 24
1 kilo of veal costs .....	1 22	1 33	1 19
1 kilo of pork costs .....	1 27	1 40	1 21
1 kilo of butter costs .....	2 30	2 41	1 58
50 kilo of potatoes costs .....	3 50	3 57	3 52
1 egg costs .....	0 6	0 6	0 6

Wood and coal average about 45 cents per 100 English pounds.

1 kilo (kilogramme) is equal to about two pounds; 1 mark=24 cents; 4 pfennige=1 cent.

JOSEPH S. POTTER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Stuttgart, November 9, 1878,*

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

## ENGLAND.

## BIRMINGHAM.

*Report, by Consul Gould, on the state of trade, cost of living, and rates of wages; for the district of Birmingham.*

In reply to the Department circular dated April 11, 1878, in reference to wages, cost of living, &c., I beg to say that I have carefully investigated the subject, and have to report in the accompanying statements the result of my inquiries.

Business of every description is dull in this district; not more than one-third the goods are now sent to the United States that were sent five years ago. But the American trade is not exceptional; all other branches are equally depressed.

American goods of many descriptions are gradually being introduced here, and with the revival of business there will probably be an increased demand therefor.

I am not aware of any peculiarities in the manner of conducting business in this district, the credit being but short for safe customers, and cash or guaranty for those unknown or doubtful. It is customary with buyers to make deposits with bankers to be drawn upon as the goods are sent forward.

None of the banks in this town issue paper money, and the law of England does not allow the issue of notes of less value than £5; so that all the wages and living expenses of the working people are paid in gold, silver, and copper. Notes are only used in large transactions, and soon find their way back to the banks.

The Bank of England notes are available in all parts of the country, but the notes of provincial banks are only of use in the immediate neighborhood where they are issued. The poorer class of people seldom handle or see a bank-note of any description.

J. B. GOULD.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Birmingham, May 20, 1878.*

*Comparison of wages and cost of living in Birmingham and neighborhood in the years 1878 and 1873.*

## 1. FOOD PRICES.

Articles of consumption.	1878.	1873.
Flour:		
Fine wheat.....per barrel..	\$8 75	\$8 50
Extra wheat.....do.....	9 75	9 00
Beef:		
Good roasting.....per pound..	22	21
Soup pieces.....do.....	12	12
Rump steak.....do.....	28	26
Corned beef.....do.....	18	18

*Comparison of wages and cost of living in Birmingham, &c.—Continued.*

Articles of consumption.		1878.	1873.
<b>Veal:</b>			
Forequarters .....	per pound..	\$0 17	\$0 14
Leg .....	do.	20	18
Cutlets .....	do.	28	26
<b>Mutton:</b>			
Forequarters .....	per pound..	16	16
Leg .....	do.	22	21
Chops .....	do.	24	24
<b>Pork:</b>			
Fresh .....	per pound..	16	15
Corned .....	do.	15	14
Bacon .....	do.	\$0 15- 0 22	\$0 15- 0 20
Hams, smoked .....	do.	24	24
Shoulders .....	do.	12	10- 12
Sauces .....	do.	18	18
Lard .....	do.	16- 18	14- 18
Butter .....	do.	28- 32	24- 28
Cheese .....	do.	18	18
Potatoes .....	do.	2	2
Rice .....	do.	8	6
Beans, white .....	do.	5	6
Milk .....	per quart.	8	8
Eggs .....	per dozen.	16- 0 24	18- 0 24
Tea, good black .....	per pound.	50- 0 70	60- 0 72
<b>Coffee:</b>			
Rio, green .....	per pound.	28	24
Rio, roasted .....	do.	36	32
<b>Sugar:</b>			
Brown .....	per pound..	6	8
Yellow .....	do.	7	7
Coffee B .....	do.	8	8
<b>Molasses:</b>			
New Orleans .....	per pound..	6	6
Porto Rico .....	do.	4	4
Soap, common .....	do.	6	6
Starch .....	do.	8	16
Coal .....	per ton.	4 50	4 26
On the foregoing articles of provision there is an average increase of about 7½ per cent.			
<b>Shirtings:</b>			
Brown, 4-4 .....	per yard..	8	10
Bleached, 4-4 .....	do.	11	13
<b>Sheetings:</b>			
Brown, 9-8 .....	do.	12	14
Bleached, 9-8 .....	do.	15	17
Cotton-flannel .....	do.	9	10
Ticking .....	do.	26	30
Prints .....	do.	11	13
M. de laine .....	do.	20	21
Boots, elastic sides .....	per pair..	2 50	2 50
On the foregoing fabrics there has been a decrease of about 14½ per cent.			

## 2. RATES OF WAGES.

Carpenters (54 hours per week) .....	per hour..	\$0 17	\$0 15
Joiners (54 hours per week) .....	do.	17	15
Bricklayers (54 hours per week) .....	do.	17	15
Stonemasons (54 hours per week) .....	do.	18	16
Plasterers .....	do.	17	15
Painters .....	do.	15	14
Plumbers .....	do.	17	15
Fitters .....	do.	17	16
Blacksmiths .....	do.	17	15
Strikers .....	do.	12	10
Navvies, masons, laborers, &c. ....	do.	12	9½
Agricultural laborers, average per week .....		4 25	3 75
On the foregoing there has been an increase of about 14 per cent. in five years.			
House-rent in towns, front, per room, per week .....		36	.....
House-rent in towns, back, per room, per week .....		30	.....
Agricultural laborers, cottages per week, average .....		50	.....

In the item of house-rent there has been very little change.

## BRADFORD.

*Report, by Consul Shepard, on the rates of wages, cost of living, past and present rates, present state of trade, and business habits and systems of the district of Bradford.*

With respect to the Department circular of April 11, 1878, I have the honor to transmit a tabulated statement, which will, I think, pretty fully answer the first and second inquiries.

## THE WORKINGMEN'S FOOD.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the farm-laborer, the navvy, the factory-hand, &c., in fact, nearly all the lower orders, ate but little meat and lived largely upon oatmeal and vegetables; but at present they consume fully four times as much flesh-meat as formerly, and not unfrequently purchase the choicest cuts; hence, the cost of living is enhanced pretty much in accordance with the patronage they give the butcher. Of the articles of food mentioned in the accompanying "food price-list," the laboring classes consume more or less.

## LABOR EDUCATIONAL STATUTES.

The law allows children between the ages of ten and thirteen to work but half-time, the employers being by the same statute ("Factory act," inclosure No. 2\*) obliged not only to provide instruction for the other half of the time, but are prohibited from employing these children unless certified by the schoolmaster (inclosure No. 3\*) to have attended school the requisite number of years. At thirteen all children are freed from compulsory school attendance.

I have not unfrequently met the statement that this education is an injury, rather than a blessing, to all concerned; to the laborers, because it makes them discontented with their lot, and leads them to seek easier and more genteel occupations, such as writing and shop-tending; to the employers, because it makes them the target of the workingman's jealousy and envy, the workman looking upon the capitalist as a natural enemy, and upon the employer's profits as more largely his by right. I draw attention to this reasoning not because of its significance, but as a unique and, strange to say, rather prevalent specimen of logic.

## RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Years ago, and for a long time, there was great reciprocity between the employer and the employé, the former looking after the latter in time of sickness and need, and the latter guarding religiously the interests of the former; in fact, it is still so to a large extent in Yorkshire; but, unhappily, this mutual good feeling has nearly or entirely died out in many other parts of England. No doubt there is fault on both sides, but I am bound to say, from all I can learn, that the calamity must be laid much more to the greed and exactions of the employed than to the selfishness of the employers.

## PAST AND PRESENT RATES OF WAGES.

In prosecuting query No. 3, I find that for three years previous to the middle of 1877 but little variation had taken place in the rates of wages

\* *Factory act.* (See Appendix to this volume.)

among the working classes; in fact, so little as to be hardly worthy of note. About June, last year, however, a general reduction was made in nearly all trades, and from time to time since still further curtailment has been found necessary. Strikes and disastrous riots in some localities have been the result, accounts of which have, of course, reached the Department through the newspapers. It may be seen, therefore, that America does not monopolize the riotous element of the world.

The last great advance in wages was about 1871—an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent. This increase was, however, more the result a system by which one hand could attend additional machines than in consequence of a direct augmentation of per-diem compensation. All that advance has, however, been lost since last year.

#### PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

In meeting the fourth question, I can only make the answer which must reach the Department from every quarter, namely, that trade in all branches is extremely bad. In this district, interested so largely in American trade, the fictitious demands following our civil war and the Franco German war led manufacturers into large outlays for extensions and additional plant, which they now find double what are needed to meet the demand. It is hard perhaps, because unpleasant, for Yorkshire merchants and manufacturers to realize that, on account of largely-increased home manufacture, the demand from the United States, Germany, and other countries can never again be what it has been, and they *almost* feel that by our manufacturing we are infringing upon their prerogative, and that in failing to buy of them we fail to perform our bounden duty.

#### BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

In each manufacturing center there is an open market or exchange, and each center has its "market days." Bradford, for instance, has its market days on Mondays and Tuesdays. On these days extra trains come from all directions, bringing a great number of dealers, who visit the centers not only to buy the finished article, but to sell the raw material.

I may say that the foreign buyer, or customer, scarcely ever purchases direct from the manufacturer, but that he almost invariably buys through a merchant. Sometimes, to be sure, the merchant is a manufacturer, but not generally. Frequently the manufacturers invent their own designs and patterns, and submit them to the merchant, stating the prices, he adding a profit and forwarding them to his foreign customers. Still more frequently, however, the merchant purchases cloth "in the gray," and sends it to the dyer and finisher, to be completed according to his own ideas and patterns; but so vigilant are the merchants, that the manufacturer actually *fears* and generally *refuses* to deal directly with the foreign buyer, lest he lose through the merchant's antagonism more than he gains by direct sale to the purchaser.

Again, but few manufacturers take wool in the bale and turn it out finished cloth. Oftener the wool is bought of the woolstapler by the woolcomber, or "topmaker"; he sells to the spinner, and the spinner to the manufacturer; the latter disposes to the merchant, who, as I have said, sends the cloth on his own account to the dyer and finisher. It is claimed for this division of labor that it insures a better article at a cheaper price, upon the principle that a man who makes a specialty of any particular branch of manufacture can work best and most economi-

cally. Certainly the practice tends to localize certain industries and build up manufacturing centers.

C. O. SHEPARD.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Bradford, June 14, 1878.

*Statement showing the rates of wages in Bradford and vicinity.*

**Railway employees:**

Station-master, with house .....	per year..	\$350 00 to	\$500 00
Guards .....	per week..	5 00 to	7 50
Engine-driver .....	per day..	1 37 to	1 87
Pointsmen .....	per week..	5 00 to	6 00
Stoker .....	per day..	87 to	1 00
Porter .....	per week..	4 50 to	5 00
Navvy .....	per day..	75 to	87

**Farm-hands:**

Skilled hand .....	per week..	5 00 to	6 25
Common hand .....	do..	3 75 to	4 50

**Factory-hands:**

General foreman for works of any kind .....	per day..	3 00 to	5 00
Foreman .....	do..		1 50
Skilled hand, man .....	do..		1 25
woman .....	do..		75
Common hand, man .....	do..		87
woman .....	do..		50
boy over 13 .....	per week..		2 25
boy, 10 to 13 .....	do..		1 12
girl over 13 .....	do..		2 50
girl, 10 to 13 .....	do..		1 25

Mechanic .....	per day..		1 25
Artisan .....	do..		1 25
Cartman .....	do..		1 00
Warehouseman .....	per week..	6 00 to	8 00
Collier (average 50 cents per ton, and at that rate usually make) .....	per day..		1 50

**Police force:**

Chief superintendent, with house .....	per year..		2,500 00
Superintendents of division .....	do..	700 00 to	750 00
Inspectors .....	per week..	8 75 to	10 00
Sergeants .....	do..	7 25 to	8 75
Policemen .....	do..	6 00 to	6 50

**Public works:**

Streetsweepers .....	per day..		83
Laborers .....	do..	87 to	95
Repairers of street-paving .....	do..		1 10
Gas-meter inspectors .....	do..		1 00
Gas-stokers .....	do..	1 00 to	1 25

*Food-prices at Bradford.*

Beef, inferior parts .....	per pound..	\$0 12 to	\$0 14
best joints .....	do..	18 to	22
Mutton, according to joint .....	do..	12 to	22
Pork, inferior parts .....	do..	10 to	12
better parts .....	do..	14 to	18
Bacon .....	do..	16 to	20
inferior .....	do..	12 to	16
Veal, according to joint .....	do..	16 to	25
Geese .....	do..	16 to	25
Fowls .....	each..	62 to	75
Ducks .....	do..	62 to	75
Salmon .....	per pound..		32
Cod .....	do..		10
Turbot .....	do..		28
Soles .....	do..		20

Haddock .....	per pound..	\$0 04 and \$0 06	
Flour .....	do.		4½
Potatoes, old .....	per stone (14 lbs.)..		37
new .....	per pound..		5
Eggs, cooking .....	per dozen..		18
fresh .....	do.		25
Butter .....	per pound..	33 to	35
Cheese .....	do.	16 to	20
Cauliflowers, according to size .....	each..	4 to	12
Cabbages .....		2 to	4

*Notes on the foregoing statement.*

All factory hands, artisans, and mechanics have half-holiday (from 1 o'clock) on Saturdays. On other days they work from 6 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner (56½ hours per week).

Warehousemen, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The farm laborer is frequently allowed a house and a small bit of land, upon which he raises what vegetables he uses; he works from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. (with eating-time).

A workingman (single) can live for from \$2 to \$2.50 per week, and with a wife and five children may live (frugally) for from \$5 to \$6 per week.

The police work 9 hours per day.

Street-sweepers work 54 hours in summer and 53 hours per week in winter. (Time for eating.)

Laborers and repairers of street-paving work 49½ hours per week. (Time for eating.)

Gas-meter inspectors work 49½ hours in winter and 52½ hours per week in summer.

Gas-stokers 12 hours a day on duty, but actual time working about 7 hours per day, with time for eating.

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BRISTOL.

*Report, by Consul Camisius, on the rates of wages, cost of living, and general condition of the laboring classes of Bristol, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire.*

In conformity with your instructions, dated April 11, I have the honor to report, in a condensed form, all the facts which I have gathered in relation to agricultural laborers, mechanical laborers, and those upon public works and railways. My inquiries have extended to Bristol, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire.

LABOR AND COST OF LIVING.

For all practical purposes, I deem it sufficient in my statement to divide the laborers into five kinds. No reasonable space would suffice to give the different rates paid in my consular district to each kind of labor, because I find that in the same locality different rates according to ability, and in different localities there are different wages paid. I also give you the prices of necessities of living at the present time, and have compared them with those of 1872, when all kinds of laborers found employment very readily and were eagerly sought for in all parts of the country. Since then prices have slightly advanced, but not to any noteworthy extent. The general food of the class of people here referred to consists of bread, bacon, cheese, salt, butter or lard, potatoes, tea, and sugar, all of the cheapest sort. As a rule, the laborers eat meat but twice a week, and that consists of the very cheapest kinds.

PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

Wages for the last five years have not undergone any marked alteration. In several places in some occupations they have increased

slightly, while in others they have within the last two years gone down. Of the former, I should instance the agricultural laborers and the builders' laborers, who may be said to have on an average 2 shillings per week more than they received in 1872. The wages of quarrymen and navvies have remained stationary, while mechanical laborers get 2s 6d to 3s less per week than in 1872. The causes of these variations are numerous and complicated to the unobservant. Giving you my opinion of them will, I think, answer your fourth question.

In giving this opinion, I would like to say, first, that the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, and Devon, although considered the worst-paid parts of England, produce the best agricultural laborers, excavators, and quarrymen in the world; hence there is always a large emigration of these classes of men to the north and midlands, where they are better paid. Besides, large numbers constantly emigrate to the colonies, particularly of navvies and agricultural laborers. All contractors for large works in the colonies wishing to take men out invariably come to the southwest of England for them. To give an instance, last summer a large contractor of railroads at the Cape of Good Hope took out many hundreds of picked men. This large immigration and emigration constantly going on has, doubtlessly, caused the preventing of the downward tendency of wages here on account of the slack trade, from which at present this country suffers so much. No large public works whatever are going on at present in my consular district, such as docks, canals, or railroads, with the exception of the Portishead docks and the Severn tunnel, both near Bristol, but on these works only a very small force of hands is kept employed. This extreme slackness, together with the very large number of able men discharged from time to time during the last two years from iron and coal works, has resulted in more unskilled labor being out of employment than has been the case for many years past. If it were not for the emigration mentioned, the suffering of the laboring classes in this part of the country would be very great indeed.

#### WORKING HOURS.

In regard to the fifth question, I have to state that in all cases men work by the hour, day, or week, and in some instances by the piece. As a rule the day consists of 10 hours; a week of 56 hours, some few of 54 hours; this chiefly among mechanical laborers. Some work 60 hours per week.

In the statement which I now subjoin I have given you the average of each agricultural laborer's working-time 60 hours per week, except harvest season; excavators, quarrymen, and builders' laborers, 56 hours; mechanical laborers, 54 hours. All men are paid weekly in cash, and not in kind or perquisites.

#### LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

I beg to remark, in conclusion, that no laborer should allow himself to be enticed by imagining that he could better his condition by leaving the United States to return to his native country, if born in Europe. A number of such laborers, and also some mechanics, have, during the last two years, called upon this consulate for help to get back to the States, cursing the day when they left America for Europe, where neither milk nor honey is flowing, as some impatient mechanical and unskilled laborers in the United States may suppose. Compared with Europe, the United States is a paradise for a sober and faithful workingman.



## RATES OF WAGES.

In the following carefully-prepared statement I have only given the maximum of wages of the best men in Somersetshire, and the minimum in Wiltshire and Devonshire, and also the average of wages paid in my consular district:

Kind of laborers.	Highest per week.	Lowest per week.	Average per week.
Agricultural .....	\$3 66	\$2 16	\$2 91
Excavator or navy .....	5 10	3 36	4 23
Quarryman .....	5 34	3 60	4 47
Mechanical .....	6 54	3 84	5 19
Builder .....	5 34	3 06	4 50

## Cost of living.

	Year.	
	1878.	1872
Bread per quartern (4 lbs.) .....	\$0 13	About same.
Meat, beef and mutton .....	\$0 14 to 20	Somewhat cheaper.
Bacon or pork .....	12 to 24	Same.
Cheese .....	10 to 20	Slightly cheaper.
Sugar .....	06	Do.
Butter, salted .....	20 to 33	Cheaper.
Potatoes, per 10 lbs .....	12 to 24	Much cheaper.
Rents, per week .....	24 to 96	Considerably cheaper.

THEODORE CANISIUS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Bristol, May 13, 1878.

## CHESHIRE AND NORTH WALES.

*Report, by Consul Fairchild, of Liverpool, on the wages of agricultural laborers in Cheshire, and the general rates of wages in the mining districts of Flintshire, North Wales.*

## CHESHIRE.

In Cheshire the average wages of agricultural laborers are \$3.60 a week, and have been the same during the last five years. Previous to that time they rose gradually from \$2.40 in 1855 to \$3.60 in 1872.

The rate of wages in the agricultural districts is only relative, as very much depends on the cottage rents, and also on the perquisites received from the farmers, which go to balance a larger amount of money paid in other localities.

These perquisites are food and beer in harvest time, straw for pigs, milk or whey for children, and in a few instances potato ground almost gratis, also an increase of 72 cents to 96 cents per week for the harvest month.

The cost of living is regulated by the foregoing wages.

No increase during the past five years has taken place in the cost of provisions, clothing, or rent, except in meat, eggs, butter, and milk. More meat is now consumed, which necessarily adds to the expense of living; but the provident farm-laborers feed their own pigs, and consequently buy little.

Cottages are rented to the laborers at about \$21.84 per annum, with a good garden, in many instances, of 14 to 15 rods in extent.

The gardens vary from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a statute acre, and are generally productive and well stocked with fruit-trees, and are even a source of profit.

Throughout Cheshire many cottages have, in addition to the garden, an acre or two of land, and keep cows; such land is rented at \$24.30 to \$29.16 an acre.

These are the usual wages paid in this consular district, namely:

Farm-foreman, \$4.08 a week and a house; head plowman, \$4.86 and a cottage and garden; second head plowman, \$4.56 and no house; plowman, \$4.08, no house; head cowman, \$4.86, no house; cowmen, \$3.84, and lodge in the buildings; shepherd, \$3.60 a week and a cottage; ordinary laborers, \$3.60 and \$4.32, and no house; women, \$2.16 a week; boys, \$1.44 and \$1.92, according to age.

In the salt-mining district the wages of agricultural laborers are from \$3.60 to \$4.32 a week, and during the last five years have varied from \$3.60 to \$4.86. Cottage rents are from \$24.30 to \$38.88 a year.

## NORTH WALES.

The following is a comparison of present wages and those paid five years ago in the coal and iron mining districts of North Wales (Flintshire) per day:

Description.	Present wages.	Old wages.
Mechanics, smiths, and carpenters .....	\$1 20	\$1 00
Common laborers .....	\$0 80 to 84	04
Agricultural laborers .....	72 to 80	04
Railway-navvies .....	80 to 88	72
Masons .....	1 32	1 20
Colliers .....	1 80	96
Engine-men .....	1 12	96

Of the \$1.80 paid colliers, about 60 cents is spent by them in beer.

The following are the average earnings of men employed in the collieries of North Wales during the month of February, 1878:

	Per day.
Colliers, underground .....	\$1 02
smelt-work .....	1 02
Holers, hewers .....	82
Fillers (men filling up coal in pit) .....	74
smelt .....	72
Wagoners and hookers .....	70
Bymen, day-laborers .....	70
contract-work .....	74
Firemen, overlookers .....	90
Pitmen (men repairing the pit) .....	82
Furnace-men .....	64
Horsekeepers .....	64
Bankmen, contract-work, at the surface .....	90
day-work .....	68
smelt-work .....	68
Engine-workers, winders .....	90
deep winders .....	82
Stokers .....	66
Smiths .....	92
Smith-strikers .....	58
Fitters, mechanics .....	1 04
Boiler-makers .....	80
Carpenters .....	98
Sawyers .....	80
Laborers about surface .....	66

The average wages paid to joiners in the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire at the present time are 16 cents and 17 cents per hour, the working hours being from 49 to 54½ per week.

Proceeding southward, wages vary from \$4.26 to \$4.86 per week in the agricultural districts, and the working hours are from 54½ to 60 per week.

In 1874 wages were 14 and 15 cents per hour and the work hours 55 per week.

Bricklayers receive 18 cents per hour and work 54 hours. Masons receive 18 cents per hour and work 49 hours. Five years ago bricklayers were paid 16 cents an hour and masons the same.

The following wages were paid by the railways from 1867 to 1874: Mechanics, \$7.74 for 54 hours; laborers, \$4.56 for 54 hours. From 1876 to 1878: Mechanics, \$8.22 for 54 hours; laborers, \$4.86 for 54 hours; engine-men, \$1.44 per day first year, \$1.56 per day second year, \$1.68 per day after; firemen, 84 cents per day first year, 90 cents per day second year, 96 cents per day after, \$1.08 per day firing five years; porters, \$4.08 to \$5.58 per week; goods guards, \$6.06 to \$7.26 per week; passenger guards, \$5.58 to \$6.54 per week; ticket-collectors, \$5.10 to \$5.58 per week; shunters, \$4.56 to \$5.58 per week; signal-men, \$4.32 to \$5.82 per week; station-master, \$4.86 per week to \$972 a year.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Liverpool, July 27, 1878.*

#### FALMOUTH.

*Report, by Consul Fox, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living to the laboring class; (3) past and present rates; (4) condition of trade; (5) paper money; (6) the business habits and systems; for the Falmouth consular district.*

I beg to submit the following report, embracing the information I have been enabled to obtain on the several points specified in the Department circular, dated April 11, 1878.

#### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages per diem in this district are as follows:

Agricultural laborers.....	\$0 60
Navvies, and other laborers on railways and other public works. (These are only few in number).....	84
Engine-drivers.....	\$1 20 to 1 68
Steam-crane drivers.....	96
Donkey-engine drivers.....	72
Iron-foundry men:	
Molders.....	1 20
Fitters.....	1 32
Iron-ship builders.....	1 20
Furnacemen.....	84
Laborers.....	70
Stonemasons and smiths.....	1 06
House carpenters and joiners, plasterers, bricklayers, sailmakers, carpenters, plumbers, painters, coopers, cabinet-makers and upholsterers.....	96
Ropemakers, printers, tailors, bakers, and gardeners.....	84
Tin and copper miners, per month.....	12 00 to 15 00
China-clay laborers.....	84
Unskilled laborers of other kinds in towns.....	72

The foregoing are the general rates, but superior workmen of all classes earn more.

The hours of labor of the laboring classes vary from 8 to 10½ hours.

## 2. COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASS.

Beef and mutton, 15 cents per pound; pork, 14 cents per pound; milk, per quart, 6 cents; eggs, 17 cents a dozen; bread, 14 cents per quartern 4½ pound loaf.

In towns, twenty shillings a week (for a family) would be little enough to put as the approximate cost of living to the laboring class (rent included), but in the country districts, where house-rent is usually lower, eighteen shillings a week would probably cover it.

## 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

The present cost of living and rates of wages do not differ very materially from those which prevailed five years ago. On the whole, animal food (or, at least, beef and mutton) is a little dearer. On the other hand, wages are generally somewhat higher; the latter, I think, being quite equivalent to the former.

## 4. CONDITION OF TRADE.

In common with almost every other part of this country, the trade of this district is generally in a very depressed state.

## 5. PAPER MONEY.

The only paper money in circulation are notes issued by the Bank of England and certain local private banks established before the year 1844. All of these are, and always have been, taken by the public at par. The amount of the latter is restricted by an act of Parliament passed in that year to the circulation which each of those banks then had, and banks established after the passing of that act are not permitted to issue paper money. I have no means of ascertaining the extent of the circulation of Bank of England notes in this district, but full information on this point will probably be furnished from London. The amount of paper money issued by the private banks bears no fixed relation to the amount of coin in circulation; it being in fact quite independent thereof, and of the same value as gold coin.

## 6. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS

There is scarcely anything that can be said to be peculiar in the business habits and systems of this district. Merchants generally buy and sell at credit varying from three to six months, with discounts for cash payment ranging from 2½ to 10 per cent. per annum. Retail dealers usually supply goods for cash or for half-yearly payment.

HOWARD FOX.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Falmouth, June 14, 1878.*

## LEEDS.

*Report, by Consul Dockery, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) business habits and systems; (5) the currency of England; (6) the present condition of trade; for the district of Leeds; with a supplementary report on the fixed issues in Great Britain and Ireland.*

In answer to your circular requiring information upon various matters connected with the industries of this district, I have the honor to submit the following report:

## 1. RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages in the various industries of this consular district have not materially varied during the past four or five years.

Generally speaking the reduction of wages has been greatest in the coal and iron districts of the United Kingdom, but here only a slight change has taken place, even in these industries. Although the employers have in many instances been compelled to shorten the time of work, yet the rate of pay has always been maintained.

Latterly most of the "strikes" have been made not for higher wages, but against a contemplated reduction, and have often accomplished their purpose.

In the linen trade there has been no alteration whatever in the price of labor during the past four years. This trade, however, is being practically driven out of this district to more favorable localities.

Agricultural laborers, who five years ago received an average wage of from \$4.32 to \$5.75 per week of 60 hours, now receive only \$3.84 to \$5.28 for the same work.

The following statement may be said to fairly represent the rate of wages usually paid to persons employed in woolen mills in this consular district. The week comprises 54 work hours:

Woolsorters .....	per week..	\$6 24 to \$6 72
Scourers and dyers .....	do.....	4 80 to 5 75
Dyers (not foremen) .....	do.....	5 25 to 5 75
Teasers .....	do.....	4 32 to 5 25
Scribblers (foremen) .....	do.....	9 60 to 14 40
Fitters .....	do.....	4 32 to 5 75
Feeders .....	do.....	1 92 to 2 88
Spinners .....	do.....	7 70 to 9 69
Piecers .....	do.....	1 92 to 2 40
Weavers, men .....	do.....	6 00 to 8 40
women .....	do.....	3 60 to 4 80
Millers .....	do.....	4 80 to 5 75
(foremen) .....	do.....	9 60 to 14 40
Raisers and cutters .....	do.....	6 00 to 7 20
(boys) .....	do.....	1 92 to 2 88
Burlers .....	do.....	1 92 to 2 40
Pressers .....	do.....	5 75 to 6 72
Laborers .....	do.....	4 32 to 5 25

In the large foundry of Messrs. Greenwood & Batley the wages of skilled artisans range from \$6.72 to \$10.08 per week of 54 hours; \$8.64 being regarded as a fair, good price.

*Leeds constabulary.*—The following are the rates paid to the constabulary of Leeds per annum: Chief constable, \$1,944; superintendent of detectives, \$730; superintendent, first class, \$594; second class, \$556. Per week: Court inspector, \$10.70; hackney-carriage inspector, \$10.70; inspectors, first class, \$10; second class, \$9.50; sergeants, first class, \$8;

second class, \$7.50; constables, good-conduct class, after eighteen months' service in first class free from fine for misconduct, \$6.50; first class, after twelve months' service in second class free from fine for misconduct, \$6.25; second class, after six months' service in third class without fine for misconduct, \$6; third class, on appointment, \$5.75.

Uniform clothing provided gratis, and 12 cents per week given as boot-money; detective officers allowed 75 cents per week in lieu of clothing; ordinary night and day duty, eight hours per diem.

Constables of the good-conduct class receive, in addition to their ordinary pay, 2 cents per diem for five years, and 4 cents per diem (including the 2 cents for five years) for seven years' service, dating from their original appointment in the force, making the maximum pay of a constable \$6.80 per week.

If a constable in the good-conduct class is convicted and fined for misconduct, he will be reduced to the rank of first class, and rendered ineligible for good-conduct pay until he regains his rank in the good-conduct class.

*Rates of wages of the various classes of skilled artisans per week of 54 hours.*

Boiler-plate makers .....	\$8 64
Riveters .....	7 32
Engineers .....	\$7 20 to 7 68
Machinemen .....	6 72 to 7 68
Blacksmiths .....	7 20 to 7 68
Pattern-makers .....	8 16
Shipcarpenters .....	7 92 to 8 64
Bricklayers .....	8 64
Coopers .....	8 64 to 9 10
Carpenters .....	9 12 to 9 62

*Ordinary laborers per week of 56 hours.*

Cement-works' laborers .....	\$5 10
Stonedressers .....	6 30
Oil-mill laborers .....	5 85
Bricklayers' laborers .....	5 68
Pattern-makers' laborers .....	4 86
Boiler-makers' laborers .....	5 34
Holders-up laborers .....	5 98
Strikers' laborers .....	5 34
Railway-pulley laborers .....	5 58
Platform laborers .....	5 34
Permanent-way laborers .....	4 62
Agricultural laborers .....	4 08

In regard to the cost of living to the laboring class in this district, it may be stated as a general rule that, in families, 22 cents per day per head for adult members and 12 cents for children will provide the food consumed; necessities alone being taken into account. When families are large this rule is subject to some modification, as regard must be paid to the greater cheapness of providing for a goodly number in the same house in proportion than for a smaller number.

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to the laboring classes (or the prices paid for what may be termed the necessities of life) is as follows:

2½ stone (stone = 14 pounds) flour, at 48 cents per stone .....	\$1 20
8 pounds bacon (American), 96 cents; 1½ pounds butter, 42 cents .....	1 38
3 pounds sugar, 18 cents; tea or coffee, say, 24 cents; rice, 8 cents .....	50
1 pound soap, 6 cents; candles or paraffine, 12 cents; vegetables, 24 cents .....	42

Salt, vinegar, pepper, mustard, starch, baking-powder, blacking, black lead, firewood .....	\$0 18
Coals, 24 cents; milk, 12 cents; tobacco, 12 cents; clothing, 24 cents; shoes, 24 cents .....	96
3 children to school (board school) 4 cents per week each .....	12
Sick club, 12 cents; funeral club, 6 cents .....	18
House-rent .....	60
Cost per week .....	5 54

### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

In regard to a comparison of present rates as to wages and cost of living per week with those prevailing during the past five years, I am informed by good authority that this district has earned about the same wages for a period of years, commencing about 1872, when wages were considerably increased throughout the district. Previous to the commencement of this period rather smaller wages were paid in most departments of the woolen business and in the woolen mills. Likewise but little change has occurred in the cost of living; for while beef and mutton have advanced 20 per cent., this has been met by a similar decline in the price of American bacon. And the people manifest a noteworthy aptitude in adapting their diet to circumstances, a forcible example of which is noted in their eating American bacon because of high-priced fresh beef.

### 4. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

In regard to business habits and systems, I must remark that they vary very much in different sections of this district. For instance, Huddersfield, being a *fancy* woolen district, for the most part makers work for orders and very little for stock, except in a few plain black and blue goods. Consequently heavy stocks of goods are seldom found there, and makers have, beyond their mills, very little warehouse accommodation, often only offices where they show samples and sample prices. Quite the reverse is the case in the heavy woolen district lying between Huddersfield and Leeds, at Dewsbury and Batley. There the bulk of the production is of such a plain staple kind (consisting of pilot and president cloths, and the same "friezed or napped") that makers work as much to stock as to order, and large, handsome warehouses full of stock are the rule. At the present day the manufacturers are in direct contract with wholesale houses and large ready-made clothing establishments in the large towns throughout these kingdoms, and in many of the principal commercial centers on the continent the intermediary, or middleman, having been displaced from his former important position as regards the markets alluded to above, and having left as his only field of operation the second-rate towns and the less easily accepted markets abroad and in the colonies.

The mode of doing business is by means of new styles of fancy goods being prepared almost a year in advance of the season when the goods will actually come into consumption; and being submitted for the collection of orders to the wholesale trade, they in their turn are furnished with samples of the goods they order for the use of their commercial travelers. The basis of settlement is generally understood to be a monthly one, but is of course subject to many modifications according to the varying circumstances of this or that transaction, and as between manufacturer and merchant this basis of settlement is naturally frequently arranged for special reasons differently from the general rule.

The rate of discount allowed throughout the woolen district is usually  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but this again depends upon the extent of the transactions, on which, when very large, a greater discount is allowed.

### 5. THE CURRENCY OF ENGLAND.

The currency of England consists at this time of—

Gold coin .....	£105,000,000
Silver and copper coin .....	18,000,000
Bank of England notes on £20,000,000 of gold bullion .....	35,000,000
Country notes. ....	15,800,000
	<hr/>
	173,800,000

Of which are in circulation £162,000,000; there being bank-notes of £11,800,000 not in circulation.

The actual circulation, therefore, consists of—

Gold coin .....	£105,000,000
Silver and copper .....	18,000,000
Bank of England notes on bullion .....	20,000,000
	<hr/>
In metallic basis .....	143,000,000
In bank-notes not issued on bullion .....	19,000,000

Good currency in circulation ..... 162,000,000

England in 1816 adopted gold as the only legal standard, assigning to silver coins the office of change or divisionary coin, limiting its tender to £2 in amount. The characteristic of this gold valuation as regards silver is that, for the purpose of making gold the effective legal tender, the tender of payment in silver must be restricted. The effect of this limitation is that comparatively little silver can be used, and so, while the total circulation is £162,000,000, there are but £15,000,000 of silver; and more must not be coined for the time, because the circulation cannot take more under the above condition of tender. It is often the case now that large sums in silver collect in the hands of bankers, and lie there idle at a loss of interest to them. At the same time such surplus amounts cannot be exported, because, just in order to avoid any exportation of the already limited amount to the great inconvenience of trade, the silver coin is issued under value; that is to say, it is coined at 66 pence per ounce, standard, whereas the proportion of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in gold gives 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  pence; so that there would be a heavy loss on export. Hence, silver coinage is merely token money, and at the present price of silver, of 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  pence, a shilling of the nominal value of 12 pence is worth about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  pence in metal.

Most people seeing that the English use both gold and silver coin, as is done elsewhere, imagine that the conditions of their use and value are alike, and derived from the natural laws of value implied. But silver coin not only lacks the element of legal tender beyond the payment of £2, but must of necessity become undervalued; and what is more important still, its use is limited to a percentage of but 10 per cent. in the total circulation. At the first glance this result, viz, the proportion of 10 per cent. to which silver can come into use in the gold valuation, appears to be a natural settlement by way of the ordinary laws of supply and demand. But this easy view requires a modification, for it will be seen that the laws of supply and demand, as they are generally understood to be free of shackles, are here hampered by an actual law in the legislative sense, which forcibly restricts the use or demand, and deliberately deteriorates the quality of the supply of silver coin.



The English metallic system, therefore, consists of—  
Gold valuation.

Gold coin of full value and legal tender.

Silver coin of debased value and restricted tender; besides the copper-token coinage, of which no note may be made, as it forms only about 1½ per cent. of the amount of the total circulation.

### 6. PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

The present state of trade is very bad, and stagnation exists in very nearly all branches. In fact, the trade of this district is in quite a languishing condition, caused by an uncertain and expensive system of labor, coupled with keen competition from sources hitherto deemed only worthy of contempt; and until some great remedy shall have been discovered and applied, little improvement may be expected. These people appear to be determined not to see that their monopoly is declining, and perhaps they will wake up from their apparent lethargy when it is too late. Although labor is expensive, it cannot now be made cheaper, because the very essence of existence—meat and bread—is so costly. A reduction in the tariffs of various foreign countries would undoubtedly stimulate a revival of the industries of this district, but those new markets, as it were, would be quickly glutted, and, in my opinion, the relief would be only temporary in its nature, as I think there is some more serious cause of the present depression than hostile tariffs. In this connection it is a significant fact that some other nations have begun to manufacture articles hitherto purchased here, and the success of these experiments has led to an extension of their scope of trade, until they find themselves able to enter the list of competitors for a share of the profits derivable from markets that were formerly monopolized by English manufacturers. Perhaps this accounts for the decline in British trade. Chiefly among the nations referred to above is the United States. Emboldened by fair profits, and encouraged by the Department of State in these efforts to find new and remunerative markets, it need not be surmised that the American manufacturers will quickly despair of establishing a pre-eminence and maintaining it despite all competitors. It is true that America has not planted colonies in every quarter of the world with people not unnaturally predisposed in favor of her manufactures; nor does she conquer trade into obsequiousness by a selfish system of coercion of innumerable distant islands and weakly countries, where, with a handsome establishment of rulers from the home country, trade is forced into the desired channels; but America must and will extend her commerce by means of the cheapness and excellence of her various products. Competition, which is the "soul of trade," will still go on; so that, if we wish to keep (where we must soon be) at the head of the great commercial nations, we must never forget that intelligence and moderation are absolutely necessary; intelligence in adapting our trade system and our taste and style of goods to those of other nations as well as in progress and improvement; moderation in our profits and in the display of undue selfishness or contempt for our competitors.

A. V. DOCKERY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Leeds, July 25, 1878.*

## LEEDS (SUPPLEMENTARY).

*Financial report, by Consul Dockery, on the fixed issues in Great Britain and Ireland.*

As a supplement to my report recently forwarded, I have the honor to make the following statement with regard to state of the fixed issues in Great Britain and Ireland as at present existing :

## Amounts authorized by the acts of 1844 and 1845:

England: Bank of England .....	£14,000 000
207 private banks .....	5,153 407
72 joint-stock banks .....	3,495 446
Scotland: 12 joint-stock banks .....	3,087 209
Ireland: 6 joint-stock banks .....	6,354 494

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32,090 556

## Add increase since, in authorized amount of Bank of England:

1855. Dec. 7 .....	£475,000
1861. July 10 .....	175,000
1866. February 21 .....	350,000
	<hr/>
	1,000 000
	<hr/>
	33,090 556

## Deduct lapsed issues:

England: 91 private banks .....	1,434,261
20 joint-stock banks .....	907,695
Scotland: 1 joint-stock bank combining two issues, namely: Ayrshire Bank .....	£53,656
Western Bank of Scotland .....	284,282
	<hr/>
	337,938
	<hr/>
	2,680 094
	<hr/>
	30,410 462

*Summary of present fixed issues.*

England: Bank of England .....	£15,000 000
110 private banks .....	3,719 146
52 joint stock banks .....	2,587 551
Scotland: 11 joint stock banks .....	2,749 271
Ireland: 6 joint-stock banks .....	6,354 494
	<hr/>
	30,410 462

The principle involved in the act of Parliament of 1844, better known as the Peel act, was to fix a limit to the issuing powers of the banks of the United Kingdom, the *gist* of the act being to limit the issue of paper to the amount outstanding at that time, and prohibiting any other banks than those *in esse* from hereafter issuing any paper whatever. The act further provided, that as any of the various private and joint-stock banks contemplated in its scope should become defunct from whatever cause, the Bank of England becomes the residuary legatee, as it were, of the issuing privileges possessed by the defunct bank or banks; but this benefit is to be limited to the issue of only two-thirds of the whole amount of the authorized issue of the said defunct bank; the remaining one-third going out of circulation forever. So it will be seen that the general tendency of the act has been to greatly contract the paper currency, and will ultimately draw towards the Bank of England the entire privilege of issuing notes; yet, while the issuing power of this bank is gradually increasing, still it can never absorb the whole amount of outstanding issue authorized in 1844, because the act provides that one-third shall be withdrawn from circulation upon the contingency above noted.

In the tables herewith it will be observed that, in accordance with the provisions of the said act, the bank has availed itself of the privilege since 1844 to the extent of £1,000,000; but since then the national, provincial, and other banks have surrendered a considerable amount, so that the Bank of England is at this moment entitled to apply for an order in council for the extension of the note issue against securities from £15,000,000 to £15,750,000; the effect of which would be a permanent increase of £750,000 in the reserve, and, furthermore, to raise the total authorized issue to an amount nearly equal to that of all the other banks combined.

A. V. DOCKERY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Leeds, July 31, 1878.

#### LIVERPOOL, LANCASHIRE, AND NORTH WALES.

*Report, by Consul Fairchild, on labor, rates of wages, cost of living, and state of trade in Liverpool, Lancashire (St. Helens and Warrington and vicinities), and North Wales (Holyhead and vicinity).*

Referring to the Department circular of April 11, 1878, directing report to be made of the rates of wages usually paid to laborers of every class, but with especial reference to agricultural and mechanical laborers and those upon public works and railways, together with the cost of living or prices paid for what may be termed the necessities of life, I beg leave to report the following as the result of careful inquiry made by me in this and other towns in this consular district:

#### RATES OF WAGES IN LIVERPOOL.\*

(Per week of 54 hours, 9 hours constituting a day's work.)

<b>Engineering:</b>	
Millwrights and fitters .....	\$7 70
Pattern-makers .....	8 42
Turners .....	8 42
Smiths, in all branches .....	8 90
Molders .....	6 90
Brassfounders and coppersmiths .....	7 22
<b>Shipbuilding trades:</b>	
Shipcarpenters, wood and iron .....	10 90
Joiners .....	9 50
Sailmakers .....	8 75
(Sailmakers work only 8 hours during the four winter months, so called.)	
Mast and block makers .....	9 00
Painters, in summer .....	8 22
(Painters work 9½ hours in summer and 9 hours in winter.)	
in winter .....	7 74
Boiler-makers .....	7 30
platers .....	10 20
riveters .....	8 75
<b>Building trades:</b>	
Joiners .....	9 00
(Joiners: Previous to May 1, 1877, the rate was 15½ cents per hour; May 1, 1876, and for the three preceding years, 13½ cents per hour.)	

\* Where no remarks are made the hours of labor and the rates of wages have undergone no change in five years. The local regulations and agreements in regard to overtime, &c., will be found in the Appendix to this report.

## Building trades—Continued:

Stonemasons (February 1 to November 10, 8½ hours per day) .....	\$9 00
(Stonemasons: Reduction of 5½ hours per week two years ago.)	
(November 11 to December 4, 7¾ hours per day) .....	8 60
(December 5 to January 10, 6½ hours per day) .....	7 50
(January 11 to February 1, 7¾ hours per day) .....	8 60
Bricklayers (in summer, 9½ hours per day) .....	10 00
(in winter, November 1 to March 1, 7½ hours per day) .....	8 67
Slaters and plasterers (8½ hours per day) .....	9 72
(Slaters and plasterers: In 1875, and perhaps 1874, the working hours were 9½ per day and the wages \$8.25 per week; in 1876, 9½ hours per day and wages \$8.75 per week; in 1877, present hours and wages.)	
Brickmakers (estimated) .....	10 25
(Brickmakers: No correct average of hours or wages in this trade can be obtained. If working 60 hours per week, a man can earn probably from \$12.15 to \$19. Owing, however, to interruptions by the weather, &c., brickmakers are not employed more than two-thirds' time during the year. Taking the average between \$12.15 and \$19, and reducing the working time as herein given, the wages above estimated will be found approximately correct.)	
Plumbers, in winter .....	8 65
(Plumbers: In winter 8 hours and in summer 9 hours constitute a day's work. Present wages were obtained three years ago. During the previous two years the wages were 15½ cents per hour in summer and 17 cents per hour in winter. No change in hours of labor.)	
Plumbers, in summer .....	9 50
Painters and paper-hangers (9½ hours per day) .....	8 50
Grainers and decorators (9½ hours per day) .....	8 50
(Paper-hangers, painters, grainers, and decorators: An advance of a penny per hour was secured three years ago. At the time this dispatch was written they were on a strike for another advance of a penny per hour.)	
Gilders (9½ hours per day) .....	7 30
Gasfitters (9½ hours per day) .....	7 80
Tinplate-workers .....	7 53
(Tinplate-workers: During the last five years the working hours have been reduced 6 hours and the wages increased 7½ cents per week.)	
Cabinet-makers .....	8 00
(Cabinet-makers: Same hours for the last five years, but an increase in wages of 50 cents per week.)	
Upholsterers .....	8 75
(Upholsterers: Same hours for the last four years, but an increase of 72 cents per week in wages.)	
Wood turners .....	7 75
French polishers .....	7 53
Coopers .....	8 75
(Coopers, skilled hands, can earn \$10.70 on piece-work.)	
Wheelwrights .....	7 80
(Wheelwrights: An advance in wages in five years of \$1.20 per week.)	
Coachbuilders .....	8 25
Farriers .....	8 53
Printers, daymen (8½ hours per day) .....	10 68
(Printers: In 1876 daymen's hours were reduced 3 per week, and nightmen's 1 per week, while the daymen received an advance of 18 cents per week and the nightmen 48 cents. Overtime: Daymen, 20 cents per hour, nightmen, 24 cents.)	
Printers, nightmen (8½ hours per day) .....	10 68
Bookbinders:)	
(In 1876 an advance of 24 cents per week was obtained.)	
Finishers .....	9 25
Forwarders .....	7 80
Paper-rulers .....	7 80
Saddlers .....	7 30
Pavers (9½ hours per day) .....	8 25
Watchmakers (rough estimate) .....	8 75
Piano tuners and repairers (8 hours per day) .....	9 25

Shoemakers (9½ hours, piece-work).....	\$8 75
Teamsters (11 hours per day).....	7 05
Carters .....	6 30
Laborers (roughly averaged).....	5 82

*Cost of living in Liverpool.*

Tea.....	per pound..	\$0 40 to \$0 85
Coffee .....	do.....	24 to 40
Sugar, moist .....	do.....	05 to 08
Sugar, lump .....	do.....	07 to 08
Rice .....	do.....	04 to 10
Sago.....	do.....	08
Tapioca.....	per pound..	12 to 20
Beef .....	do.....	16 to 22
Mutton .....	do.....	16 to 22
Lamb .....	do.....	24 to 28
Veal.....	do.....	14 to 20
Ham .....	do.....	16 to 24
Bacon .....	do.....	12 to 20
Pork, fresh.....	do.....	14 to 18
Butter.....	do.....	24 to 36
Cheese.....	do.....	12 to 20
Lard .....	do.....	16
Eggs .....	per dozen..	14 to 18
Potatoes .....	per peck..	30 to 36
Flour .....	per 6 pounds..	20 to 28
Oatmeal .....	do.....	21 to 24
Pease, white.....	per quart..	05 to 06
Pease, green .....	do.....	08 to 10
Bread.....	8-pound loaf..	24 to 32
Milk.....	per quart..	06 to 08
Rib pork .....	per pound..	08
Tongues, ox.....	do.....	14
Tongues, pig.....	do.....	12
Cocoa .....	do.....	12 to 48
Corn-flour (farina) .....	do.....	18
Candles.....	do.....	12 to 24
Barley .....	do.....	04 to 06
Biscuit .....	do.....	08 to 32
Soap.....	do.....	04 to 10
Coal .....	per ton..	3 65 to 4 38
Rent, 3 to 4 small rooms, in courts.....	per week..	60 to 1 08
Rent, artisans' cottages, 5 rooms and attic .....	do.....	1 32 to 2 04
Rent, laborers' cottages, 4 or 5 rooms.....	do.....	1 20 to 1 68
Laborers' and artisans' working suits.....	do.....	7 30 to 9 20
Sunday suits.....	do.....	14 60 to 19 50

## ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

*Rates of wages in St. Helens and vicinity, Lancashire.*

## Plate-glass works, per week :

Laborers .....	\$4 48
Mechanics' laborers .....	5 34
Mechanics .....	8 50
Glassgrinders .....	10 92
Women, experienced .....	3 60
Polishers, boys.....	3 36
Casting-hall mixers .....	6 96
Furnace and table men.....	9 36
Potmakers.....	7 68
Glassgrinders, boys.....	2 40
Women, young.....	1 20
Warehouse-packers.....	\$4 32-6 00
Blacksmiths.....	8 16
Sandmen .....	6 72
Plaster-turners .....	8 64
Smoothers and overlookers.....	10 92
Polishers, men.....	7 92

*Iron-works, per week:*

Engineers.....	\$8 25
Fitters.....	7 90
Turners.....	7 80
Pattern-makers.....	8 25
Molders, loam.....	8 75
Molders, greensand.....	8 25
Smiths.....	8 75
Strikers.....	5 82
Joiners.....	8 50
Boiler-makers.....	8 50
Platers and anglesmiths.....	\$9 25 to 9 72
Holders-up.....	6 78
Riveters.....	7 86
Laborers.....	4 62
Planers.....	6 78
Grinders.....	6 78

*Agricultural laborers.*—The wages paid to agricultural laborers vary from \$4.40 to \$5.35 per week.

*Navvies.*—The navvies employed on public works and railways earn from \$6.54 to 7.30 per week, according to the work on which they happen to be employed.

*Colliers.*—It is a very difficult matter to arrive at a correct average of colliers' wages, as some men can earn so much more than others in the same mine during the same hours; but I am informed that \$5.80 per week is considered at the present time a good week's earning; that there are not many men who earn more, but that there are very many who do not earn so much.

*Chemical works.*—In the chemical works most of the men are employed on piece-work, and in the various works there are different regulations, so that, as in the case of colliers, it is not easy to arrive at the average weekly earnings of the men. The best estimates I can obtain are as follows, per week: Laborers, \$4.40; soda-panmen, \$6.30; black-ashmen, \$8; white-ashmen, \$8.50; alkali-finishers, \$9.72 to \$12.75; salt-cake-men, \$9.25.

*Building trades.*—The builders pay the men in their employ, who work 54 hours per week, as follows: Bricklayers (18 cents per hour), \$9.72; bricklayers' laborers, \$6.50; joiners, \$9.

*Past and present rates.*

The wages now paid, as compared with those paid five years ago, are very much the same in the cases of ordinary and agricultural laborers. The list I have given of wages paid to workmen in plate-glass works is, I believe, exactly the same. The wages in the iron-works, in some branches, have undergone some reduction, and the chemical workmen and colliers have been very considerably reduced.

*Prices of food.*

Flour.....	per 5 and 6 pounds..	\$0 24
Bread.....	per pound..	05
Butter.....	do.....	\$0 24 to 36
Cheese.....	do.....	16 to 24
Meat.....	do.....	20 to 24
Bacon, home-cured.....	do.....	20
American.....	do.....	10 to 16
Rice.....	do.....	03 to 04
Oatmeal.....	do.....	04
Sugar.....	do.....	05 to 09
Tea.....	do.....	60 to 88
Potatoes.....	per bushel..	1 56 to 1 92
Coffee.....	per pound..	36
Milk.....	per quart..	08

The cost of living has varied very little; if anything, it is perhaps a little more expensive now than five years ago.

The population is almost entirely composed of workingmen, who work six days or nights per week, as dayshifts and nightshifts; that is, a portion of the men work at night during one week and by day during the next week. Some of them have also to be at the works on Sundays to attend the furnaces and save them from going out. They are all paid weekly, except the colliers, who are paid fortnightly or ever three weeks. A large proportion of the work is piece-work.

The state of trade could hardly be in a more depressed condition than it is at present. The chemical, coal, and glass trades are all suffering severely; in fact, trade has never before been so depressed in this district. The manufacturers have been looking for an improvement for the last two years, but matters, instead of improving, seem to be getting worse.

#### WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

##### *Rates of wages in Warrington and vicinity.*

Brewers, porter and beer, unskilled hands .....	per week..	\$4 62
Chemical workers, unskilled hands .....	do.....	4 86
Cotton-mills, men skilled .....	do.....	\$4 40 to \$9 72
women .....	do.....	2 90 to 4 86
children .....	do.....	1 44
Filemakers .....	do.....	6 30
Flint-glass makers* .....	do.....	9 72 to 22 30
Iron-puddlerst .....	do.....	7 30
† superior .....	do.....	9 72
Fitters, molders, &c.† .....	do.....	7 80
Laborers in iron-works, unskilled† .....	do.....	4 56
Wiredrawers, about .....	do.....	9 72
Wireworkers .....	do.....	7 30
Soapboilers .....	do.....	6 30
Tanners, skilled .....	do.....	7 80
unskilled .....	do.....	4 86
Laborers .....	do .....	4 40 to 4 86

The prices of articles which may be termed the necessities of life, and house-rent and clothing are about the same as those given for Liverpool.

#### NORTH WALES.

##### *Rates of wages for North Wales.*

Holyhead and vicinity:		
Agricultural laborers, and found .....	per week..	\$2 43
Navvies on principal works .....	do.....	\$5 40 to 5 75
Mechanical laborers .....	do.....	4 40 to 5 00
Blacksmiths .....	do.....	6 80 to 7 75
Boiler-makers .....	do.....	6 80 to 8 25
Platers .....	do.....	7 30 to 8 75
Fitters .....	do.....	6 80 to 8 25
House-joiners .....	do.....	6 54
Shipcarpenters .....	do.....	7 30
Stonemasons .....	do.....	8 75

The necessities of life cost about the same as at Liverpool.

Rent of small cottages for laborers, from 72 cents to \$1.30 per week.

House-rent has increased 20 per cent. during the past two years.

The state of general trade and commerce at Liverpool is so well under-

\* *Flint-glass makers*: An advance in wages within five years of 10 to 15 per cent.

† *Iron-works*: A decrease in five years of 15 per cent., with the exception of fitters and molders, who have received an advance of 6 per cent.

stood by the mercantile community in the United States, that I can probably say nothing which is not already known. The whole story can be told in a very few words; that is to say, general trade and commerce are in almost as bad a condition as is possible without bringing many engaged therein to utter ruin.

## WORKING RULES.

I inclose the working rules of some of the trades in this consular district. To any one investigating the condition of labor in this country I think these rules will afford much valuable information.\*

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Liverpool, May 29, 1878.*

## LONDON.

*Report, by Consul-General Badeau, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates of wages and cost of living; (4) present state of trade; (5) business habits and systems; for the district of the consulate-general of London.*

Referring to your circular of April 11, ultimo, calling for information in regard to the wages of laborers, the cost of living to the laboring class at the present time, and also for a comparison with the rates prevailing during the past five years; also, for information in regard to the present state of trade; the amount and character of paper money in circulation and its relation to coin; and for general information in regard to business habits and systems, all with reference to the district of this consulate-general, I have the honor to submit—

1. A list of the rates of wages of laborers and artisans of every class, including agricultural laborers, mechanical laborers, and those upon public works and railways, compiled from original sources and after extensive and careful inquiry.

2. A statement of the cost of living, that is to say, of the prices paid for the necessities of life.

3. A comparison of the present rates of wages with those prevailing during the past five years shows a gradual increase of about 10 per cent. within that period; the cost of living has also increased about 25 per cent. The prices of separate articles of clothing can, of course, not be generalized, but they have also risen about 30 per cent. Fuel has not advanced in price within the last five years.

4. The state of trade, as described in my annual reports for 1877 and subsequent dispatches, is greatly depressed, no change for the better being yet apparent. The markets for staple commodities are very dull. The strikes in the north of England are indications that cannot be mistaken of the unprosperous condition of manufactures, and the prospects of war contribute to unsettle all commercial operations.

5. The business habits and systems in this consular district—the commercial center of the world and the market for the products of every known country—are naturally cosmopolitan in character. The magnitude and variety of the operations render it necessary to maintain

\* These working rules of the trades will be found in the Appendix to this volume.



separate markets for special purposes, such as the colonial market, the corn-market, coal-market, tea-market, as well as separate markets for coffee, leather, wool, hides, meat, cattle, hay, wood, &c. This is, of course, in addition to the markets for stocks and shares, and the ordinary, or rather extraordinary, banking business. The systems according to which business is transacted in this community are as numerous and different as the articles for which London is the mart. Some idea of the universality of the trade may be gathered from the enumeration of only a portion of the articles invoiced at this consulate-general for America, made by me in my dispatch No. 360, to which I respectfully refer.

*Wages of laborers and artisans in the consular district of London, 1878.*

Agricultural laborers (beer found, rent about 24 to 36 cents per week for families) .....	per week..	\$1 92 to \$2 88
Agricultural laborers, children on farms .....	do.....	24 to 1 20
Laborers (builders) .....	do.....	4 38 to 5 10
Gardeners .....	do.....	4 38 to 7 26
Bricklayers (day of 9 hours) .....	do.....	7 30 to 9 72
Carpenters and joiners (day of 9 hours) .....	do.....	7 30 to 9 72
Masons, stone .....	do.....	8 46 to 10 94
Masons, marble .....	do.....	8 46 to 14 58
Engineers (working) .....	do.....	7 30 to 9 72
Cabinet-makers (often by piece-work) .....	do.....	8 46 to 12 15
Pianoforte makers (often by piece-work) .....	do.....	8 46 to 12 15
Printers and lithographers .....	do.....	8 70 to 12 15
Bookbinders .....	do.....	8 22 to 12 15
Jewelers .....	do.....	8 46 to 14 58
Silversmiths .....	do.....	7 30 to 10 93
Bootmakers .....	do.....	4 86 to 8 46
Tailors .....	do.....	6 10 to 8 46
Timmen .....	do.....	4 86 to 7 30
Smiths (various) .....	do.....	4 86 to 14 58
Butchers .....	do.....	6 10 to 8 46
Butchers, boys .....	do.....	2 43 to 3 35

Bakers, with partial board, from \$4.38 to \$7.30 weekly.

Linendrapers' assistants, with board and lodging, from \$97.20 to \$729 per annum.

Grocer's assistants, the same, with board and lodging.

Porters and messengers receive from \$4.38 to \$6.08 weekly, with partial board.

Dressmakers, with board and lodging, from \$73 to \$243 per annum; if out of the establishment, from \$1.93 to \$6.08 per week, with dinner.

Clerks, from \$97.20 to \$1,458 per annum; principal clerks, up to \$4,860, but these are rare exceptions. Bankers' clerks begin at a salary of \$243 per annum.

Hatters, from \$6.08 to \$12.15 per week.

Omnibus drivers and conductors, from \$1.20 to \$1.92 per day.

Cabmen hire their carriages, paying from \$2.80 to \$3.86 per day for said hire.

Domestic servants, per annum, with board and lodging:

Housekeepers, from \$97.20 to \$486.

Cooks, \$87.48 to \$243.

Housemaids, \$64 to \$97.20.

Parlor-maids, \$64 to \$97.20.

Nursery-maids, \$48.60 to \$97.20.

Butlers, from \$97.20 to \$486.

Footmen, from \$77.75 to \$145.80, with livery.

Coachmen, from \$243 to \$379, with livery.

Grooms, from \$87.48, in house, to \$379 out of house, with livery, without lodgings.

Railway employés, porters, oilmen, ticket-collectors, &c., from \$4.38 to \$7.30 per week.

Railway guards and inspectors, from \$5.10 to \$12.15 per week.

Engine-drivers, from \$1.44 to \$1.93 per day.

Stokers, from 96 cents to \$1.44 per day.

Chemists' and druggists' assistants receive from \$243 to \$486 per annum, with board and lodging.

Laborers on public works, roadmakers, &c., receive from \$4.32 to \$7.30 per week, according to skill and ability.

#### COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living for the working classes has increased in London very much during the last five years; rents have risen nearly 30 per cent., and food of every description is much dearer.

The present prices are—

Beef .....	per pound..	\$0 16 to \$0 32
Mutton .....	do .....	14 to 32
Pork .....	do .....	14 to 24
Veal and lamb .....	do .....	20 to 32
Bread .....	the 4-pound loaf..	14 to 17
Butter .....	per pound..	24 to 48
Cheese .....	do .....	16 to 28
Flour .....	per quarter of 3½ pounds..	13 to 18
Sugar, raw .....	per pound..	6 to 12
Sugar, refined .....	do .....	8 to 14
Tea .....	do .....	40 to 1 20
Coffee, pure .....	do .....	32 to 56
Potatoes .....	do .....	2 to 4

Rent in London, for artisans, from \$1.20 to \$2.40 per week for one or two rooms; more for better accommodations. Respectable lodgings for clerks or warehousemen, from \$122 to \$242 per annum. Small houses can be had for \$175 per annum, with taxes, which amount to about one-fifth of the rental.

ADAM BADEAU.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

*London, May 18, 1878.*

#### MANCHESTER.

*Report, by Consul Shaw, on the (1) rates of wages, and (2) strikes, for the district of Manchester.*

In answer to the Department circular of April 11, 1878, I have the honor to submit the following report, and premise the same by offering as an apology for any shortcomings which may be apparent the fact of my so recently entering upon the discharge of my official duties at this consulate.

#### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

I have found it extremely difficult to procure full particulars as to wages received by operatives in the various manufacturing establishments in and about Manchester, inasmuch as those in authority refuse particulars.

The following extract from a letter from one of the first manufacturers of this city illustrates:

I cannot accede to your request, because I think it militates against the interests of English spinners and manufacturers to do so.

The following table is believed, however, to be an accurate statement of the rates of wages paid per diem to operatives in this district:

*Statement showing the rate of wages paid per diem to the mill-operatives of Manchester.*

<b>Pickers:</b>	
Man .....	\$0 90
Openers .....	55
Pickers .....	55
<b>Carding-room:</b>	
Overseer .....	1 75
Grinders .....	90
Stickers .....	95
Oilers .....	95
Lapboys .....	60
Cardboys .....	50
Strippers .....	65
Drawing-girls .....	75
Slubber-girls .....	75
Intermediate girls .....	75
Flyframe girls .....	75
Roving-boys .....	65
Sweeper .....	30
<b>Warp spinning:</b>	
Overseer .....	1 30
Second hand .....	65
Oiler and rover .....	50
Doffer .....	55
Assistant doffer .....	35
Girls (400 spindles each) .....	45
<b>Mule-spinning:</b>	
Overseer .....	1 70
Second hand .....	70
Buck boys .....	35
Spinners .....	1 70
<b>Dressing-room:</b>	
Overseer .....	1 40
Second hand .....	95
Spooler .....	60
Warper .....	90
Drawing-girl .....	70
<b>Weaving-room:</b>	
Overseer .....	1 70
Second hand .....	1 30
Section-hand .....	1 00
Weaver .....	62
<b>Yard and watch:</b>	
Watchman .....	84
Fireman .....	88
<b>Shop:</b>	
Foreman .....	2 00
Wood-workers .....	75
Iron-workers .....	75
<b>Cloth-room:</b>	
Overseer .....	1 70
Man .....	60
Folder .....	1 00
Inspector .....	1 00

## 2. STRIKES.

There have been numerous strikes among operatives in this consular district during the past year. These were caused, as a rule, by the re-

ductions made in the rates of wages, and, while a better feeling on the whole now prevails, yet there is still great discontent and dissatisfaction existing among them. The press and the pulpit dwell upon this subject, counseling great patience and necessary sacrifices in order that wide-spread suffering may be avoided, which might arise if mills and factories should be closed on account of the heavy losses incurred in running them.

The plea that the factory operatives in Manchester are now receiving higher wages in proportion to the time they work than American operatives is urgently made by manufacturers here, and this, together with the increasing financial distress among mill-owners, is gradually allaying the discontent among operatives.

The present outlook in Manchester is, however, far from being hopeful or assuring, either to manufacturers or operatives, and the unavoidable friction between poorly remunerative capital and dissatisfied operatives will, I am convinced, soon become alarming to the former and distressing to the latter, unless the cloud of business depression which now hovers over both is speedily lifted by the advent of better times.

ALBERT D. SHAW.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Manchester, October 2, 1878.

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#### NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*Report, by Consul Jones, on the labor, wages, cost of living, and condition of the working classes in the north of England.*

The circular letter issued by the Department under date of April 11, 1878, calling for information upon the questions of the price of labor and the cost of living, has been the subject of careful inquiry. I now have the honor to report upon the questions submitted by the Department.

*The nine-hour system.*—In the summer of 1873 the engineers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, numbering over 8,000, turned out on strike for a reduction of the hours of labor from 59 to 54 hours per week. The men were successful, and on the 12th of October, after a strike of twenty weeks, they returned to their labor under the nine-hour system. National importance was given to the struggle then going on between capital and labor on the Tyne. The victory of labor was submitted to all over England, and nine hours became a day's work throughout this country. Without asserting or denying the cry of many, that depression of trade followed as a consequence of "the nine-hour movement," we are quite entitled to take the period of the great engineers' strike, 1873, as the high-water mark of commercial prosperity in England. In the north of England, but more especially on the banks of the Tyne, this prosperity was without precedent in the history of the district, and extended to every branch of industry.

*The Northumberland Miners.*—During the period of prosperity the efforts of trades-unions toward securing advance of wages were felt in every branch of the labor market, and were uniformly successful. The power of the unions also reached the culminating point of success in the victory of the Newcastle engineers in 1873. Since that time we have had unsuccessful strikes against a reduction of wages in various parts of this country.

The Northumberland miners, under the able secretaryship of Thomas

Burt, esq., M. P., are the best organized, though not the most powerful, body of workmen in England. But the proposition that "strikes against a falling market must fail" has again been established by the recent failure of this organization to avoid a reduction of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. insisted upon by the coal owners, who positively refused to submit the question to arbitration.

The coal of Northumberland and Durham is the foundation of the commercial and manufacturing importance of this district. A glance at the depression of that trade from the commencement of 1874 until the present time, as indicated by prices, gives a faithful representation of the general decline in the north of England.

During the prosperous year, leading up to 1874, coals had doubled in value, reaching the extraordinary price of \$5.50 per ton. Coal-hewers, participating fairly in the extra profits of the coal-owners, were then receiving 9s. per day of 6 hours (at face of working), with coals and houses free. The several advances obtained by the men—amounting in all to 50 per cent.—were always decided by arbitration, and when the decline set in, the amount of reductions were settled in the same friendly manner.

More than thirty years had elapsed since a general strike or lockout had occurred in the Northumberland coal-trade. Confidence, good feeling, and mutual respect were shared by masters and men alike, and the principles of arbitration seemed firmly established. The tide of prosperity turned with 1873; and during the spring of 1874 the first reduction of wages, amounting to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., took place. Four more reductions followed, and in the autumn of last year a request was made by the coal-owners for a still further reduction of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The first step in a controversy which ended in a "strike" (as the coal-owners style it) or "lockout" (as the miners call it), was taken in the following letter, sent by Mr. Bunning, secretary of the Coal Owners' Association, to Mr. Burt, M. P., secretary of the miners:

NOVEMBER 26, 1877.

DEAR SIR: We regret to have to inform you that the exigencies of the trade require us immediately to apply to you for a reduction in wages. We wish as much as possible to act with all courtesy towards your association, and ask you to send a deputation to meet us here on Saturday, the 1st December, at 11.30 o'clock, to receive our request, and to hear the reasons that have compelled us to make it.

A deputation representing the miners met the coal-owners, according to the terms of the above letter, when a reduction of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was demanded. This was rejected. The representatives of the men urged that the question should be referred to arbitration; but the coal-owners had evidently decided, before open action was taken, not to submit to that mode of settlement.

A two-weeks' notice was served upon the men. At the expiration of that time they came out on strike against the reduction. Ultimately the representatives of the men proposed to accept a reduction of 10 per cent.; but the owners declined the offer, and advertised in the daily papers "that the pits were open to any man who would accept  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. reduction."

The difference between employer and employed was only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and it was proposed on behalf of the men that the difference should be referred to an umpire. This offer, however, was rejected by the coal-owners, who were determined to carry every point and the full reduction of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

This strike of 8,000 men lasted eight weeks, and was attended by much suffering and privation. The men and their families displayed

great fortitude and good feeling, and the absence of crime from the district of the strikers during so long a time and at a period of great depression reflects additional credit upon the high moral character of the Northumberland miners.

While the coal-owners were firm, if not stubborn, in insisting upon the whole of the reduction demanded, they were otherwise moved by generous feelings. None of the strikers were evicted from the houses which they occupied free of rent; and the old hands were re-engaged when the struggle was ended by the complete victory of capital.

The following table shows the number and amounts of the reductions in the wages of the Northumberland miners from the commencement of 1874 to the present time (June, 1878) :

Number.	Time.	Amount.
1	April, 1874.....	6½ per cent.
2	October, 1874.....	10 per cent.
3	March, 1875.....	8 per cent. steam-coal, 10 per cent. manufacturing coal.
4	January, 1876.....	7 per cent.
5	October, 1876.....	Do.
6	February, 1878.....	12½ per cent.

The great extent of the depression in the coal trade since 1873 will be seen at once by the following comparative table:

*Northumberland coal trade.*

	1873.	1878.
Number of men working underground.....	16,000.....	12,000.
Hours worked by coal-getters (at face of working).....	6 hours.....	6½ hours.
Wages earned per day by coal-getters.....	9s.....	5s. 4d. steam-coal, 4s. 10d. manufacturing coal.
Wages earned per day by off-handed men.....	7s.....	3s. 6d.
Hours worked per day by off-handed men (from bank to bank).....	8 hours.....	8 hours.
Days worked per week by coal-getters.....	5 days.....	3½ days.
Days worked per week by off-handed men.....	6 days.....	5 days.

During the period of prosperity, the great demand for men to work in the pits and the high wages paid induced a large number, especially of agricultural laborers, to seek employment in the coal trade; and in 1873 the number of men working underground reached 16,000; but when the depression of trade set in, and was followed by reduced wages, 4,000 of these men were obliged to return to their former employment or look to some other branch of industry for means of livelihood. The number of men working underground now (June, 1878) is 12,000. The average wages during the good times was \$2.16 per day. The hewers worked five out of the six working days, thus earning \$10.80 per week. Three days and a half is the average number of days worked in the Northumberland collieries now, which, at, say, \$1.20 per day, reduces earnings now to \$4.20 per week against \$10.80 per week in 1873. The depressed state of the coal trade is further illustrated by the fact that during the last two years and a half several collieries have stopped working, and during the same period the sum of \$73,000 has been distributed by the Northumberland Miners' Association to support men thrown out of employment or in furnishing them with transportation to other parts of the kingdom.

A single reference to the habits of the miners and I have done with

this part of my report. Mr. John Stuart Mill says that "the majority of Englishmen have no life but in their work; that alone stands between them and *ennui*. The absence of any taste for amusement or enjoyment of repose is common to all classes." This is not true when applied to the Northumberland miners. They are great bird-fanciers, and their skill as gardeners, under great difficulties, enables many of them to compete successfully at our local flower-shows. They are also enthusiastic sportsmen. Every Saturday afternoon throughout the summer the Newcastle town moor is visited by thousands of pitmen, who come to witness their fellow-workmen playing matches at the very stupid game of bowls, for stakes varying from \$25 to \$250 a side. This, I may explain, is not the game generally known as bowls, but consists simply of throwing a stone ball, varying in weight from 10 to 18 ounces, in successive throws over a straight mile-course. The fondness of the miners of this district for dogs is notorious throughout the country, and during the recent strike, when it became known that the pitmen were obliged to part with their pet animals for want of the money to pay for the licenses, Mr. Peacock, of London, sent a check for \$125 to the secretary of the miners, with the request that the money should be applied to procure licenses in the most deserving cases.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

The position of the agricultural laborer in Great Britain has been very much improved within the last thirty years; his remuneration has increased about 35 per cent. during that time. It is a noteworthy fact that wages in Scotland and the northern counties of England are at least 30 per cent. higher than they are in the southern counties.

To illustrate this fact I will here introduce a table of comparison:

	1850.	1872.	1873.
Average weekly wages paid in the southeastern parts of Scotland, and northern counties of England .....	\$2 75	\$4 35	\$4 19
Average weekly wages paid in the southern counties of England .....	2 12	2 90	2 75

The excellence of agriculture in Scotland over the South of England is to a great extent due to the superior intelligence of her peasantry, arising from the early establishment of parochial schools in Scotland. The northern English counties have been able to draw upon the country beyond the Tweed, and thus participated in the advantages.

The difference in the system of the northern and the southern counties of England contributes to the advantage of the former. In many of the southern districts of England the cottages adjacent to the farms occupied by the laborers, under the system prevailing 100 years ago, have been pulled down by landlords and tenants in order to lessen their share of the poor rates. This is a short-sighted policy. The laborers are thus forced to reside in the adjoining towns and villages, and pay extravagant prices for wretched apartments in crowded situations; they are thrown into the way of temptation to the national weakness for drink, and both time and energy are wasted in going long distances to and from their work. It may be interesting to show here that in 1770, many years before the system of housing the laborers was done away with, the average weekly wages paid in the southern counties were in advance of those paid in the northern counties:

	1770.
Average weekly wages paid in the southern counties .....	\$1 90
Average weekly wages paid in the northern counties .....	1 62

In the north of England and the southeastern counties of Scotland the very opposite policy is carried out. The majority of farms are provided with as many cottages as will accommodate all the people stately required to work them. The farmers are thus enabled to secure a permanent staff of laborers upon whose services they can rely. On the other hand, the men are secure in their situations against slack times, bad weather, and casual sickness, and they are removed from the pernicious influence of the village taverns and public houses of the towns, which take away the limited means sadly required towards procuring the necessaries of life, and often leave the men exhausted and unfit to perform a fair day's work.

It is generally acknowledged by those who are authority upon the subject that the northern English counties and the southeastern districts of Scotland, in which this system of housing the men prevails, have an agricultural population superior for intelligence, good conduct, and general well-being to any in Great Britain.

As the result of personal inquiries among the farmers, I give the following table showing the prices paid to agricultural laborers as well as the system under which farming is conducted in Northumberland and Durham.

Character of employment.	Wages.		Remarks.
	1873.	1878.	
Hinds (stewards, generally married men), per week.	\$5 52 to \$6 68	\$5 28 to \$6 25	With house and firing; also privilege of planting 10 stone of potatoes and 4 to 6 bushels of wheat.
Ordinary laborers (men), per week.	4 32 to 5 04	4 20 to 4 80	Harvest wages, with bed and board.
Do .....	6 72	6 56	Harvest wages, without bed and board.
Men servants, per annum ..	83 00 to 102 00	78 00 to 98 00	With bed and board.
Women servants, per annum ..	39 00 to 54 00	34 00 to 49 00	Do.
Women (ordinary), per day ..	30	30	Without board, while preparing land for crops, and doing other small work.
Do .....	48 to 60	48 to 60	Harvest wages, without board.

There is no doubt but good farming and high wages go together. Ignorance and insubordination generally characterize the badly paid agricultural laborer.

#### SEAMEN'S WAGES.

The following table of wages paid by the Tyne Steam Shipping Company to men employed on their steamers during the years 1873 and 1878 shows a reduction during the last five years. But the falling off in the business done and profits made by the company is much greater than the reduction in the wages of their seagoing men would indicate.

It would, perhaps, be worth while noticing, under this head, that the cost of labor is not always determined by the rate of wages. The pay of seamen in France is much more moderate than in England, and yet it costs 25 per cent. more to sail a French ship than an English ship of equal tonnage. The cheaper labor is, the more prodigal it is used. The American sailors receive the highest wages and the best rations of any seamen in the world, but they work harder. The average proportion of seamen to an American ship is one man to every twenty-five tons, while in English ships it is one man to every fifteen tons.



*Scale of wages paid by the Tyne Steam Shipping Company, limited, during the years 1873 and 1878.*

Rank.	Navigating.		Laid up.	
	Seven days per week.		Six days per week.	
	1873.	1878.	1873.	1878.
Master .....	\$19 20	\$19 20	\$15 40	\$15 40
Chief mate .....	10 80	10 80	7 44	7 44
Second mate .....	8 40	8 16	6 48	6 24
Carpenter .....	8 64	8 64	8 16	8 16
Boatswain .....	7 24	6 96	5 76	5 32
Seamen, A, B .....	7 20	6 72	5 76	5 32
Seamen, ordinary .....	5 04	4 56	4 32	3 84
Cook and steward .....	7 08	6 72	6 60	6 72
Cook .....	5 76	5 32	5 76	5 32
Chief engineer .....	15 60	15 60	12 00	9 60
Second engineer .....	10 20	9 60	8 40	7 20
Third engineer .....	7 92	7 92	6 24	6 24
Firemen .....	7 20	6 72	6 72	5 32
Trimmers .....	6 72	6 24	6 00	5 32
Watchmen .....	*5 28	*5 28	15 76	15 76

\* Night only.

† Constant.

The wages of seagoing engineers at north of England ports, as recommended by the committee in steamships of a hundred horse-power nominal and upwards, 1878, were as follows:

Home trade, without provisions, per week: First engineer, \$13.58; second engineer, \$9.72.

Baltic, Mediterranean, American, with provisions, per month: First engineer, \$68; second engineer, \$43.74; third engineer, \$34.

India, with provisions, per month: First engineer, \$77.76; second engineer, \$53.46; third engineer, \$38.88.

In the Baltic, Mediterranean, and American trades no engineers' stewards are allowed.

*Wages paid by the principal manufacturers and railway companies in the north of England.*

The difficulties attending the compilation of wages tables can scarcely be appreciated by those unacquainted with the work. The compiler is both astonished and puzzled, not only by the difference paid for the same class of work in different towns, but also at the want of uniformity in the various workshops of the same towns. Trades-unions have endeavored during many years to regulate and equalize the rate of wages. Their want of success is most marked. If we take as an example members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the most powerful of all the unions, we find the average rate of wages for engineers to be, in Lancashire, about \$7.68 per week; on the Tyne, \$6.96 per week; on the Wear (only 12 miles south of the Tyne), \$7.92; in London, about \$9.60 per week.

Among iron-founders we find wages varying in single towns from \$5.76 to \$10.80 per week. It is held that a greater degree of uniformity exists in the building trades than in others, and yet the wages of carpenters and joiners vary from \$5.16 per week in Litchfield to \$9.72 in London. The cost of living is much less in Litchfield than in London; therefore men are willing to work there for lower wages; for the degree of comfort to be procured by the day's wage bears an important rela-

tion to the price of labor. But it is beyond the pretensions of this report to consider economic propositions at length.

It is a remarkable fact that the great engineering firm of Robert Stevenson & Co., on the Tyne, are paying their men about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher wages now than in 1873, while in the chemical trade a falling off equal to 20 per cent. has taken place since 1873. One thing is, however, clear, beyond a doubt, the tendency of wages in every department of labor is downward.

The table of wages paid to men employed on the railways of the north of England treats of the years 1870 and 1878. The prices paid for labor before the advances commenced are thus obtained. No reductions of the wages prevailing during 1873-'74 have as yet taken place on the railway systems; therefore the full extent of the increase may also be ascertained.

Consequent upon the great stagnation in the coal and iron trade of the north of England, the earnings of the Northeastern Railway Company fell off \$202,395 during the last half year of 1877, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876; and that, too, with  $18\frac{3}{4}$  extra miles of line brought into the working account. Northeastern stocks have, under the influence of the reduced dividends, gone down; and, with a view to improving the financial position of the road, a general reduction in the wages of the employés is, I have reason to believe, under consideration.

*Average rates of wages paid by the principal manufacturers and others to skilled and unskilled workmen at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.*

Occupation.	Wages per week.			
	1859.*	1869.*	1873.†	1878.†
Braziers .....	\$6 84	\$6 84	\$6 84	\$7 20
Bricklayers .....	5 88	7 20	7 20	6 96
Brickmakers .....	6 06	6 06	8 40	7 92
Rollersmiths .....	7 62	7 32	6 96	7 44
Carpenters .....	7 68	7 68	8 36	8 16
ship .....			8 64	8 16
Fitters .....	6 78	6 84	6 84	7 14
Forgemen .....	8 22	8 28	8 40	8 40
Grinders .....	6 60	6 92	6 84	6 16
Horsehoers .....	6 84	7 00	7 44	7 20
Joiners, pattern-makers, and sawyers .....	5 88	5 86	7 44	7 20
Painters .....	5 48	5 50	6 84	6 24
ship .....			7 68	7 20
Molders .....	7 04	6 84	6 96	7 36
Plasterers .....	6 90	6 96	7 20	6 96
Platers .....	7 92	8 28	8 64	8 40
ship .....	7 68	8 16	8 88	8 64
Plumbers .....	6 72	6 84	7 20	6 96
ship .....	6 96	6 96	8 64	8 28
Riveters .....			8 16	7 68
Holders-up .....	5 52	5 76	6 00	5 76
Holders-up, ship .....	5 52	5 76	5 76	6 24
Saddlers .....	4 72	4 86	6 72	6 56
Sailmakers .....			7 20	7 20
Smiths .....	6 96	6 44	6 58	7 06
Stonemasons .....	6 60	6 84	7 20	6 96
Strikers .....	4 56	4 80	4 80	4 56
Turners .....	6 80	6 84	6 72	7 16
Watchmen, night .....	4 80	5 04	5 76	5 52
Laborers in ship-yards .....			5 52	5 76
Laborers in brick-yards .....	4 56	4 80	5 76	5 04

\* Hours worked, 50 per week,

† Hours worked, 54 per week.

*Wages paid to railway employ  s in the north of England during the years 1870 and 1878.*

Character of employment.	Rate per week.		Hours per week.	
	1870.	1878.	1870.	1878.
<b>Engineering department:</b>				
Inspectors	\$6 48 to \$8 40	\$6 72 to \$9 00	61	56
Gaugers	5 28	5 76	61	56
Navvies (pickmen)	4 32	5 28	61	56
(shovelers)	4 08	5 04	61	56
Plate-layers	3 84 to 4 56	5 04	61	54
extra gang	3 84 to 4 08	4 56	61	54
Joiners	4 80 to 6 24	5 76 to 7 44	61	54
laborers	4 32	5 28	61	54
Masons	5 76 to 6 72	7 08	61	54
laborers	4 32	4 80	61	54
Bricklayers	6 12	6 06	61	54
Plumbers	6 72	7 20	61	54
Gas and signal fitters	6 72	7 20	61	54
Gasmakers	4 56 to 5 76	5 76	61	54
Painters	6 24	6 06	61	54
Smiths	4 80 to 7 20	6 72 to 8 16	61	54
Strikers	2 88 to 4 56	3 84 to 5 76	61	54
<b>Locomotive department:</b>				
Foremen	9 60 to 17 28	10 08 to 18 00	61	54
Chargemen	7 68	8 16	61	54
Fitters	4 56 to 7 20	5 04 to 7 68	61	54
Boilersmiths	5 52 to 6 06	5 52 to 6 64	61	54
Tin and copper smiths	5 76 to 7 68	8 88	61	54
Blacksmiths	4 80 to 7 20	6 72 to 8 16	61	54
Turners and machinemem	4 56 to 7 20	5 04 to 8 16	61	54
Brassmolders	6 24	5 76 to 7 02	61	54
Brassfinishers	6 24 to 7 20	7 44 to 7 92	61	54
Carriage-builders	4 32 to 7 20	4 32 to 7 68	61	54
Wagon-builders	4 32 to 6 72	4 32 to 7 68	61	54
Carriage-painters	4 32 to 5 76	4 32 to 6 24	61	54
Painters	6 24	7 44	61	54
Pattern-makers	6 24 to 7 20	7 68 to 8 64	61	54
Sawyers	3 84 to 5 76	4 32 to 7 68	61	54
Laborers	3 36 to 5 04	3 60 to 6 00	61	54
Engine-drivers	7 20 to 10 08	7 92 to 10 80	72	60
Firemen	4 52 to 5 76	4 32 to 5 76	72	60
Mineral guards	4 80 to 5 76	5 04 to 5 76	61	54
Engine-cleaners	2 88 to 4 32	2 88 to 4 32	61	54
Boiler-cleaners	4 32 to 6 00	5 28 to 7 20	61	54
Lighters-up	3 84 to 5 28	4 32 to 6 00	61	54
Stationary-engine drivers	5 28 to 6 24	6 48 to 7 20	61	54
Coke and coal fillers	4 32 to 4 80	4 80 to 7 20	61	54
Wagon-greasers	2 16 to 4 06	2 16 to 5 04	61	54
<b>Passenger department:</b>				
Inspectors	6 56 to 6 96	8 16 to 9 60	61	54
Station-masters	4 32 to 23 00	4 32 to 27 00	61	54
assistants	4 80 to 9 24	5 52 to 9 60	61	54
Booking and parcel clerks	1 20 to 8 40	1 20 to 9 00	61	54
Telegraph clerks	1 20 to 6 48	1 20 to 9 60	61	54
Guards	4 80 to 6 24	6 12 to 7 20	61	54
assistants	4 80	5 28 to 5 64	61	54
Foreman-porters	4 32 to 5 28	5 28 to 6 00	61	54
Parcel-porters	4 32 to 4 92	4 80 to 5 76	61	54
Excess porters	4 32 to 5 04	6 00 to 6 60	61	54
Porters	3 84 to 4 32	3 84 to 4 80	61	54
Lampmen	4 08 to 5 40	4 32 to 6 36	61	54
Carriage-cleaners	4 08	4 80	61	54
Ticket-collectors	4 80 to 6 24	5 04 to 7 20	61	54
Signal-men	4 32 to 5 28	4 80 to 7 20	61	54
Gate men	1 20 to 2 40	1 20 to 3 60	61	54
Water-closet attendants		3 12 to 4 32	61	54
<b>Goods department:</b>				
Inspectors	4 80 to 6 72	5 28 to 8 40	61	54
Goods-agents	9 60 to 20 16	12 00 to 25 20	61	54
guards	4 80 to 6 06	5 28 to 7 28	61	54
Foremen	5 76 to 8 40	6 48 to 9 72	61	54
Porters	4 08 to 6 00	4 32 to 6 00	61	54
Timber-loaders	3 84 to 4 80	4 80 to 5 76	61	54
Shunters	4 56 to 5 28	4 56 to 6 56	61	54
Rolley-men	4 80 to 5 04	4 80 to 5 76	61	54
Horsemen	4 36 to 4 80	4 80 to 5 76	61	54
Number-takers	2 40 to 3 36	2 40 to 3 84	61	54

*Night-work upon daily papers.*

Description.	1870.	1878.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Emu, per 1,000 ems. ....	17	18
Nonpareil, per 1,000 ems. ....	16	17
Long Primer to Emerald, per 1,000 ems. ....	15	16
Pearl. ....	15	19

Weekly prices are less—12 cents per 1,000 minion instead of 15 cents. The prices for day-work are 2 cents per 1,000 less than night-work.

*Domestic servants.*

Occupation.	Wages.		Remarks.
	1873.	1878.	
Cooks .....	\$97 00 to \$146 00	\$68 00 to \$122 00	Per annum.
Housemaids .....	78 00 to 97 00	68 00 to 87 00	Do.
Waiting-maids .....	87 00 to 107 00	78 00 to 97 00	Do.
Kitchen-maids .....	58 00 to 78 00	48 00 to 68 00	Do.
Butlers (single) .....	170 00 to 228 00	146 00 to 194 00	Per annum, with bed and board.
Coachmen .....	7 20	6 00	Per week, with house and firing.
Footmen .....	97 00 to 146 00	87 00 to 122 00	Per annum.

## THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is considerably less now than it was in 1873, and the tendency of prices in what may be termed "the necessities of life" continues to be downward. The greatest reduction has taken place in fuel. The best house coals may now be bought for from \$2.88 to \$3.60 per ton. The price in 1873 ranged from \$4.80 to \$6 per ton. The change in the price of groceries, provisions, and staple articles in the dry-goods or drapery department is inconsiderable, and, in spite of the great importation of American beef and mutton during the last five years, butchers' meats still command the prices of 1873. Should the foreign-cattle bill, which is at present receiving the attention of Parliament, become law in its present form, the clause which provides that cattle imported from Continental Europe must be slaughtered at the port of debarkation, will probably have a tendency to enhance the price of meat. This stringent clause does not apply to America. Lord Salisbury and other advocates of the bill maintain that a voyage across the Atlantic, occupying, say, fourteen days, will prove an efficient guarantee against disease. Infected cattle would show the plague within that time. The passage of the bill would not only encourage the importation of live stock from our country, but it would give a stimulus to the "dead meat" and "tinned meat" trade, in which we are more deeply interested as exporters than any other people.\*

\* The act has, since the consul wrote the above, become a law without any exception in favor of the United States. After the passage of the act, however, the exception was made by an order of the Council.

*Prices paid for the necessities of life at Newcastle, 1873 and 1878.*

Articles.		1873.	1878.
<b>Provisions:</b>			
Wheat flour, superfine.....	per barrel..	\$6 17	\$7 56
extra family.....	do.....	6 70	7 92
Rye flour.....	do.....	4 90	5 64
<b>Beef:</b>			
Fresh roasting pieces.....	per pound..	22	20
soup pieces.....	do.....	14	14
rump steaks.....	do.....	24	24
Corned.....	do.....	16	16
<b>Veal:</b>			
Fore quarters.....	per pound..	18	18
Hind quarters.....	do.....	20	20
Cutlets.....	do.....	24	24
<b>Mutton:</b>			
Fore quarters.....	per pound..	16	18
Leg.....	do.....	20	20
Chops.....	do.....	22	22
<b>Pork:</b>			
Fresh.....	per pound..	16	16
Corned or salted.....	do.....	16	16
Bacon, American.....	do.....	18	14
Hams, smoked, Wiltshire.....	do.....	24	24
Shoulders, American.....	do.....	16	16
Sausage.....	do.....	18	16
Lard.....	do.....	20	16
Codfish, dry.....	do.....	08	08
Butter.....	do.....	\$0 24-\$0 32	\$0 24-\$0 32
Cheese.....	do.....	18	\$0 16-\$0 22
Rice.....	do.....	04	\$0 02-\$0 10
Beans.....	per quart..	08	18
Milk.....	do.....	08	07
canned, condensed, pint tins.....	per tin..	15	15
Eggs.....	per dozen..	22	
<b>Groceries, &amp;c.:</b>			
Tea, Oolong and other good black.....	per pound..	\$0 48-\$0 72	\$0 32-\$0 66
<b>Coffee:</b>			
Rio, green.....	per pound..	24	22
roasted.....	do.....	28	21
<b>Sugar:</b>			
Good brown.....	per pound..	07	05
Yellow C.....	do.....	08	07
Coffee B.....	do.....	09	07
White A.....	do.....		06
<b>Molasses:</b>			
New Orleans.....	per gallon..	36	40
Porto Rico.....	do.....	48	48
Sirup.....	do.....	80	60
Soap, common.....	per pound..	06	07
Starch.....	do.....	12	10
Coal (retail).....	per ton..	\$4 80-\$5 28	\$3 88-\$5 09
Oil, petroleum.....	per gallon..	54	46
<b>Domestic, dry goods, &amp;c.:</b>			
<b>Shirts:</b>			
Brown, 4-4, standard quality.....	per yard..	09	09
Bleached, 4-4, standard quality.....	do.....	16	15
<b>Sheetings:</b>			
Brown, 72 inch, standard quality.....	per yard..	18	18
Bleached, 98 inch, standard quality.....	do.....	24	21
Cotton flannel, good quality.....	do.....	16	16
Ticking, good quality (single linen).....	do.....	20	24
(double linen).....	do.....		09
Prints.....	do.....	14	19
Mousseline de laines.....	do.....	24	24
Cloth, all wool, suitable for workingman's clothes.....	do.....	76	72
Cloth, unions.....	do.....	52	44
Boots, men's heavy.....	per pair..	\$2 64	\$2 22
<b>House rent:</b>			
Four-roomed tenements.....	per week..	\$1 25	\$1 20-\$1 20
Two-roomed tenements.....	do.....		\$0 84-\$1 20
Six-roomed tenements.....	do.....	\$1 75	\$1 92-\$1 40
<b>Boarding and lodgings:</b>			
For men.....	per week..		\$2 88-\$3 45
For women.....	do.....		\$2 16-\$2 58

#### THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The condition of trade on the Tyne may be stated in a single sentence. It is in a deplorably bad state. A glance at the following table, which gives the prices of the leading products of this district in May, 1873,

and at the date of this report, will show the extraordinary falling off that has taken place during the last five years. Many of the manufacturers of this district are working at a loss.

Chemicals are lower now than they have been at any time since the foundation of the trade on the Tyne. The leading manufacturers are striving to reduce the cost of production. They are making extra efforts to turn out more material, with the same working staff and capacity, than they did in the prosperous times. It is their "last ditch."

During May, 1873, steamers were chartered from the Tyne to New York at \$6 per ton to take gas-coals, which then cost \$4.80 per ton, making the price of coals delivered in New York (price, freight, and insurance) \$10.80 per ton. Freight to New York have now reached the ridiculously low rate of 96 cents per ton, *being 36 cents lower than to London*. Best Northumberland gas-coals may be delivered in New York (price, freight, and insurance) *for \$2.88 per ton*. If coals were admitted free of duty, New York and other of our large Atlantic cities might be furnished with fuel at a lower price than London. And the impetus which the abolition of this duty would probably give to our American wheat export trade is at all events worthy of careful consideration.

Hopes were entertained that trade would revive when it became known that a congress for the settlement of the Eastern question was to meet; this has proved groundless. The bountiful harvest which is reasonably expected in the United States is far more likely to bring about better times in Europe than even the permanent and satisfactory settlement of the affairs of Turkey and her provinces.

*Comparative price-list of the products of the Tyne for 1873 and 1878.*

Articles.	Price.		Remarks.
	1873.	1878.	
Alkali, white ..... per cent. per cwt..	\$0 07	\$0 03½	Strength 48 to 52 per cent.
Alkali ..... do. .... do.	07	03½	
Bleaching powder ..... per ton	56 72	24 80	Strength 36 to 40 per cent.
Brick, fire ..... per M.	16 98	\$9 72 to 13 32	
Coals, gas ..... per ton	\$4 56 to 4 80	1 68 to 1 92	
steam ..... do.	6 00	2 28 to 2 40	
Cannel ..... do.	7 68	4 32	
Iron, Cleveland pig, No 1 ..... do.	30 96	10 32	
No. 2 ..... do.	30 96	9 72	
No. 3 ..... do.	29 16	9 48	
No. 4 ..... do.	28 86	9 18	
Iron, manufactured bars, ordinary size do.	65 58	26 70	
best ..... do.	68 04	29 16	
best best ..... do.	72 90	34 02	
Lead, orange ..... per cwt.	8 46	6 60	} Ordinary size cask (excepting paint cask) free.
red (refined) ..... do.	5 70	4 38	
white ..... do.	6 06	5 37	
red (glassmakers') ..... do.	6 18	4 86	
Litharge, flake ..... do.	5 94	4 02	
ground ..... do.	6 06	4 50	
Paint (white lead) ..... do.	7 24	5 79	
Soda crystals ..... per ton	32 76	14 58	
ash ..... per cent. per cwt..	92 54	02½	Strength 48 to 52 per cent.
bicarbonate ..... per ton	72 84	72 90	
hyposulphite ..... do.	72 80	46 14	
Venetian red ..... per cwt..	1 80	96	Ordinary size casks (excepting paint casks) free.

EVAN R. JONES.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
New Castle O. T., June 7, 1878.

## NOTTINGHAM.

*Report, by Consul Smith, on the (1) rates of wages ; (2) cost of living ; (3) present condition of trade, &c., in the district of Nottingham.*

In compliance with the requirements of the circular of the Department of State, dated April 11, ultimo, I forward my report on the wages of labor, cost of living, &c., within my district.

## 1. RATES OF WAGES.

Inclosure No. 1 is a tabular presentation of the average earnings of laborers employed in the lace and hosiery trades in this district, those being the principal industries here, as will be seen by reference to the annual reports of the exports from this district to the United States. The table is made up from returns to the board of trade of this city, and, having been compiled with care, may be taken as reliable.

Inclosure No. 2 is a statement of the wages paid by one of the largest lace manufacturers in the district.

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

Inclosure No. 3 gives the prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption.

## 3. PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

There is great complaint here, as in all parts of England, of the very depressed state of trade. Manufacturers complain that their business is small and falling off, and there is a general cry of hard times. The employers of labor claim that they are losing money, or doing business at so small a profit as to make it necessary to reduce the wages of laborers. The latter are not disposed to submit to reductions. The consequence is a great uncertainty as to the future of trade. In Lancashire a great strike is now prevailing, accompanied with violence and arson, and there seems little prospect of a settlement. In this district there is much talk of the necessity of reducing wages, especially in the hosiery factories. The manufacturers complain that the competition is so sharp, especially from Germany, that a reduction of wages here is absolutely necessary. Of course the laborers resist. There has not yet been any decisive action on the part of the employers, but there is a very uneasy feeling on all sides. Therefore, the state of trade may be characterized as extremely depressed, with much anxiety for the future. Shippers have been hoping for a revival of business with the United States, and they are still looking to our country for the beginning of better times. Up to this time there has been no increase of orders from our country, which is a liberal buyer in prosperous times.

JASPER SMITH.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Nottingham, June 8, 1878.

1. Rates of weekly wages paid in the lace and hosiery manufacture at Nottingham.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	Men.		Lads and boys.	Women.		Girls.
	Wages.	Hours.		Wages.	Hours.	
A.—LACE WORKERS.						
Leaver's machines for fancy lace :						
Lacemakers .....	\$6 06 to \$19 44	57		\$2 16 to \$2 40	Very variable	
Winders .....						\$2 16 to \$2 64
Menders .....				1 20 to 2 16	Very variable	
Threaders .....	4 86 to 7 30	57				
Warpers .....	9 72 to 24 30	57				
Designers and draughtsmen .....						
Curtain and other classes :						
Makers .....	7 30 to 19 44					
For cotton, average about .....	6 06 to 9 72					
For silk .....	7 30 to 10 92			2 43 to 3 65	Very variable	
Winders, silk .....				1 92 to 2 88		
cotton .....						
Menders .....						
Threaders, cotton .....				1 44 to 2 43	Very variable	
silk .....				2 43 to 3 30	Very variable	1 92 to 3 84
Warpers .....	7 30 to 9 72					
Designers .....	14 58 to 29 16					
Draughtsmen .....	9 72 to 24 30					
Plain net :						
Makers, cotton .....	4 86 to 9 72					
silk .....	7 30 to 10 92					
B.—HOSIERY MANUFACTURE.						
Cotton and silk hosiery :						
Narrow hand-frames :				All piece-work.		No limit.
Wide hand-frames .....	4 38 to 5 82			do .....		50
Rotary frames .....	5 82 to 6 78			2 43 to 3 66		54
Circular frames .....	6 06 to 12 15			do .....		54
Winders .....	6 06 to 8 52			do .....		54
Employed in cutting .....				\$2.88 by time	54	\$2.16 by time.
stitching, mending, sewing, and folding .....				\$4 86		54
Superintendents .....				\$3 66 to 5 82		54
				4 86		54



2. *Wages paid by one of the largest lace manufacturers in Nottingham.*

Average of men (piece-work) .....	per week..	\$10 92
Highest wages .....	do.....	18 70
Second-class workmen 25 per cent. less.		
Average earnings of young women (winders, menders &c.) .....	do.....	2 64
Average wages of girls (half-time) .....	do.....	1 06
Good fitters, average wages .....	do.....	\$10 44 to 11 88

3. *Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption.*

Articles.		1878.
Flour:		
Superfine .....	per barrel..	\$8 00
Extra family .....	do.....	8 98
Beef:		
Fresh roasting pieces .....	per pound..	\$0 22- 24
soup pieces .....	do.....	14- 16
rump steak .....	do.....	26
Corned .....	do.....	19- 22
Veal:		
Fore quarters .....	per pound..	18
Hind quarters .....	do.....	24
Cutlets .....	do.....	26
Mutton:		
Fore quarters .....	per pound..	16- 18
Leg .....	do.....	22- 24
Chops .....	do.....	24
Pork:		
Fresh .....	per pound..	17
Corned or salted .....	do.....	17
Bacon .....	do.....	12- 20
Hams .....	do.....	12- 20
Shoulder .....	do.....	11
Sausages .....	do.....	20
Lard .....	do.....	16- 18
Butter .....	do.....	25- 28
Cheese .....	do.....	14- 20
Potatoes .....	per bushel..	1 00
Rice .....	per pound..	05- 08
Beans .....	per quart..	08
Milk .....	do.....	08
Eggs .....	per dozen..	*22- 45
Tea (Oolong and other good black) .....	per pound..	00- 98
Coffee:		
Rio, green .....	per pound..	26
roasted .....	do.....	26
Sugar:		
Good brown .....	per pound..	06
Yellow C .....	do.....	07
Coffee B .....	do.....	08
Soap, common .....	do.....	06- 09
Starch .....	do.....	10- 12
Coal .....	per ton..	2 20- 3 90
Oil, coal .....	do.....	(1)
Gas .....	per 1,000 feet..	73
Domestic dry goods, &c.:		
Shirting:		
Brown 4-4, standard quality .....	per yard..	07- 12
Bleached 4-4, standard quality .....	do.....	08- 16
Sheeting:		
Brown 9-8, standard quality .....	per yard..	17- 22
Bleached 9-8, standard quality .....	do.....	20- 45
Ticking, good quality .....	do.....	21- 42
Prints .....	do.....	08- 16
House rent:		
Four-room tenement .....	per month..	3 25- 4 50
Six-room tenement .....	do.....	6 00- 7 00

\* According to season.

† Very variable.

## SHEFFIELD.

*Report, by Consul Webster, on (1) rates of wages ; (2) cost of living ; (3) present state of trade ; (4) habits of the workingmen and workingwomen ; for the district of Sheffield.*

Referring to the Department circular of April 11, 1878, requiring information upon certain subjects, I beg to present the following report:

## 1. RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages in most of the Sheffield trades have been kept up to the standard of five years ago, and in many cases they have been advanced, notwithstanding the great depression in business. But, although the rates have advanced, the amounts actually earned are much diminished, from the fact that there is so much less work to be done. The fact must be considered, however, that men can now earn larger amounts in a given time than in former years on account of the increased facilities, which enable them to work more rapidly. For instance, the steel for round, half-round, flat, and three-square files was formerly made square, and the fileforger was obliged to hammer it into the required shape. The same was true of steel for cutlery, including razors, edge-tools, and many other articles. Now, the steel comes to the hand of the forger from the manufacturer already rolled into shapes suited to the various purposes for which it is designed, thus saving much time and trouble to the forger. The use of machinery also—the use of steam power, instead of leg power, for instance—in many operations which were formerly done by “hand labor,” is greatly to the advantage of the workman, since he now receives as much per dozen for the articles he makes as he did formerly, when he could only turn out one-half or two-thirds as many in a day. In such cases machinery has been the friend of the workingman, although he has been in the habit of looking upon it as his enemy.

The following table gives a fair average of what men in the various trades can earn, if working full time, at the present rates of wages:

## Railway employes: \*

Engine-drivers, 12 hours per day.....	\$1 20 to 1 80
Firemen, 12 hours per day.....	72 to 1 32
Passenger guards, per week.....	4 86 to 9 72
Goods guards, per week of 72 hours.....	6 06 to 7 30
Pointsmen, per week of 72 hours.....	5 68 to 7 30
Watchmen, per week of 72 hours.....	4 86 to 6 06
Passenger porters, per week of 72 hours.....	3 66 to 4 38
Goods porters, per week of 72 hours.....	4 38 to 5 01
Engine-fitters, per week of 66 hours.....	6 06 to 8 52
Examiners, per week of 72 hours.....	6 06 to 7 30
Oilers (boys), per week of 72 hours.....	1 20 to 1 92
Laborers, per week of 72 hours.....	3 90 to 4 86

## Workers in iron (founderies, machine-shops, &amp;c.,) per week:

Puddlers.....	7 83
assistants.....	5 34
Shinglers.....	12 79 to 14 58
assistants.....	8 76 to 9 72
Ball-furnace men.....	12 79
assistants.....	6 06 to 8 76

\* Men in goods department work six days per week, while those in passenger department work seven days. Engine-drivers, working 18 hours, get pay for two days; 16 hours, one day and a half; 14 hours, one day and a quarter.

## Workers in iron (foundries, machine-shops, &amp;c.,) per week:

Charcoal-lumpers .....		\$14 58
Rollers .....	\$9 96 to 14 58	
assistants .....	6 66 to 9 12	
Metal-refiners .....		10 92
Plate-rollers .....	14 58 to 19 44	
Furnacemen .....	13 38 to 18 24	
Firemen .....	7 30 to 10 92	
Scalemelters .....		8 52
Forgemen .....	12 15 to 18 24	
Levermen .....		7 89
Bogiemmen .....		6 06
Hammer-drivers .....		7 30
Pattern-makers .....	8 26 to 8 74	
Molders .....	8 74 to 9 72	
Fettlers .....	6 78 to 7 77	
Laborers .....	4 86 to 6 18	
Irontrailers .....	3 00 to 5 10	
Springfitters .....		9 72
assistants .....		4 86
Tirerollers .....		9 72
Machinists .....	5 82 to 8 76	
Joiners .....		7 30
Turners (same as machinists) .....	5 82 to 8 76	
Engine-fitters .....		8 25
Blacksmiths .....		8 50
Millwrights .....		8 00
Apprentices .....	1 20 to 3 36	
Brassfounders .....		6 25
Brassfinishers .....		7 77
Boiler-makers:		
Riveters and bulkers .....		7 53
Holders-on .....		5 82
Blacksmiths .....		7 02
Flangers .....		8 00
Apprentices .....	1 20 to 2 64	
Rivet-boys .....		1 20
Laborers or helpers .....		4 86
Enginemmen .....		6 78
Steelworkers:		
Melters .....		19 50
Teemers .....		9 72
Pullers-out .....		8 76
Cokers .....		5 82
Potmakers .....		9 48
Collar-lads .....		3 60
Fileworkers:		
Forgers .....		8 52
Strikers .....		8 52
Hardeners .....		7 30
Grinders .....	10 94 to 13 38	
Cutters .....		8 52
Sawmakers:		
Long and circular saw smiths .....		12 12
Short and circular saw smiths .....		8 04
Grinders .....	12 12 to 14 58	
Handle-makers .....	9 72 to 12 12	
Edge-tool workers:		
Forgers .....		13 38
Strikers .....		12 12
Grinders .....		14 50
Hardeners .....	6 30 to 7 30	
Pocket cutlery:		
Forgers .....	5 82 to 10 92	
Grinders .....	9 72 to 14 58	
Hafters .....	4 86 to 9 72	
Table cutlery:		
Forgers .....	7 30 to 9 72	
Strikers .....	6 06 to 8 52	
Grinders .....	8 52 to 9 72	
Hafters .....	5 10 to 8 22	

<b>Razors:</b>		
Forgers .....		\$13 38
Strikers .....		10 92
Grinders .....		14 58
Hafters .....		9 72
Putting-up women .....	\$1 44 to	3 40
<b>Scissors-makers:</b>		
Forgers .....		12 12
Grinders .....		12 12
Filers .....		7 30
Fitters .....		7 30
Holders and hardeners .....		6 82
Burnishers, women .....		3 36
Dressers, women .....		3 84
<b>Electroplaters:</b>		
Stampers .....	7 78 to	8 52
Piece-workers .....	7 78 to	8 52
Braziers .....	8 52 to	9 72
Buffers .....	7 30 to	7 78
Buffers, women .....	3 66 to	4 38
Chasers .....		9 72
Engravers .....		9 72
Burnishers, women .....	2 40 to	2 88
<b>Britannia-metal workers:</b>		
Spinners .....	9 72 to	14 58
Stampers .....	7 30 to	9 72
Casters .....	7 30 to	9 72
Makers-up .....	8 52 to	9 72
Burnishers, when plated .....	2 40 to	2 88
Rubbers, girls .....	2 40 to	2 88
<b>Building-trades:</b>		
Carpenters and joiners .....	8 10 to	8 62
Masons and bricklayers .....		9 12
Hod carriers .....		6 06
Slaters .....	9 12 to	9 62
Plasterers .....	7 78 to	8 26
Painters .....	7 30 to	8 52
Grainers .....	9 72 to	10 92
Paper-hangers .....	8 52 to	9 72
Agricultural laborers, with small cottage and garden .....	4 14 to	4 86

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

The prices of provisions have advanced in some cases, but in other cases they have receded sufficiently to make the average cost of living very nearly the same at present as in any time in the last five years.

American fresh meats and American and Australian canned meats are extensively sold, and have tended to keep down the prices. These are now so abundant and so cheap, that the poor can have an ample supply; yet it is a fact that there is a stronger prejudice against American fresh and canned meats among the ignorant poor than among the better and more intelligent classes.

The following are the prices of the principal necessities of life at the present time in Sheffield:

### a. Provisions.

Flour, superfine .....	per 14 pounds..	\$0 54
biscuit .....	do.....	50
best bakers' .....	do.....	46
Oatmeal .....	per 8 pounds..	\$0 32 to 34
Beef, roasting .....	per pound..	22
soup .....	do.....	19
rump steak .....	do.....	30 to 32
Veal, fore quarter .....	do.....	16
hind quarter .....	do.....	19
cutlets .....	do.....	24

Mutton, fore quarter .....	per pound..	\$0 21
leg .....	do.....	22
chops .....	do.....	24
Pork, fresh .....	do.....	20
bacon .....	do.....	\$0 06 to 14
ham .....	do.....	11 to 14
sausage .....	do.....	14
Lard .....	do.....	12 to 18
Fish, fresh .....	do.....	05 to 24
Butter * .....	do.....	32 to 36
Cheese .....	do.....	16 to 20
Potatoes .....	per peck of 20 pounds..	32
Rice .....	per pound..	03 to 08
Pease, dried .....	per quart..	06
Milk .....	do.....	80
Eggs .....	per 16..	24

*b. Provisions.*

Tea, good black .....	per pound..	36 to 96
Coffee .....	do.....	24 to 44
Sugar .....	do.....	05 to 10
Molasses .....	do.....	05 to 06
Sirup .....	do.....	06
Kerosene .....	per quart..	06
Soap, common .....	per pound..	05 to 09
Coal .....	per ton..	2 88 to 4 15
Gas .....	per 1,000 feet..	68
Benzine .....	per quart..	12

*c. Dry goods, &c.*

Shirtings, brown .....	per yard..	06 to 14
bleached .....	do.....	06 to 14
woolen .....	do.....	28 to 36
cotton and wool .....	do.....	13½ to 23
Sheetings .....	do.....	21 to 42
Flannel, medium .....	do.....	19 to 24
Flannel, red .....	do.....	23 upwards.
Prints .....	do.....	07 to 19
Serges and reps .....	do.....	15 to 60
Satin cloths (so-called) .....	do.....	24 to 70
Boots, men's heavy .....	per pair..	2 04 to 6 06

*d. House rent and board.*

Four-roomed tenements, clear of rates .....	per week..	96 to 1 20
Six-roomed tenements, with rates to pay .....	per annum..	78 00 to 97 50
Board for men, mechanics .....	per week..	2 88 to 3 60
women employed in factories .....	do.....	1 44 to 1 92

## 3. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

The present condition of trade is anything but prosperous in this district, which has heretofore furnished so large a share of the exports of England.

## 4. HABITS OF THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

I fear I may not be able to give as definite information on the "business habits and systems" of this district as was intended. Here, as everywhere else, men differ greatly in their willingness and ability to work. A bold recklessness as to earning and spending prevails among the Sheffield workmen. Many a man who can easily earn his \$14 or \$19 a week will be satisfied with earning half that sum, or just enough to provide him with his food, beer, and sporting, allowing his wife but

\* 12 cents per pound more in winter.

a mere pittance of his wages for herself and children. Large numbers who might make themselves independent make no provision for the future, except to pay into their club a shilling or two per week, which insures them, if not in arrears, some aid in case of sickness. This method of insurance, good in itself, seems to operate here to paralyze the desire to save. Whether this indifference as to any provision that exists so largely among the workmen has any connection with the certainty that there is the workhouse for them as a last resource is a question that will suggest itself; a question that is answered in the affirmative by many; a very important question as bearing upon the best methods of dealing with the poor. One thing, however, seems evident, that, notwithstanding the great depression in the manufacturing interests of Sheffield, there would be but little destitution among the working people but for their drinking habits. Any one walking our streets will see where the earnings of the workingman go, and in very many cases the earnings of the workingwomen also; for there is in this town a far greater proportion of women employed in the heavier kinds of labor than will be found in the large towns of the United States, excepting, it may be, the great cotton-manufacturing centers. This fact is to be considered in estimating the amount of earnings that go to the support of families, such earnings being larger than might at first appear. Were these sums properly used, there would be comparatively little suffering from poverty.

The amount spent in intoxicating drink in Great Britain during the year 1877, according to the excise returns, was more than \$700,000,000. Sheffield's share of this expenditure would amount to more than \$5,000,000. A considerable part of this sum would not come from the earnings of what are termed the laboring classes; but a sufficient amount comes from that source, if saved, to place a great proportion of them above want. The waste of money on drink implies, also, a very great loss of time. This amounts, at a moderate estimate, to one day a week, on an average, to the workmen of Sheffield. The loss of one day a week to 40,000 workmen means the loss of \$40,000 per week at the low estimate of \$1 per day each; this gives a total loss to the workmen of Sheffield per year, by lost time alone through drink, of \$2,180,000, and the better the times the greater the loss.

Making all allowances, the foregoing estimates are thought to be under than over the truth. There is but little doubt in the minds of those who know the working population of Sheffield that almost the whole of this loss of time is fairly chargeable upon the drink habit.

This subject could be followed out to startling results. It is introduced here as being in part an answer to the fifth inquiry, and as bearing upon the question of Sheffield's—and England's—ability to continue to compete successfully in the markets of the world with any nation whose producing classes are temperate, and, therefore, industrious and thrifty, a subject to be considered in the discussion of the means by which our country can, by an honorable rivalry, attain to commercial superiority.

C. B. WEBSTER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Sheffield, July 16, 1878.

## IRELAND.

*Report, by Consul Barrows, of Dublin, on the rates of wages, cost of living, postal savings-banks, &c.; for Ireland.*

In obedience to the instructions contained in Circular from the Department of State dated April 11, 1878, the following report and accompanying returns are respectfully submitted:

## AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

The earnings of agricultural laborers in Ireland are usually supplemented by the produce of a small plot of ground attached to their cabins. The return marked No. 4 shows 120,557 holdings under 5 acres, and a more recent abstract of landholders in Ireland (May, 1878) is as follows:

Leinster.....	{ 10,043, holders of one acre and upwards. 15,684, holders of less than one acre.
Munster.....	{ 7,679, holders of one acre and upwards. 8,101, holders of less than one acre.
Ulster.....	{ 11,946, holders of one acre and upwards. 10,036, holders of less than one acre.
Connaught.....	{ 2,944, holders of one acre and upwards. 2,322, holders of less than one acre.

Total of Ireland, 32,612 holders of one acre and upwards; 36,143 holders of less than one acre; 68,755 holders in Ireland with an acreage of 20,162,000, at a total valuation of £13,420,022.

The great majority of the holders of one acre and a considerable percentage of holders of over one acre may be fairly classed as agricultural laborers; *i. e.*, working for neighboring farmers as laborers and cultivating their small holdings in overtime. During the months of August and September there is yearly a migration of a large portion of this class from the west of Ireland to England, where they obtain speedy and remunerative employment in harvesting the crops; returning to their homes with the proceeds of their trip carefully preserved to meet their rents and to procure necessities for the coming winter. It is most probable that this annual migration will gradually decrease until it ceases, practically, altogether, which it must do when the rates of wages in the more remote agricultural districts in this country are higher than at present and nearer to an equality with the wages prevailing in England.

The following table gives the territorial divisions and acreable extent of each province in Ireland, according to ordnance survey and census reports 1871, the last issued:

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	Tillage.	Pasture.	Plantation.	Towns, waste bogs, &c.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Leinster .....	4,824,498	52,435	1,012,116	2,482,661	102,567	627,154
Munster .....	5,015,501	152,101	1,362,604	3,320,035	108,752	1,118,110
Ulster .....	5,273,107	210,100	1,911,545	2,170,427	63,678	1,118,157
Connaught.....	4,178,020	213,065	755,732	2,083,103	49,003	1,290,153
Total .....	20,192,186	627,701	5,042,057	10,071,285	324,900	4,153,554

It is most difficult, with any accuracy to estimate in money the cost of living to the agricultural laborer, and the percentage such cost bears to his total earnings. As before stated, the agricultural laborer in this country usually cultivates a small plot of ground, the produce of which costs the sum paid for seed and the value of the occupant's labor in his overtime, with perhaps the assistance of some portion of his family. There is usually, in this class of cases, a pig or two reared and sold to assist in supporting the family.

The returns of agricultural produce for 1876 give the total of land in

Ireland under cereal crops at 1,848,788 acres, and under green crops, such as turnips, potatoes, &c., at 1,363,692 acres; flax, mainly produced in Ulster, at 132,938 acres; meadow and clover, 1,861,128 acres. It appears, therefore, from these figures that over one-third of the entire agricultural surface of Ireland is given up to meadow and pasture; hence the number of men living on the wages earned as hired laborers is comparatively small, as grazing farms require little more labor than need be given by the herdsmen necessary for the safekeeping of the cattle. Indeed, the marked tendency of Irish farming is, in my opinion, to pasture. Farmers here find it more profitable to breed and fatten oxen, sheep, and pigs for the English market than to raise cereals. Considerable attention is given by the landed gentry and by many of the smaller proprietors to improving the breed of horses. There is annually a large show of horses held here, and I am informed that each successive exhibition is an improvement on those previously held, in the breed and character of the animals exhibited. Prizes are given in the various classes of horses, and every effort made to promote the objects of the agricultural society under whose auspices these meetings are held. The following is an abstract return of the number of horses and cattle in Ireland for 1876 and 1877:

1876. Total number of horses in Ireland .....	534, 833
1877. Total number of horses in Ireland.....	486, 165
1876. Total number of cows and heifers in Ireland.....	1, 532, 546
1876. Other cattle in Ireland .....	2, 581, 147
1877. Total number of cows and heifers in Ireland.....	1, 521, 260
1877. Other cattle in Ireland.....	2, 474, 767

The general dependence of this population on agricultural rather than manufacturing industry renders the foregoing figures of considerable interest.

The following meteorological report bears on these statistics: "The mean temperature in Dublin is 40°.4' Fahr.; total fall of rain, 28½ inches; mean height of barometer, 29°.93" (for year 1877). The climate is temperate and moist, the crops being more frequently injured by excess of moisture than of aridity. This peculiarity of climate is not prejudicial to health. The average of life is much the same as in Great Britain; longevity much greater.

#### POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS.

There are 32 post-office savings-banks in the city of Dublin, and in Ireland over 700. These offices are open daily. Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. is allowed, and depositors have direct government security for their money. A depositor in any one of these banks can continue his deposits in any other of such banks without change of book, and can withdraw his money at any post-office bank. "In these banks you may make deposits to the amount of one shilling, or of pounds and shillings, provided you do not deposit more than £30 in any one year."

The number of depositors in the post-office savings-banks in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at over 2,000,000. I have been unable to ascertain the exact number in Ireland.

The postmaster-general is empowered (act 27 and 28 Victoria, cap. 43) to insure the lives of persons of either sex, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, for not less than £20 or more than £100. He is also empowered under the same act to grant immediate or deferred annuities of not more than £50 on the lives of persons of either sex and of the age of ten years and upwards. I believe a large number of persons have availed themselves of the provisions of this act, but in the absence of returns as to Ireland, I am unable to give the figures.

The object of the promoters of the act of Parliament above referred to



seems to me to have been mainly to provide a safe place of deposit for the poorer classes of the population. The restrictions as to the amount of deposits in post-office savings-banks and the limits named for immediate and deferred annuities indicate the intention of the Government; *i. e.*, that persons of small means should have the opportunity of saving trifling sums, and have government security for their deposits, and to afford opportunities to the same class for the purchase of annuities; at the same time not to interfere with the business of bankers and insurance offices.

#### RATES OF WAGES ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Through the very kind courtesy of the board of public works, I am enabled to forward the rate paid by that department to its employes in the seven districts of Ireland.

The tables furnished me by the secretary are extremely valuable, as an index of the wages earned by the industrial classes. They are thoroughly reliable, and were specially prepared by the secretary from the records in his office, in accordance with my request for data to meet the requirements of the Department circular.

B. H. BARROWS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Dublin, July 3 and 24, 1878.*

#### *List of tables sent with Consul Barrows's report.*

1. Rates of wages, A. Guinness, Son & Co.
2. Rates of wages of agricultural laborers.
3. Prices of agricultural produce.
4. Number and classification of holdings.
5. Annual averages of note circulation.
6. Joint-stock banks.
7. Post-office savings-banks.
8. Trustee savings-banks.
9. Distilleries and inland duty.
10. Wages paid by the board of public works: 7 tables.

#### *1. Rate of wages paid by Messrs. A. Guinness, Son & Co., Dublin.*

Skilled labor, mechanics.....	per day..	\$1 56
Unskilled labor, carters, &c.....	per week..	4 25
Boys.....	per week..	2 43

NOTE.—Messrs. A. Guinness, Son & Co., brewers, Dublin, are reported to be, for a private firm, the largest employers of skilled (mechanical) labor in Ireland.

#### *2. Return of wages paid to agricultural laborers in Ireland.*

	Per day, without board.		Yearly, with board.
	Permanent.	Busy seasons.	
<b>Males:</b>			
Ploughmen.....	\$0 28 to \$0 60	\$0 60 to \$0 88	\$58 00 to \$97 00
General men.....	24 to 48	60 to 88	48 00 to 88 00
Boys.....	12 to 24	24 to 36	39 00 to 56 00
<b>Females:</b>			
Dairy-maids.....			58 00 to 97 00
Farm-servants.....			39 16 to 48 00
Women for field-work.....	24 to 36	36 to 60	
Girls (weeding).....	12 to 24	24 to 36	

NOTE.—The rate of wages paid to laborers in Ireland varies very much according to locality and seasons. Near large towns the rate is much higher than in the country districts; also in spring and harvest the rate is higher than at other seasons.

3. *Return of prices of agricultural produce in Ireland in 1851 and 1876, with the average increase of prices per cent. between 1851 and 1876.*

Distribution.	Wheat, per 112 lbs.		Oats, per 112 lbs.		Barley, per 112 lbs.		Potatoes, per 112 lbs.		Butter, per 112 lbs.		Beef, per 112 lbs.		Mutton, per 112 lbs.		Pork, per 112 lbs.	
	1851.	1876.	1851.	1876.	1851.	1876.	1851.	1876.	1851.	1876.	1851.	1876.	1851.	1876.	1851.	1876.
Leinster: Average of six principal markets.....	42 04	42 47	31 37	41 87	31 49	42 19	90 95	90 90	418 03	433 80	410 23	417 90	411 99	419 32	49 23	413 12
Munster: Average of six principal markets.....	1 86	2 35	1 32	1 81	1 35	2 09	1 01	86	17 09	32 04	10 39	17 03	12 18	19 84	9 54	13 58
Ulster: Average of seven principal markets.....	2 04	2 30	1 37	1 83	1 44	1 96	1 92	81	18 54	32 76	10 08	16 84	11 08	18 68	9 51	12 21
Connought: Average of five principal markets.....	1 89	2 18	1 26	1 64	1 11	1 82	81	81	15 04	28 98	9 80	16 38	11 49	16 74	None.	11 28
Average prices, Ireland.....	1 93	2 33	1 33	1 75	1 40	2 01	91	85	17 16	31 76	9 99	17 06	11 80	18 50	9 42	12 54
Increase, per cent., between 1851 and 1876.....	20		35		45		.....		70½		71		56		41½	

4. *Number and classification of holdings in each province of Ireland in 1874 and 1875.*

Provinces.	Not exceed- ing 1 acre.		1 to 5 acres.		5 to 15 acres.		15 to 30 acres.		30 to 50 acres.		50 to 100 acres.		100 to 200 acres.		200 to 500 acres.		Above 500 acres.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Leinster.....	17,753	17,603	20,401	20,176	24,013	24,726	28,216	28,057	15,709	15,778	13,850	14,051	6,725	6,718	2,785	2,718	367	360
Munster.....	11,574	11,574	11,875	11,875	10,658	10,658	25,309	25,309	22,475	22,475	22,363	22,363	8,955	8,955	2,727	2,727	349	349
Ulster.....	13,580	13,580	22,537	22,537	10,641	10,641	56,460	56,460	24,046	24,046	13,042	13,042	3,261	3,261	2,735	2,735	273	273
Connought.....	7,390	7,390	22,069	22,069	71,228	71,228	56,518	56,518	24,131	24,131	13,195	13,195	3,268	3,268	1,968	1,968	292	292
.....	7,914	7,914	15,512	15,512	40,603	40,603	32,971	32,971	10,723	10,723	6,034	6,034	2,968	2,968	1,701	1,701	508	508
Total of Ireland.....	50,267	50,267	70,023	70,023	187,450	187,450	137,955	137,955	73,043	73,043	55,385	55,385	21,839	21,839	8,225	8,225	1,497	1,497
.....	51,459	51,459	69,068	69,068	166,950	166,950	137,969	137,969	73,045	73,045	55,618	55,618	21,909	21,909	8,197	8,197	1,529	1,529

5. Annual average amount of the note circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in each year, 1865 to 1876, inclusive, showing the amount under or over the issue fixed by act, with the average amount of coin held by the banks.

Years.	Notes issued.			Certified circulation, 1845.			Coin held by the banks of issue.		
	1845, 26,354,494.			Less.	More.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
	25 and up-wards.	Under 25.	Total.						
1865	22,958,040	23,028,900	25,986,950	2,367,544	.....	21,912,625	2,275,750	22,188,375	
1866	2,012,450	2,072,038	5,884,488	470,006	.....	1,982,909	244,648	2,227,557	
1867	2,968,427	2,847,789	5,811,176	543,318	.....	2,046,711	295,173	2,341,884	
1868	3,216,890	2,971,054	6,188,053	165,841	.....	2,018,644	271,129	2,289,773	
1869	3,480,112	3,120,915	6,607,727	.....	2,583,223	2,158,649	293,127	2,451,776	
1870	3,574,170	3,305,404	6,879,774	.....	525,089	2,314,127	223,416	2,537,543	
1871	3,075,270	3,498,790	7,544,136	.....	1,189,629	2,821,620	242,151	3,063,771	
1872	4,187,957	3,498,290	7,674,217	.....	1,319,642	2,813,295	242,171	3,055,466	
1873	3,023,659	3,153,834	7,070,913	.....	1,319,723	2,534,835	293,653	2,828,488	
1874	3,748,314	3,021,083	6,772,397	.....	417,993	2,892,083	294,183	3,186,266	
1875	3,847,404	3,216,597	7,064,004	.....	709,509	2,861,165	274,665	3,135,830	
1876	4,155,943	3,343,240	7,499,183	.....	1,136,006	2,962,064	310,519	3,272,583	
1877*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

\* Returns not available.

6. *Return of joint-stock banks doing business in Ireland, the number of their branches, number of shares, amount of subscribed and paid-up capital, rate of dividend, reserve fund, &c.*

Bank and year when established.	Number of branches.	Subscribed capital.		Capital paid up.		Last annual dividend.	Reserve fund after last dividend.	Note circulation No. 1877.	Certified issue of notes by 8 and 9 Vic. cap.
		Number of shares.	Per share.	Amount.	Per share.				
Bank of Ireland, 1783 .....	56	Stock. 5,000	£100	£2,708,230	£100	Pr. at. 12	£1,004,000	£28,342,175	£2,708,428
Belfast Banking Company, 1827 .....	36	5,000	100	500,000	25	8	218,800	540,957	281,611
*Hibernian Joint Stock, 1824 .....	38	5,000	100	500,000	25	20	251,430	.....	.....
*Munster Bank (limited), 1864 .....	42	20,000	100	2,000,000	25	11½	165,452	.....	.....
National Bank, 1835 .....	90	100,000	10	1,000,000	34	14	120,000	1,642,228	852,269
Northern Banking Company, 1824 .....	47	50,000	50	2,500,000	30	12	127,500	561,129	248,440
Provincial Bank, 1824 .....	44	5,000	92 6 2	961,538	30	15½	108,477	950,678	927,667
*Royal Bank, 1836 .....	5	20,000	100	2,040,000	25	15	200,000	.....	.....
Ulster Banking Company, 1836 .....	51	4,000	50	1,500,000	10	20	300,000	881,392	311,079
Total .....	409	120,000	10	1,200,000	24	.....	2,645,755	7,918,550	6,354,404

\* Not a bank of issue.

NOTE.—There are only three private banks carrying on business in Dublin, viz: Ball & Co. Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., and Guinness, Mahon & Co. Paper money circulated by banks of issue is in the form of promissory notes, for sums of £1, £3, £5, £10, £20, £25, &c., usually extending to £100. Occasionally larger amounts are issued in the form of a note, especially by the Bank of Ireland.

7. Amount of deposits in the Irish post-office government savings-banks since the foundation, in 1862.

Year ended—	Amount.	Increase.	Rate of yearly increase.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
December 31, 1862	£78,696		
December 31, 1863	143,521	£64,825	82
December 31, 1864	176,619	33,098	23
December 31, 1865	207,045	30,426	18
December 31, 1866	220,637	13,592	6
December 31, 1867	260,053	39,416	18
December 31, 1868	355,631	95,578	37
December 31, 1869	458,148	102,517	29
December 31, 1870	583,165	125,017	27
December 31, 1871	643,000	59,835	10
December 31, 1872	727,000	84,000	13
December 31, 1873	750,000	23,000	3
December 31, 1874	788,000	38,000	5
December 31, 1875	845,000	57,000	7
December 31, 1876	939,000	94,000	11
December 31, 1877	1,052,000	113,000	12

8. Number of depositors and amount of deposits in the trustee savings-banks in Ireland in the years 1847 to 1876.

Years.	No. of depositors.	Amount.	Years.	No. of depositors.	Amount.
1847	80,351	£2,410,720	1862	67,468	£2,088,370
1848	48,512	1,234,296	1863	66,052	2,071,523
1849	45,548	1,200,273	1864	63,957	1,972,446
1850	47,987	1,291,798	1865	59,733	1,896,882
1851	49,554	1,347,617	1866	51,583	1,540,578
1852	52,142	1,447,315	1867	53,906	1,632,618
1853	55,630	1,596,010	1868	56,702	1,618,864
1854	54,008	1,579,490	1869	50,401	1,974,730
1855	54,547	1,616,126	1870	60,164	2,064,997
1856	57,508	1,723,726	1871	63,073	2,236,575
1857	57,726	1,775,915	1872	61,746	2,221,833
1858	59,893	1,804,163	1873	58,745	2,124,487
1859	65,504	2,005,318	1874	55,455	2,017,561
1860	69,294	2,143,284	1875	55,505	2,041,186
1861	70,214	2,153,211	1876	56,849	2,178,286

NOTE.—Trustee savings-banks are in the process of being superseded by the post-office savings-banks.

9. *Number of distilleries and number of gallons of proof spirits on which duty was paid for consumption in Ireland, and rate of duty charged in each year ended December 31, from 1834 to 1867, and for years ended March 31, 1868 to 1876.*

Years.	No. of distilleries.	No. of gallons entered for home consumption.	Rate of duty, per proof-gallon.	Years.	No. of distilleries.	No. of gallons entered for home consumption.	Rate of duty, per proof-gallon.	Years.	No. of distilleries.	No. of gallons entered for home consumption.	Rate of duty, per proof-gallon.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
1834..	89	9,708,462	0 0 4	1849..	53	6,973,333	0 2 8	1861..	39	5,022,894	0 10 0
1835..	93	11,781,223	0 0 4	1850..	51	7,408,086	0 2 8	1862..	27	4,453,773	0 10 0
1836..	90	12,248,772	0 0 4	1851..	52	7,550,518	0 2 8	1863..	26	4,423,342	0 10 0
1837..	90	11,235,635	0 0 4	1852..	46	8,208,206	0 2 8	1864..	27	4,445,100	0 10 0
1838..	87	12,294,342	0 0 4	1853..	40	8,136,362	0 2 8	1865..	25	4,385,232	0 10 0
1839..	89	10,815,709	0 0 4				0 2 8	1866..	23	4,010,061	0 10 0
1840..	86	7,401,051	0 0 4	1854..	40	8,440,734	0 2 8	1867..	22	4,076,704	0 10 0
1841..	75	6,485,443	0 0 8				0 2 8	1868..	22	4,425,055	0 10 0
1842..	70	5,290,650	0 0 8	1855..	39	6,228,856	0 2 8	1869..	24	4,024,076	0 10 0
1843..	64	5,546,483	0 0 8	1856..	38	6,781,068	0 2 8	1870..	30	4,112,746	0 10 0
1844..	62	6,451,137	0 0 8	1857..	37	6,920,046	0 2 8	1871..	30	4,740,911	0 10 0
1845..	57	7,065,196	0 0 8	1858..	36	6,402,142	0 0 0	1872..	30	4,690,534	0 10 0
1846..	54	7,952,076	0 0 8	1859..	35	6,538,448	0 0 0	1873..	30	6,176,501	0 10 0
1847..	51	6,087,383	0 0 8				0 0 0	1874..	30	6,094,038	0 10 0
1848..	55	7,072,933	0 0 8	1860..	31	5,836,313	0 1 0	1875..	30	6,097,435	0 10 0
							10 0	1876..	30	6,082,896	0 10 0

NOTE.—The total number of distilleries in England in 1870 was 9, in Scotland 113, and in Ireland 30. The number of detections for illicit distillation in 1876 was 8 in England, 1 in Scotland, and 796 in Ireland.

10. Wages paid by the board of public works throughout Ireland.

Description.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Time.
<i>Northwestern district.</i>						
Carpenters.....	\$0 84 to \$0 06	\$0 90 to \$1 08	\$0 80 to \$1 06	\$0 96 to \$1 12	\$0 96 to \$1 12	Per day.
Masons and bricklayers.....	80 to 88	80 to 88	88 to 1 06	96 to 1 08	1 08 to 1 20	Do.
Stonecutters.....	1 20 to 1 26	1 20 to 1 28	1 26 to 1 32	1 32 to 1 40	1 32 to 1 38	Do.
Plasterers.....	80 to 88	80 to 88	88 to 1 06	96 to 1 08	1 08 to 1 20	Do.
Painters and glaziers.....	6 42 to 6 90	6 42 to 7 02	6 42 to 7 02	7 28 to 8 50	7 28 to 8 50	Per week.
Plumbers, in town.....	6 06	6 54	6 42 to 6 78	6 78	6 78	Do.
Gasfitters, in town.....	6 06	6 54	6 42 to 6 78	6 78	6 78	Do.
Smiths.....	84 to 90	84 to 90	90 to 96	96 to 1 08	96 to 1 08	Per day.
Fitters.....	1 44 to 2 12	1 44 to 2 12	1 44 to 1 56	1 44 to 1 62	1 44 to 1 62	Do.
Laborers, attending masons, &c.....	2 16 to 3 12	2 16 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 40	3 40 to 3 80	3 80 to 4 88	Per week.
ordinary.....	2 16 to 3 12	2 16 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 40	3 40 to 3 80	3 80 to 4 88	Do.
on engineering work (navvies).....	3 60 to 4 88	3 60 to 4 88	4 88 to 5 84	5 84 to 6 80	6 80 to 7 76	Do.
agricultural, ordinary.....	2 16 to 3 12	2 16 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 40	3 40 to 3 80	3 80 to 4 88	Do.
superior.....	3 60 to 4 88	3 60 to 4 88	4 88 to 5 84	5 84 to 6 80	6 80 to 7 76	Do.
<i>Northeastern district.</i>						
Carpenters.....	7 02 to 7 06	7 02 to 7 06	7 02 to 7 06	8 38 to 8 44	8 38 to 8 44	Per week.
Masons and bricklayers.....	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16	15 to 16	Do.
Stonecutters.....	7 02 to 7 06	7 02 to 7 06	7 02 to 7 06	8 44 to 8 44	8 44 to 8 44	Per hour.
Plasterers.....	7 28 to 7 28	7 28 to 7 28	7 28 to 7 28	7 77 to 7 77	7 77 to 7 77	Per week.
Painters and glaziers.....	7 28 to 7 28	7 28 to 7 28	7 28 to 7 28	7 77 to 7 77	7 77 to 7 77	Do.
Plumbers.....	5 82 to 6 78	5 82 to 6 78	5 82 to 6 78	7 77 to 7 77	7 77 to 7 77	Do.
Gasfitters.....	6 78 to 7 02	6 78 to 7 02	6 78 to 7 02	7 77 to 7 77	7 77 to 7 77	Do.
Smiths.....	4 08 to 4 08	4 08 to 4 08	4 08 to 4 08	4 32 to 4 32	4 32 to 4 32	Do.
Fitters.....	3 12 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 12	3 12 to 3 12	Do.
Laborers, attending masons, &c.....	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	Do.
ordinary.....	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	Do.
on engineering work (navvies).....	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	Do.
agricultural, ordinary.....	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	Do.
superior.....	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	2 88 to 2 88	Do.
<i>Eastern district.</i>						
Carpenters.....	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	Per week.
Masons and bricklayers.....	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	Do.
Stonecutters.....	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	Do.
Plasterers.....	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	Do.
Painters and glaziers.....	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	Do.
Plumbers.....	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	Do.
Gasfitters.....	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	Do.
Smiths.....	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	Do.
Fitters.....	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	5 04 to 5 04	Do.

	50 hours.	50 hours.	50 hours.	50 hours.	50 hours.	Per week.
Laborers, attending masons. ordinary on engineering works (navvies) agricultural, ordinary superior	3 04 2 16 3 06 2 16 2 40	2 04 2 04 3 06 2 16 2 40	2 88 2 40 3 88 2 64 2 88	3 06 2 88 3 88 2 64 2 88	3 06 2 88 3 88 2 64 2 88	7 29 7 29 8 01 7 29 10 92 8 01 8 73 8 01 10 92 10 92 2 88 2 88 3 60 2 88 3 60
<i>Western district.</i>						
Carpenters Masons and bricklayers Stonecutters Plasterers Painters and glaziers Plumbers Gasfitters Smiths Fitters Laborers, attending masons, &c. ordinary on engineering works (navvies) agricultural, ordinary superior	6 30 6 30 7 29 7 29 6 30 10 20 7 29 7 29 7 29 10 20 2 88 2 40 3 00 2 16 2 88	6 30 6 30 7 29 7 29 6 30 10 20 7 29 7 29 7 29 10 20 2 88 2 40 3 36 2 16 2 88	6 78 6 78 7 29 7 29 6 78 10 20 7 29 7 29 7 29 10 20 8 12 2 88 2 88 2 16 2 88	7 29 7 29 8 01 7 29 10 92 8 01 8 73 8 01 10 92 10 92 3 36 2 88 3 60 2 88 3 60	7 29 7 29 8 01 7 29 10 92 8 01 8 73 8 01 10 92 10 92 3 36 2 88 3 60 2 88 3 60	7 29 7 29 8 01 7 29 10 92 8 01 8 73 8 01 10 92 10 92 2 88 2 88 3 60 2 88 3 60
<i>Southwestern (Waterford) district.</i>						
Carpenters Masons and bricklayers Stonecutters Plasterers Painters and glaziers Plumbers Gasfitters Smiths Fitters Laborers, attending masons ordinary on engineering work agricultural, ordinary (and two meals per diem each) superior (and two meals per diem each)	6 30 6 78 6 78 6 78 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 8 12 8 12 1 44 1 92	6 30 6 78 6 78 6 78 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 8 12 8 12 1 44 1 92	6 78 6 78 6 78 6 78 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 8 12 8 12 1 44 1 92	6 30 6 78 6 78 6 78 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 8 12 8 12 1 68 2 16	6 30 6 78 6 78 6 78 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 7 98 8 12 8 12 1 68 2 16	6 30 7 29 7 29 7 29 7 09 8 76 8 76 8 76 8 76 3 60 3 60 3 84 3 84 1 92

\* Increased irregularly to.  
† Dublin is not included in the eastern district; if added the average would be increased by about 48 cents per week on tradesmen and 24 cents on laborers.



• 10. *Wages paid by the board of public works throughout Ireland—Continued.*

Description.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Time.
	60 hours.		60 hours.		58 hours.		58 hours.		58 hours.		
<i>Southwestern (Limerick) district.</i>											
Carpenters .....	\$7 26		\$7 26		\$7 26		\$7 26		\$7 74		Weekly.
Masons and bricklayers .....	7 26		7 26		7 26		7 26		7 74		Do.
Stonecutters .....	7 26		7 26		7 26		7 26		7 98		Per week.
Plasterers .....	7 26		7 26		7 26		7 26		7 74		Do.
Painters and glaziers .....	6 30		6 78		7 26		7 26		7 26		Do.
Plumbers .....	6 78		7 26		7 26		7 74		8 78		Do.
Gasfitters .....	\$6 78 to	\$5 82 to	7 74		\$6 78 to	7 74	\$6 30 to	7 74	\$6 78 to	7 74	Do.
Smiths .....	7 26	7 26	7 26		7 26		7 26		7 26		Do.
Fitters .....	7 26	7 26	7 26		7 26		7 26		7 26		Do.
Laborers, attending masons, &c. ....	2 88		2 88		2 88		3 36		3 84		Per week.
ordinary .....	2 88		2 88		2 88		2 88		3 84		Do.
on engineering work (navvies) .....	2 88		2 88		2 88		2 88		3 84		Do.
agricultural, ordinary .....	2 40		2 40		3 40		2 88		2 88		Do.
superior .....	2 88		2 88		2 88		3 30		3 86		Do.
<i>Southern district.</i>											
Carpenters .....	7 26		7 74		7 98		7 98		7 98		Per week.
Masons and bricklayers .....	7 74		7 98		7 98		7 98		7 98		Do.
Stonecutters .....	7 26		7 98		7 98		7 98		8 76		Do.
Plasterers .....	7 26		7 74		7 98		7 98		7 98		Do.
Painters and glaziers .....	6 54		6 54		7 26		7 26		7 26		Do.
Plumbers .....	7 26		7 26		7 26		8 22		8 22		Do.
Gasfitters .....	6 54		6 54		6 54		6 78		7 26		Do.
Smiths .....	6 78		7 26		7 98		7 98		7 26		Do.
Fitters .....	7 98		7 98		8 22		8 70		8 70		Do.
Laborers, attending masons, &c. ....	2 88		2 88		2 88		3 36		3 60		Do.
ordinary .....	2 40		2 88		2 88		2 88		2 88		Do.
on engineering work (navvies) .....	2 88		2 88		3 60		3 60		3 60		Do.
agricultural, ordinary .....	2 88		2 88		2 88		3 60		3 60		Do.
superior .....	2 88		2 88		3 60		\$3 60 to	\$3 60	\$3 60 to	4 32	Do.

## BELFAST.

*Report, by Consul Donnan, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) bank returns (all Ireland); (4) business habits and systems; for the district of Belfast.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department circular of April 11, 1878, and will now proceed to answer the same as fully as I am able.

## 1. RATES OF WAGES.

Agricultural laborers, with board and lodging .....	per week..	\$1 92
Railway and other laborers, without board and lodging.....	do.....	4 38
Mechanics .....	do.....	\$4 38 to 6 06

At these rates the workingmen are not able to accumulate anything, as all their wages are expended in living.

The rates of wages remain about the same as five years ago.

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

The necessaries of life may be quoted, at retail, about as follows:

Flour.....	per stone (14 pounds)..	\$0 56
Oatmeal.....	do.....	40
Lard.....	per pound..	12
Butter.....	do.....	34
Potatoes.....	per 14 pounds..	24
Indian-meal.....	do.....	28
Tea.....	per pound..	80
Sugar.....	do.....	08
Rent and taxes, according to location.....	per annum..	\$30 00 to 82 00

## 3. IRISH BANK RETURNS.

An account, pursuant to the act 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 37, of the amount of bank-notes authorized by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Ireland and the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of coin held during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1878:

Name and title, as set forth in license.	Circulation authorized by certificate.	Average circulation during four weeks ending as above.	Average amount of coin held during four weeks ending as above.
The Bank of Ireland .....	£3, 788, 428	£3, 010, 600	£548, 009
The Provincial Bank of Ireland.....	827, 667	850, 606	305, 794
The Belfast Banking Company.....	281, 611	468, 679	205, 534
The Northern Banking Company.....	243, 440	493, 040	339, 432
The Ulster Banking Company.....	811, 079	745, 590	508, 006
The National Bank.....	852, 298	1, 576, 308	848, 632

## 4. BUSINESS SYSTEMS AND HABITS.

As regards the business habits and systems of the district, the rule prevails in the linen mills to begin work at 6 o'clock a. m. and stop at 6 p. m., with an intermission of two hours for meals.

The merchants do not generally appear at their places of business be-

fore 10 o'clock a. m., but the business places are usually opened at from 7 to 9 o'clock a. m. The banks open at 10 o'clock a. m., and close at 3 p. m., except on Saturday, when they close at 1 p. m.

All mills, founderies, &c., close at 2 p. m. on Saturdays.

JAS. M. DONNAN.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Belfast, May 3, 1878.

## CORK.

*Report, by Consul Richmond, on (1) the rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) present state of trade; (5) paper money (all Ireland); (6) business of the district; for Cork and vicinity.*

Referring to the circular from the Department calling for information as to the wages of laborers and the particulars as to the working classes and the business of this district, I have the honor to report as follows:

### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

Agricultural laborers.....	per day..	\$0 48
Boatmen .....	do .....	73
Coalheavers .....	do .....	1 09
Machinists.....	do .....	1 09
Gasfitters.....	do .....	1 09
Bakers .....	do .....	1 09
Masons .....	do .....	1 21
Shoemakers.....	do .....	1 21
Printers .....	do .....	1 21
Joiners .....	do .....	1 21
Engineers (steamers) .....	per week..	12 16
Firemen .....	do .....	6 62
Sailors .....	do .....	6 07

*Public works.*—The laborers in the Hawlbowl Extension Works, where large royal naval locks are being constructed, are paid as follows, per day: 48, 54, and 60 cents, according to class; boys, 24, 32, 36, and 40 cents, according to class; excavators and quarrymen, 73 cents.

*Railways.*—On the Great Southern and Western Railway, the principal line in this country, the employés are paid as follows:

Guards .....	per week..	\$4 38 to \$7 29
Head-porters.....	do .....	4 13 to 4 86
Porters .....	do .....	3 40 to 3 89
Engineers.....	per day..	1 21 to 1 70
Firemen .....	do .....	60 to 75
Cleaners and steam-raisers .....	per week..	2 92 to 4 34
Gaugers .....	do .....	4 13
Milesmen .....	do .....	3 40

The gaugers and milesmen receive a gratuity of \$4.86 at Christmas. These men have charge of the repair of the permanent way. In the summer of 1877 they struck for a slight advance on the above pay, but, after holding out for some two months, were obliged to come back at the old rates.

### 2. COST OF LIVING.

The food of the above classes, with the exception of engineers and guards, is made up of a selection from tea, milk, bread, oatmeal, potatoes, dried fish, and, among the poorer people, a coarse Indian-meal, which is used instead of oatmeal. The cost of this subsistence varies

slightly in different localities, the highest, 14 cents per day, being about the expense in Cork, Queenstown, and their neighborhoods. Rent and clothing cost about \$35 a year, making a total of about \$85.

The mechanic pays something more for a better lodging, but in other respects his living is the same as the laborer.

### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

The cost of living is believed to have increased about one-sixth in the last five years, and wages have advanced in about the same proportion.

### 4. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

Trade in this district is much depressed, as it has been for some years past, and many failures have taken place among the grain and dry-goods merchants.

### 5. PAPER MONEY OF IRELAND.

The amount of paper money in circulation in this district cannot be obtained by itself, neither can the amount of coin, and I therefore give the latest published report for the whole of Ireland, which shows an issue of £7,208,453 (\$35,079,943), and the amount of coin held in the banks as £2,940,468 (\$14,306,589). The paper money is made up of notes from one pound upwards; the gold coins are ten shillings and one pound; the silver coins, five shillings, two shillings and sixpence, two shillings, sixpence, fourpence, and threepence. Paper money and coin are on a par.

### 6. BUSINESS OF THE DISTRICT.

Trade in Queenstown, where the consulate is situated, consists in the supplying of vessels with their various stores; while at Passage, a mile or two above, are the Royal Victoria Locks, where vessels are repaired, the money for the expenses being furnished by the shipping agents, who draw for their disbursements on the owners or bankers.

Cork is the principal port in the south of Ireland for the importation of wheat and Indian corn, for distribution throughout the district for distilling, feeding, and milling purposes. The grain-trade is nominally conducted on cash principles, but in reality short notes are usually received for the cargoes.

The distilling of whisky is a large business, the last available report showing an export for the year of 3,516 puncheons and 6,931 hogsheads. This is also sold on short time.

The district is, however, essentially agricultural and stock-raising, and large quantities of pigs, sheep, cows, and calves are bought by the farmers for cash and sent over to the English markets. Butter, to the amount of nearly five hundred thousand firkins, passes annually through the butter exchange of Cork, and is sent to England and Scotland; the farmers usually selling their prospective crops for a cash sum in the beginning of the season, leaving a margin for the risk taken by the buyer, which has proved very profitable to the butter merchants.

All the branches of trade and industry in this district are seriously affected by the falling off of business with the United States.

LEWIS RICHMOND.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Cork, June 27, 1878.

## LONDONDERRY.

*Report, by Consul Livermore, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) present state of trade; (5) the paper money; for the district of Londonderry.*

In compliance with the circular of the Department of State, dated the 11th day of April last, I have to report:

## 1. RATES OF WAGES.

It has long been the custom of young persons of both sexes desiring employment on farms to present themselves in this town on or near the 15th days of May and November for half-yearly engagements, and a crowd numbered by thousands at this moment occupy some of the largest streets. Upon inquiry, I find the rate of wages to be about \$34.02 for the six months embracing the summer, and a little less for the other half-year. Girls get nearly as much, and perform much of the same kind of work as that performed by the men. These are all kept by their employers.

The cottier is a more desirable man, and commonly lives for years upon the soil of his employer, with cottage, garden, and a small patch for potatoes rent free, and deems himself well paid at \$1.92 or \$2.16 a week.

The day-laborer gets from 24 cents to 36, and at harvest-time 48 cents a day.

A teamster in the town is paid \$3.60 a week, with no perquisites whatever.

A girl in the factory, who is so much valued as to be paid a steady rate of wages, obtains \$1.68 a week; which is better than the irregular gains of the larger number working by the piece.

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

The food of all laborers here is Indian-meal principally; oatmeal, potatoes, and bacon next. Tea may be said to be in universal use in liberal supplies. The Indian meal and, to some extent, the bacon are derived from the United States, and their cost depends of course upon prices there. Potatoes are of uncertain and fluctuating prices. The present, which is about 22 cents per stone (14 pounds), is nearly double the average; 8 cents in the autumn, equal to 32 cents the bushel of 56 pounds, being usual.

I append a quotation of prices for the current week at the country market of Strabane, May 14, 1878:

Oats .....	per 14 pounds..	\$0 24
Oatmeal .....	per cwt..	3 36
Indian-meal .....	do.....	1 80
Flour, first quality .....	do.....	4 32
second quality .....	do.....	4 06
American .....	per barrel..	7 96
Bran .....	per cwt..	\$1 80 to 2 16
Potatoes .....	do.....	1 08 to 1 30
Pork .....	do.....	10 56 to 12 00
Butter, in kegs.....	per pound..	24 to 27
in lumps.....	do.....	20 to 25
Eggs, hen .....	per dozen..	14
duck .....	do.....	16

The mildness of this climate causes fuel and clothing to be a light charge in comparison with like commodities in colder countries. Peat

is in the country a mere perquisite to the cottier. Coal is brought from England and Scotland, costing the consumer from \$3.12 to \$4.86 a ton. I am unable to gain any valuable information as to the cost of clothing. In Donegal the fabrics are made up in the cottages, where also the garments are shaped with such skill and fancy as may by chance pertain to the untaught shapester.

### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

I am convinced, upon inquiry, that little or no change has taken place in the prices which I have named during the last five years. But the wages of domestic female servants have materially advanced, and may now be set down at from \$43.74 to \$77.76 a year, with weekly allowance for their breakfast and tea. Exceptional cases of both higher and lower wages may be found in that class of servants whose aptitudes are so widely variant and command accordingly so great differences in the rates of compensation.

### 4. THE PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

The manufacture of underclothing is the largest of the industries at this place. But the establishments are merely the shops, to which the materials are brought from English and Scotch ports, and to which they are at once returned on being manufactured. It is therefore at those ports and not here that inquiry should be made as to the prosperity of the business. It is, however, most pertinent to remark that the mills are at work, and afford apparently undiminished employment for the large numbers who have for a considerable time derived subsistence therefrom. The basis of most of the business of this port is agriculture, which is, and during the last seven years has been, prosperous; and consequently the trade and commerce, ministering to its wants, have been and continue to be in a fair degree prosperous. In this category may be named the manufacture of various artificial manures; the cure of bacon and hams; the importation of corn and the grinding of it, and distribution of its products; the importation and manufacture of timber, mainly from British America, but to some extent from the Southern States of the Union; a small but growing importation from the United States of agricultural and other tools of wood and hardware. Flax holds a good place among the products of the farm, and is always, I think, grown from imported seed.

### 5. PAPER MONEY.

The money in circulation is mainly the notes of the chartered banks of the denomination of one pound and upwards. These institutions are not numerous, but their branches, with managers under the control of the directors of the principal bank, are found in every town and village in Ireland. Unbounded confidence is reposed in them. I have not succeeded in my endeavors to ascertain the ratio between coin and paper in the actual circulation.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Londonderry, May 15, 1878.*

## SCOTLAND.

*Report, by Consul Robeson, of Leith, on labor, rates of wages, cost of living, and paper money in Scotland.*

I had the honor duly to receive your Circular of date 11th April last; and, in accordance with the directions therein contained, in reference to certain points connected with the extension of the trade between the United States and foreign countries, I have now to report as follows:

## RATES OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

Between 1865 and 1873 the wages of agricultural laborers in Scotland advanced about 15 per cent.; and naturally, with such a large increase in such a short period, the rise since 1873 has been more moderate; about 10 per cent. The exact rate of wages paid to farm laborers varies slightly in different parts of the country. Estimates referring to different districts, for one year, are as follows:

*The Lothians and east of Scotland.*

1873.		1878.	
Free cottage, garden, and allowances of fire, food, &c., amounting to about.....	\$105 60	Free cottage, &c., and allowances, slightly increased to....	\$108 00
Money wages.....	112 80	Money wages.....	134 40
	<hr/> 218 40		<hr/> 242 40

Increase since 1873, \$24.

Day-laborers in the Lothians receive from 40 to 84 cents per day, according to the quality of the labor and the exigencies of the time. In 1873 they had fully 10 per cent. less than at present.

*Southwest of Scotland.*

## I. MARRIED MEN.

1873.		1878.	
Allowance of meal and potatoes, with free cottage and garden, valued at.....	\$67 20	Allowance of meal and potatoes, with free cottage and garden..	\$67 20
Money wages.....	144 00	Money wages.....	163 20
	<hr/> 211 20		<hr/> 230 40

Increase since 1873, \$19.20.

## II. SINGLE MEN.

1873.		1878.	
Board and lodging, equal in value to.....	\$74 80	Board and lodging, &c., equal to.	\$74 80
Money wages.....	136 80	Money wages.....	153 60
	<hr/> 211 60		<hr/> 228 40

Increase since 1873, \$16.80.

## III. WOMEN.

1873.		1878.	
Board and lodging, &c., equal to.	\$67 20	Board and lodging, &c., equal to.	\$67 20
Money wages.....	60 00	Money wages.....	76 80
	<hr/> 127 20		<hr/> 144 00

Increase since 1873, \$16.80.

Day-laborers received from 36 to 48 cents per day in 1873; now they receive about 72 cents per day.

*Central counties, Perthshire, &c.*

In these counties the rate of remuneration is about the same as in the southwest; rather less money and more perquisites being given in this case. The increase since 1873 is estimated at over 12 per cent.

*Northeastern counties.*

(From Aberdeen to Inverness.)

I. MARRIED MEN.

1873.		1878.	
1. Cottage.....	\$14 40	1. } Same .....	\$89 12
2. 6½ bolls oatmeal *.....	31 20	2. }	
3. Pint of milk per day, at 8 cents..	29 12	3. }	
4. Four loads peat, at \$1.20.....	4 80	4. }	
5. Allowance of potatoes.....	9 60	5. }	
6. Money wages.....	108 00	6. Money wages .....	132 00
	<u>197 12</u>		<u>221 12</u>
Increase since 1873, \$24.			

II. SINGLE MEN.

1873.		1878.	
1. 6½ bolls oatmeal.....	\$31 20	1. } Same .....	\$67 52
2. Pint milk per day, at 8 cents..	29 12	2. }	
3. Fire and hodseroom.....	7 20	3. }	
4. Money wages.....	127 20	4. Money wages .....	153 60
	<u>194 72</u>		<u>221 12</u>
Increase since 1873, \$26.40.			

Female kitchen-servants, in addition to board and lodging, got about \$55.20 in 1873, and now they get about \$76.80 per annum. Women working outside got 36 cents per day in 1873, now they get 44 to 48 cents. Male day-laborers got 68 cents per day in 1873, and now they get 80 cents.

*Extreme northern counties.*

MARRIED MEN.

1873.		1878.	
1. Cottage.....	\$9 60	1. } Same .....	\$110 40
2. 10 to 12 bolls oatmeal.....	52 80	2. }	
3. Milk, say.....	21 60	3. }	
4. Potatoes.....	14 40	4. }	
5. 2½ tons coals.....	12 00	5. }	
6. Money wages.....	64 80	6. Money wages .....	76 80
	<u>175 20</u>		<u>187 20</u>
Increase since 1873, \$12.			

There is a slight difference in the form in which single men are paid, but the value of the remuneration is about the same as that received by married men. Day male laborers get from 48 cents to 72 cents a day, without any allowances; the increase to this class since 1873 being about 12 per cent.

\*A boll equals four American bushels.



## WOMEN.

(For housework.)

1873.		1878.	
Board and lodging.....	\$62 40	Board and lodging.....	\$62 40
Money wages.....	28 80	Money wages.....	38 40
<hr/>		<hr/>	
91 20		100 80	

Increase since 1873, \$9.60.

Some women employed by the day at field-work get about 24 cents per day.

These figures represent the *average* rate paid in the different districts named.

Many skilled or specially trustworthy servants receive considerably more than the rates specified, while a few inferior hands have to content themselves with a little less. Griefes, or farm managers, frequently receive as much as \$288 per annum including perquisites, while specially capable foremen and cattlemen sometimes get \$172.80 to \$192 a year, with the usual allowances. As a rule, in the districts where cattle-feeding or cattle-breeding, or both, are carried on extensively, the better class of cattlemen are paid higher wages by from \$5 to \$10 per annum than horsemen. This is particularly the case in the northern counties, where plowmen are paid with about 20 per cent. less wages than in the neighboring counties of Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen and farther south. The main cause of this great difference in two parts so closely situated is probably to be found in the fact that the servants of the northern counties are natives of the districts in which they serve, being born perhaps on the very farm on which they are engaged, and attached to their native spot with all the characteristic clannish devotion of the Celtic race. Taking Scotland as a whole, the following is about as reliable an estimate as can be given of the average yearly rate of wages paid to plowmen now and five years ago.

1873.		1878.	
Allowances in kind.....	\$74 40	Allowances in kind.....	\$74 40
Money.....	129 60	Money.....	146 80
<hr/>		<hr/>	
204 00		223 20	

Increase since 1873, \$19.20.

## HOW THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS LIVE.

With regard to the hiring of agricultural servants, the practice most general in Scotland is half-yearly engagements entered into at feeing or hiring markets held at convenient centers in May and November. From many circumstances the system is regarded as unsatisfactory, and at the present time efforts are being made to abolish it. In many places engagements are effected through "registers," which are gradually superseding the feeing markets. In the majority of cases married men are paid monthly and single men half-yearly.

There are three systems of "putting up" servants on Scottish farms, viz: in kitchens, bothies, and cottages. The "kitchen" system was at one time very general in most parts of Scotland, but the widening of the breach between master and servant in the social scale has made it less popular, and it is now confined mainly to two opposite angles of Scotland—the southwest and northeast. The "bothy" system is fortunately also on the wane, its headquarters being now in a few central

counties, notably Perth and Forfar. The "cottage" system abounds principally in the extreme northern counties, in Fifeshire and the three Lothians, while it exists to a lesser or greater extent all over Scotland.

Of these three systems, the "cottage" or family system is beyond all comparison the best, and it is pleasing to be able to say that it is on the increase. In districts where there are no cottages, servants must either remain single or send their wives and families away to live in towns and villages, perhaps five or ten miles distant from the scene of their labors, and where they can visit them only every third or fourth Sunday. And the moral tone which pervades these "bothies," institutions free from all sort of restraint, is anything but satisfactory.

Married servants who occupy cottages with their families, as a rule, live a comfortable, happy, and contented life, giving their children a good elementary education, and also, in most cases, a healthy moral upbringing. It is scarcely necessary to say that children brought up in these cottages on farms are far more likely to make good farm-laborers than the children of farm-servants whose wives and families are compelled to live in towns and villages.

There is little variety in the food of the Scottish peasant; it is plain but substantial, consisting almost wholly of oatmeal in various forms, potatoes, and milk, with a little meat and beer added in harvest. With plain oatmeal, milk, and potatoes it is possible for a man to feed himself at about \$1.15 per week.

No class of workmen in this country is more handsomely remunerated for their labor than farm-servants. While the artisans in towns and cities have had their wages greatly advanced during the past few years, the corresponding increase in the cost of living in towns and the increased expensiveness of the customs of life among artisans have so counterbalanced the rise in wages, that their free balance at the end of the year is very little, if any, larger than when their wages were barely two-fifths of what they are now. With farm-servants the case is different. Their board and lodging have always been included as part of their wages, and thus the great increase in the money portion of their remuneration is in no way affected by any advance that may have taken place in the cost of living; and as to clothing, it can hardly be said that the really necessary cost is higher, to any appreciable extent, than thirty or forty years ago. The principal articles of clothing were almost as costly when wages were barely one-third of their present rate as they are now, and therefore the only increase in the expenditure under this head arises from the altered tastes of the people, or a sort of craving that has arisen among peasants, as among other classes, for greater display and variety of dress. This is especially the case in regard to women-servants, the majority of whom spend every spare shilling in dress or on ornaments.

But for this extravagance in dress a very large amount of money might be saved among Scotch farm-servants. A married man with a family dependent upon him of course needs to exercise strict economy to make ends meet; but an unmarried plowman if thrifty and temperate in his habits, might save as much money as any other workman in the country. Out of his \$144 or \$154 a year he has only to clothe himself and pay for washing and such necessities, purchase a little tobacco, and meet "incidental" or two or three holidays during the year, all of which, without going to excess in any case, should not cost him more than \$57.60 at the most. Indeed, a careful plowman can clothe himself decently and comfortably at about \$30 per annum, so that the above estimate of \$57.60 may be taken as on the safe side. It

will thus be seen that an unmarried plowman might very easily save from \$86 to \$96 a year. It is pleasing to be able to say that a good many do lay by a little; but it cannot be denied that the majority of young plowmen in Scotland squander almost the whole of their earnings. On the whole, Scottish farm-laborers are the opposite of saving and thrifty.

Servant girls might dress respectably and be provided with all other necessities, exclusive of food, at about \$40 a year; and thus they also ought to store up a little of their earnings. Their surplusses, however, melt away in dress.

#### TRADES' WAGES.

*Railways and railway-shops.*—The following are the rates of wages paid to the various classes of workmen employed upon railways in Scotland in 1873 and at the present time:

Description.	1873.	1878.
	Per week.	Per week.
<b>Passenger department:</b>		
Passenger guards.....	\$4 80 to \$6 00	\$5 04 to \$6 48
Goods guards.....	5 28 to 6 96	5 76 to 7 20
Block signal-men.....	4 56 to 5 04	5 00 to 5 36
Pointsmen.....	4 32 to 4 56	4 32 to 4 48
Ordinary station-porters.....	4 00 to 4 20	4 00 to 4 20
Porters in Edinburgh.....	4 32 to 4 56	4 32 to 4 56
Goods porters.....	4 32 to 4 56	4 32 to 4 56
Goods porters in Edinburgh.....	4 80	5 04
Foremen in goods department.....	4 80 to 5 57	4 80 to 5 76
NOTE.—Sunday duty is paid for in addition to the above.		
<b>Engineer's department:</b>		
Chief foremen.....	5 76 to 6 48	6 72 to 6 48
Squad foremen.....	5 28 to 5 52	5 04 to 5 28
Ordinary surfacemen.....	4 56	4 24
Special squads.....	4 80 to 5 04	4 56 to 4 80
	Rate per day of 12 hours.	Rate per day of 12 hours.
<b>Locomotive department:</b>		
Passenger-engine drivers.....	\$1 44 to \$1 68	\$1 44 to \$1 68
Goods engine drivers.....	1 08 to 1 56	1 20 to 1 36
Passenger firemen.....	72 to 84	84 to 96
Goods firemen.....	72 to 84	76 to 84
Cleaners.....	56 to 64	Usually 64
Running shop-fitters.....	1 08 to 1 16	1 08 to 1 16
Molders.....	1 00 to 1 28	1 08 to 1 16
Dressers.....	80 to 1 00	1 00 to 1 16
Laborers.....	70	72
Pattern-makers.....	1 00 to 1 25	1 06 to 1 16
Blacksmiths.....	1 06 to 1 20	1 08 to 1 16
Strikers.....	72 to 76	72 to 76
Boltmakers.....	1 08 to 1 20	1 12 to 1 16
Springmakers.....	1 00 to 1 15	1 15 to 1 16
Turners.....	1 00 to 1 25	1 00 to 1 16
Brassfinishers.....	1 10 to 1 10	1 15 to 1 16
Slotters.....	1 00 to 1 10	1 00 to 1 16
Planers.....	80 to 1 00	88 to 1 16
Fitters.....	95 to 1 20	95 to 1 16
Tinsmiths.....	1 15	1 10 to 1 16
Engine-fitters.....	1 00 to 1 15	1 00 to 1 16
Erectors.....	1 00 to 1 25	1 00 to 1 16
Boiler-makers.....	1 00 to 1 25	1 10 to 1 16
Joiners.....	1 00	1 00 to 1 16
Woodturners, sawyers, &c.....	1 00	1 00 to 1 16
Carriage-builders.....	1 05 to 1 10	1 15 to 1 16
Carriage-painters.....	1 05	1 15 to 1 16
Carriage-trimmers.....	88 to 1 00	1 05 to 1 16

*Linen-weavers.*—In the linen trade no important change has been made in the scale of wages paid to workmen during the last five years.

For the past few months, however, there appears to be a tendency toward reduction; but at present the following is the average wages paid now and for the last five years:

Male workers (mechanics).....	per week..	\$5 75 to \$6 00
(ordinary).....	do.....	4 30 to 4 56
Female workers (age 16 to 30).....	do.....	2 05 to 2 65
(age 13 to 16).....	do.....	1 30 to 1 70

NOTE.—56½ hours one week.

#### WAGES IN LEITH.

The following are the number of workmen employed at the docks in Leith since 1874 and the wages paid to them since that time:

Description.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Number of men.	Per day.	Number of men.	Per day.	Number of men.	Per day.	Number of men.	Per day.	Number of men.	Per day.
Carpenters and joiners.....	20	\$1 40	18	\$1 40	18	\$1 30	21	\$1 30	20	\$1 25
Blacksmiths.....	5	1 30	5	1 30	5	1 15	6	1 10	6	1 05
Hammermen.....	5	80	5	85	5	85	6	85	6	80
Fitters.....	4	1 36	4	1 40	4	1 40	6	1 40	8	1 30
Engine-drivers.....	3	1 10	3	1 10	6	1 20	12	1 15	16	1 10
Engine-shinters.....	3	1 00	3	1 00	4	1 10	6	1 05	6	1 05
Masons.....	3	1 44	30	1 70	52	1 62	82	1 62	69	1 50
Laborers of all kinds.....	58	90	204	90	450	90	662	84	844	80

The above wages are per day of 10 hours, except in the case of the masons, whose day is only 9 hours.

Taking the various classes of laborers within my district in their order, the following are the rates of wages paid to them respectively:

*Blacksmiths*, per week of 51 hours, receive \$4.55 to \$7.68. The average weekly wage of the trade is \$6.36, and during the last five years has risen about \$1.25 per week.

*Bookbinders*, per week of 54 hours, get \$8.50. The increase for the last five years has been about \$1 per week.

*Bookfolders*, per week of 54 hours, get \$2.50. The workers here are chiefly women and boys and girls.

*Brassfounders*, per week of 51 hours, get from \$3.70 to \$8.50. The average is \$6.15 per week, and the increase for the past five years has been 10 per cent.

*Boot and shoe makers*, per week of 60 hours, earn \$6 on an average. As a rule, however, they work by piece-work.

*Builders*, per week of 51 hours, \$8.88.

*Cabinet-makers*, per week of 51 hours, earn on an average \$7.20. They work by piece-work to a great extent and can make from 15 to 17 cents per hour. There has been no appreciable rise here during the last five years.

*Coachmakers*, per week of 51 hours, receive from \$4.50 to \$9.12. There are many branches of this trade, but the average wage is \$6.75 per week, and has risen \$1 in the last five years.

*Compositors* make varying wages. Those on the night shift of newspapers make from \$11 to \$18 per week, and even more sometimes. As an instance of weekly wages, those on the day-shift of the *Scottsman* re-

ceive \$7.80 per week and on the night-shift \$9.60. The day-hands work 51½ hours per week and the night-hands 48 hours. Those in publishing establishments receive for a week of 54 hours \$6.75.

*Engineers*, per week of 51 hours, \$4.55 to \$7.68; average \$6.36 per week. Increase for preceding five years \$1.25.

*Horseshoers*, per week of 51 hours, \$4.80 to \$7.20; average per week \$6.25. No appreciable increase.

*Ironmolders*, per week of 51 hours, get from \$7.20 to \$9.50; increase, about 25 cents in a week during the last five years.

*Joiners*, per week of 51 hours, receive \$8.65; being an increase of \$1.50 during the previous five years.

*Laborers*, per week, receive from \$4.50 to \$6.20; being an increase of about \$1.20 in five years.

*Lathsplitters*, per week of 51 hours, get \$8.40; showing an increase of \$1 in a week.

*Masons*, per week of 51 hours, get \$8.20. There has been a rise here in mason's wages, but latterly they have been reduced.

*Millwrights*, per week of 51 hours, get \$6.65. No appreciable increase for some years.

*Painters*, per week of 51 hours, get \$7.65; a rise of about \$1.45 in a week in the last few years.

*Plasterers*, per week of 51 hours, get \$10.20; being an increase in five years of \$2 in a week.

*Plumbers*, per week of 51 hours, get \$6.25 to \$7.20; being an increase since 1873 of \$1.25 in a week.

*Press and machine winders*, per week of 56 hours, get \$5.50 to \$6.50; a rise of 25 cents in a week.

*Printers* (machine), per week of 54 hours, receive \$8; a rise of \$1 in a week in five years.

*Saddlers*, per week of 51 hours, get \$4.80 to \$8, the average \$6; the increase being \$1 in a week in five years.

*Stereotypers*, per week of 54 hours, get \$7.70; being an increase of 50 cents since 1873.

*Tailors*.—These work generally by the piece. Fine workers get \$6.75 per week of 56 hours; and this may also be taken as the average of the piece-workers. Increase 72 cents.

*Tinplate-workers*, per week of 51 hours, get \$4.80 to \$9; average \$6.90. Many work by the piece.

*Turners*, per week of 51 hours, get \$6.40; a rise of about 30 cents since 1873.

*Typefounders*.—These are all on piece-work, and earn from \$5.60 to \$9.50 per week of 56 hours. Increase 5 per cent. in five years.

*Typographical printers* are mostly on piece-work, and earn \$5.30 to \$6.25 per week of 56 hours. Time-workers receive about \$6.70 per week; a rise of 60 cents since 1873.

*Warehousemen* receive from \$6 to \$9 per week; a rise of from 50 cents to \$1 since 1873.

*Slaters*, per week of 51 hours, receive \$8.66; being a rise of \$1.60 since 1873.

#### PAPER MONEY.

In this country paper money is equal in value to gold or silver. The following shows the amount of paper in circulation by the various Scotch banks for the month ending 8th June, 1878, with the amount of gold and silver held in reserve:

*Paper circulation in Scotland.*

Name of bank.	Head office.	Authorized circulation.	Average circulation during the four weeks ending June 8, 1878.			Average amount of coin held during the four weeks ending June 8, 1878.		
			£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Bank of Scotland.....	Edinburgh.....	2343, 418	2,273, 185	5409, 065	2772, 290	2,453, 268	276, 044	2,534, 312
Royal Bank.....	Edinburgh.....	216, 451	305, 013	498, 649	803, 622	699, 377	82, 642	882, 019
British Linen Bank.....	Edinburgh.....	438, 024	205, 988	410, 269	625, 762	191, 917	55, 729	247, 646
Commercial Bank.....	Edinburgh.....	374, 860	285, 146	584, 392	869, 539	548, 178	44, 965	592, 644
National Bank.....	Edinburgh.....	297, 024	217, 062	450, 003	667, 605	338, 371	53, 456	441, 827
Union Bank.....	Edinburgh.....	454, 346	311, 062	553, 068	866, 760	444, 738	80, 200	524, 938
Aberdeen Town and County Bank.....	Aberdeen.....	70, 123	141, 496	135, 261	276, 757	213, 781	17, 138	230, 919
North of Scotland Bank.....	Aberdeen.....	154, 310	219, 820	194, 711	418, 531	273, 462	12, 646	286, 108
Clydesdale Bank.....	Glasgow.....	274, 821	222, 543	353, 896	586, 440	314, 172	98, 446	382, 618
City of Glasgow Bank.....	Glasgow.....	72, 921	234, 436	391, 327	625, 763	663, 235	44, 535	907, 770
Caledonian Bank.....	Inverness.....	53, 434	50, 883	89, 555	140, 448	90, 665	7, 439	98, 104

## COST OF LIVING.

In regard to the cost of the necessities of life to the laboring classes other than agricultural, this depends always upon the number of the family. Within my district these classes live in towns, where rents are very high and the style and necessities of life involve a large expenditure for people of all trades and professions. In the case of a family of five persons (husband and wife and three children, on an average), with an income of \$6 per week, the cost of living is as follows:

Income, \$6 per week .....		\$312 00
Rent .....		\$62 40
Taxes, gas, fuel, school-fees, &c .....		19 60
Clothing .....		48 00
Leaving for food \$3.50 per week; used thus:		
Bread .....	per day..	\$0 16
Milk .....	do.....	04
Meat .....	do.....	12
Butter and eggs.....	do.....	10
Potatoes .....	do.....	06
Vegetables .....	do.....	02
		50=182 00
		<hr/> \$312 00

It is therefore impossible for the average ordinary workman to save, as each lives up to his income. It may fairly be estimated that within the last five years the income of all classes of workmen has increased by about 10 per cent., and the cost of living has, in the same time, risen about 15 per cent. Previously, the average workingman had the opportunity of saving about 25 cents per week, when his income was \$5.50 per week and the cost of living about \$5 or \$5.15 per week; but the rise in the cost of the necessities of life beyond the advance in income has rendered this impossible at the present time. In connection with this, it is somewhat surprising that though there has been a system of great importation of cattle and dead meat into this country for some time, this has not in the least diminished the cost of meat or of any other article of the necessities of life.

Strikes are of frequent occurrence in all trades, but as a rule they result in impoverishing the workman, who has in the end to return to his previous wage or accept the employer's terms.

JOHN T. ROBESON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Leith, July 1, 1878.

## DUNFERMLINE.

*Report, by Vice-Consul Scidmore, on the rates of wages, cost of living to the laboring classes, state of trade, and banks and banking (for Scotland), in Dunfermline and vicinity.*

In conformity with the Department Circular of April 11, 1878, I have now the honor to submit the following report upon the subjects therein referred to.

First. The rates of wages and the hours of labor in various avocations in Dunfermline and vicinity are set forth in the statement marked No. 1.

Second. The cost of living to the laboring classes, or the prices paid

for what may be termed the necessities of life, will found in the statement herewith, marked No. 2.

**Third and Fourth.** So far as I can learn, the present remuneration of labor, as compared with rates prevailing five years ago, is very low, there having been a steady decline in this respect in nearly all trades during the succeeding years.

*The coal trade.*—In coal-mining, which is one of the leading industries of this district, the depression is very marked, miners now receiving not one-half the wages obtainable in 1873.

In this connection, Mr. Ralph Moore, inspector of mines for the east-district of Scotland, in his report for the year 1877, says :

During the past year the mining industry has been in a most depressed state, and fewer coals were sold than in 1876. Many of the new collieries which were projected during the period when high prices prevailed—1871, 1872, 1873—have now been sunk, and are turning out large quantities of coal notwithstanding this dull trade. The result is that many of the older collieries have had to give way, and prices, in the competition for trade, have been reduced to the lowest point, and miners' wages were reduced in some instances, but not to any extent. In the counties of Fife and Clackmannan, where the output is about one-sixth of the whole district, there was a strike and lock-out which lasted fifteen weeks, and the output was only 1,566,635 tons in 1877 against 2,022,635 tons in 1876. There were no other strikes. Twenty-four pits have been abandoned and the plans sent to the Home Office, and ten pits have been commenced.

*The linen trade.*—In this important industry the condition is almost as equally cheerless as in the coal trade. Overproduction and a slackening in the demand in the United States have, during the past five years, brought the linen trade to sore straits.

Mr. Walker, inspector of factories, in his report for the half-year ending October 31, 1877, says :

It is very distressing, in visiting the manufacturing districts throughout the country, to hear complaints of the bad state of trade so general. Of course, many persons have been thrown out of employment, although the number is not so great as might be expected, even in the manufacturing districts, where the trade is worst. The flax and jute trades in this immediate district are suffering much from present depression, and it is unfortunate that as yet there is no immediate prospect of improvement. As an evidence of the present bad state of trade, I may mention that, while some works were in operation near a railway station in the north of England, the revenue at that station averaged about \$2,000 a month. These works have been standing idle for some time; and I am informed, on good authority, that now the receipts at that station are barely sufficient to pay the wages of the station-master and porter.

*The iron trade.*—Particular note is made of the depression in the iron trade. Mr. Walker says :

While, as I have stated, all the industries of the country coming under my observation are at present more or less depressed, I am not aware of any of them being more so than the iron trade in the north of England and Scotland. One of the reasons assigned is the damaging effects of foreign competition. Within the last year or two a large railway station has been erected at Glasgow, and it is a well-known fact that all the iron required in its construction was brought from Belgium. As Glasgow forms the center of the iron trade in Scotland, the circumstance above referred to is significant and startling.

The pictures presented by these gentlemen in their official reports have not been improved since the time of their writing, and the prospect for the future presents as little encouragement. While there has been a considerable decline in wages during the past five years, the prices of the necessities of life have not generally been reduced in the same proportion. The only notable exception to this statement that now occurs to me is in the matter of butchers' meat, which during the last two years has been supplied in such steadily-increasing quantities from the United States and Canada at such low prices as to compel a reduction in the price of domestic meat.



Inclosures 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, herewith, cover the quotations of discounts, banks and banking, and railway statistics of Scotland.

For much of the statistical information contained in the statements herewith following I am indebted to the Dunfermline agent of the Bank of Scotland, Mr. John Barclay, and to the yearly reports by Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, of Edinburgh, and Mr. G. B. Weiland, secretary of the North British Railway Company.

GEO. H. SCIDMORE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Dunfermline, June 1, 1878.

1. Statement showing the rates of wages and the number of hours of labor in various occupations at Dunfermline and in the surrounding district.

Occupations.	Wages.	Hours of labor.
Blacksmiths..... weekly..	\$6 56	9 per day.
Bleachers (women)..... do..	3 04	8½ per day.
Bricklayers..... daily..	1 62	9 per day.
Bookbinders..... weekly..	6 08	56 per week.
Cabinet-makers..... minimum weekly..	6 08	9 per day.
Do..... maximum weekly..	7 29	Do.
Compositors..... weekly..	6 08	56 per week.
Carpenters and joiners..... minimum daily..	1 26	9 per day.
Do..... maximum daily..	1 44	Do.
Coachmen..... minimum weekly..	3 88	
Do..... maximum weekly..	4 86	
Cooks..... minimum yearly..	77 86	
Do..... maximum yearly..	121 65	
Coopers..... weekly..	6 08	Do.
Dyers..... minimum weekly..	6 80	Do.
Do..... maximum weekly..	7 30	Do.
Engineers, not railway..... minimum weekly..	6 32	Do.
Do..... maximum weekly..	6 80	Do.
Firemen, not railway..... minimum weekly..	4 38	Do.
Do..... maximum weekly..	4 86	Do.
Footmen..... minimum weekly..	3 64	
Do..... maximum weekly..	4 14	
Founders, brass..... minimum weekly..	6 32	56 per week.
Do..... maximum weekly..	6 56	Do.
Factory hands:		
Card-lacers (women)..... weekly..	2 67	Do.
Cloth-pickers (women)..... do..	2 67	Do.
Cloth-inspectors (men)..... do..	5 58	Do.
Dressers (men)..... do..	6 32	Do.
Drawers (women)..... do..	2 67	Do.
Engine-keepers (men)..... do..	5 82	Do.
Firemen (men)..... do..	5 82	Do.
Joiners (men)..... do..	6 32	Do.
Mechanics (men)..... do..	8 27	Do.
Tenters (men)..... do..	6 56	Do.
Warpwinders (women)..... do..	3 16	Do.
Warpers (women)..... do..	3 76	Do.
Weavers (women)..... minimum weekly..	96	Do.
Do..... maximum weekly..	4 86	Do.
Westwinders (women)..... minimum weekly..	3 28	Do.
Do..... maximum weekly..	4 14	Do.
Yarn-storekeepers (men)..... weekly..	4 38	Do.
Gardeners..... minimum weekly..	4 38	
Do..... maximum weekly..	5 82	
Laborers..... minimum daily..	60	9 per day.
Do..... maximum daily..	84	Do.
Laborers, agricultural (women)..... minimum daily..	30	Do.
Do..... maximum daily..	48	Do.
Laborers, agricultural (men)..... minimum weekly..	3 88	10 per day.
Do..... maximum weekly..	4 86	Do.
Lithographers..... weekly..	6 16	56 per week.
Masons..... daily..	1 44	9 per day.
Machinists..... weekly..	6 56	Do.
*Miners, coal..... minimum daily..	84	7 per day.
Do..... maximum daily..	1 08	Do.
Molders..... minimum weekly..	8 27	9 per day.
Do..... maximum weekly..	9 24	Do.

\* The miner supplies his own tools and oil, and works four or five days per week.

## I.—Statement showing the rates of wages, &amp;c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Wages.	Hours of labor.
Printers .....	daily .....	\$1 35 9 per day.
Plasterers .....	minimum daily .....	1 62 Do.
Do .....	maximum daily .....	1 80 Do.
Plumbers .....	minimum weekly .....	5 82 10 per day.
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	6 80 Do.
Policemen .....	minimum weekly .....	4 86 12 per day.
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	5 34 Do.
Pressmen .....	weekly .....	6 32 56 per week.
Quarrymen .....	minimum daily .....	72 9 per day.
Do .....	maximum daily .....	84 Do.
Railway hands:		
Passenger drivers .....	minimum daily .....	1 56 12 per day.
Do .....	maximum daily .....	1 68 Do.
Passenger firemen .....	minimum daily .....	84 Do.
Do .....	maximum daily .....	96 Do.
Goods drivers .....	minimum daily .....	1 20 Do.
Do .....	maximum daily .....	1 50 Do.
Goods firemen .....	minimum daily .....	72 Do.
Do .....	maximum daily .....	92 Do.
Cleaners .....	minimum daily .....	48 Do.
Do .....	maximum daily .....	64 Do.
Pointmen .....	minimum weekly .....	4 62
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	4 86
Passenger guards .....	minimum weekly .....	5 11
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	6 56
Passenger porters .....	minimum weekly .....	4 14
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	4 38
Goods guards .....	minimum weekly .....	5 82
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	7 29
Goods porters .....	minimum weekly .....	4 86
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	5 11
Mechanics .....	minimum daily .....	1 00 8½ per day.
Do .....	maximum daily .....	1 20 Do.
Laborers .....	weekly .....	4 38 Do.
Surfacemen, foremen .....	minimum weekly .....	5 11
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	5 84
Surfacemen, special .....	minimum weekly .....	4 62
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	4 86
*Scamen, 1st mates .....	monthly .....	26 76
2d mates .....	do .....	21 89
*cooks and stewards .....	do .....	21 89
*A B's o. .....	do .....	14 59
*ordinary .....	do .....	10 94
†Stevardores .....	minimum daily .....	1 32
Do .....	maximum daily .....	1 80
Servants, domestic maid .....	minimum yearly .....	48 66
Do .....	maximum yearly .....	87 50
Shepherds .....	weekly .....	4 86
Turners .....	minimum weekly .....	6 56 9 per day.
Do .....	maximum weekly .....	6 80 Do.
Wheelwrights .....	minimum daily .....	1 26 Do.
Do .....	maximum daily .....	1 44 Do.

\* Usually receive one month's advance wages.

† For "trimming" coal at port of embarkation, threepence per ton.

## 2.—Statement showing the retail prices of certain household necessities, as prevailing at Dunfermline.

Bread .....	4-pound loaf ..	\$0 14 to \$0 16
Butter .....	per pound ..	28 to 40
Barley .....	do .....	04
Cheese .....	do .....	14 to 40
Coffee .....	do .....	40 to 48
Currants .....	do .....	10
Coal .....	per ton ..	2 40 to 2 91
Chickens .....	per pair ..	96 to 1 32
Ducks .....	do .....	96 to 1 20
Eggs .....	per dozen ..	24 to 26
Flour, corn .....	per pound ..	12
Wheat .....	per peck ..	30 to 36
United States .....	per barrel ..	6 54 to 9 24
Canadian .....	do .....	7,25 to 9,24

Gas .....	per 1,000 cubic feet..		\$1 03
Hares .....	each..		96
Marmalade .....	per pound..	\$0 12 to	14
Meat, boiling beef .....	do.....	12 to	22
steak .....	do.....	24 to	34
mutton .....	do.....	20 to	24
lamb .....	do.....		36
veal .....	do.....	24 to	30
pork .....	do.....	14 to	16
smoked ham .....	do.....	24 to	28
Milk .....	per pint..		06
Mustard .....	per pound..		40
Meal, barley-meal .....	per peck..		30
brosemeal .....	do.....	28 to	32
oatmeal .....	do.....	30 to	36
Peas, green .....	per pound..		05
Pickles .....	per quart bottle..	18 to	22
Potatoes .....	per stone..	24 to	30
Pigeons .....	per pair..	28 to	32
Rabbits .....	each..	20 to	30
Raisins .....	per pound..		12
Rice .....	do.....		06
Sugar, brown .....	do.....	07 to	08
white .....	do.....	09 to	12
Soda, baking .....	do.....		08
washing .....	do.....		02
Starch .....	do.....		14
Sirup .....	do.....		06
Sago .....	do.....		10
Tapioca .....	do.....		16
Tea .....	do.....	40 to	96

NOTE.—House-rent can be approximately estimated by calculating, as the landlord's net profit,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the value of the property.

3. Table showing the fluctuations in the rate of discount charged by the banks in Edinburgh and Glasgow and interest allowed on deposits since August 1, 1873.

Date.	Minimum rate per cent. of—		Interest, per cent. allowed on—			Number of days at which rate continued.
	Discount on bills of three months currency.	Interest on cash credit accounts.	Daily balances.	Minimum monthly balances.	Deposit receipts.	
1873—Aug. 1.....	4	5	1	1	2	21
Aug. 22.....	4	4	1	1	2	35
Sept. 26.....	4	5	1	1	3	8
Sept. 29.....	4	6	1	2	4	16
Oct. 15.....	6	6	1	2	4	5
Oct. 20.....	7	7	2	3	5	14
Nov. 3.....	8	8	2	3	5	5
Nov. 8.....	9	9	2	3	6	12
Nov. 20.....	8	8	2	3	5	8
Nov. 28.....	8	8	2	3	4	7
Dec. 5.....	6	6	1	2	4	6
Dec. 11.....	5	5	1	1	3	28
1874—Jan. 9.....	4	5	1	1	2	6
Jan. 15.....	4	5	1	1	2	105
May 1.....	4	5	1	1	3	28
May 29.....	4	5	1	1	2	6
June 4.....	3	4	1	1	2	63
Aug. 6.....	4	5	1	1	3	14
Aug. 20.....	4	5	1	1	2	7
Aug. 27.....	3	4	1	1	2	50
Oct. 16.....	4	5	1	1	3	31
Nov. 16.....	5	6	1	2	4	15
Dec. 1.....	6	6	1	2	4	37
1875—Jan. 7.....	5	6	1	2	4	7
Jan. 14.....	4	5	1	1	3	14
Jan. 28.....	3	4	1	1	2	21
Feb. 18.....	4	5	1	1	2	140
July 8.....	5	4	1	1	2	86
Aug. 13.....	3	4	1	1	2	55
Oct. 7.....	3	4	1	1	2	7
Oct. 14.....	4	5	1	1	2	8
Oct. 22.....	4	5	1	1	3	27
Nov. 18.....	3	4	1	1	2	42
Dec. 30.....	4	5	1	1	3	7
1876—Jan. 6.....	5	6	1	2	4	21
Jan. 27.....	4	5	1	1	3	56
Mar. 23.....	4	5	1	1	2	14
April 6.....	3	4	1	1	2	548
1877—Oct. 4.....	4	5	1	1	3	7
Oct. 11.....	5	6	1	2	4	31
Nov. 10.....	5	5	1	1	3	10
Nov. 29.....	4	5	1	1	3	42
1878—Jan. 10.....	3	4	1	1	2	25
Feb. 4.....	3	4	1	1	2	2
Mar. 28.....	3	4	1	1	2	62
May 30.....	3	4	1	1	2	.....

\* Bills on London one-half per cent. lower.

## 4. Balance-sheets of Scottish banks for the year 1877.

Established.	Name of bank.	Liabilities.						Assets.					
		Capital paid up.	Reser.	Dividends and Balances.	Deposits.	Acceptances.	Drafts.	Notes.	Total Liabilities.	Banking ad- vances.	Buildings.	Banking re- serve.	Total assets.
1695	Bank of Scotland .....	£1,250,000	£750,000	£102,081	£10,409,170	£2,097,182	£195,159	£639,156	£15,442,678	£10,541,733	£207,755	£4,083,190	£15,442,678
1727	Royal Bank of Scotland .....	2,000,000	500,000	133,426	10,540,336	429,185	175,022	738,941	14,525,900	10,591,493	249,315	3,695,092	14,525,900
1746	British Linen Company Bank .....	1,000,000	350,000	206,741	7,641,731	222,282	243,313	510,639	10,174,726	7,547,742	136,726	2,490,258	10,174,726
1810	Commercial Bank of Scotland .....	1,000,000	421,333	88,000	9,197,794	445,890	.....	839,759	11,992,776	8,319,905	155,931	3,517,340	11,992,776
1825	National Bank of Scotland .....	1,000,000	500,000	163,465	11,037,841	1,592,756	184,559	659,986	15,068,607	10,960,035	131,400	3,977,172	15,068,607
1825	Aberdeen Town and County Bank .....	252,000	126,000	40,193	1,891,172	.....	.....	217,378	2,516,743	1,912,069	89,512	565,162	2,516,743
1830	Union Bank of Scotland .....	1,000,000	300,000	154,529	9,666,687	190,182	197,322	839,817	12,348,037	8,133,421	167,092	4,046,924	12,348,037
1836	North of Scotland Banking Company .....	393,780	202,001	35,075	2,593,442	.....	.....	342,801	3,567,090	2,791,306	58,982	716,811	3,567,090
1838	Clydebank Banking Company .....	1,000,000	500,000	148,084	6,625,117	473,205	154,655	646,441	9,547,502	7,235,594	148,929	2,163,979	9,547,502
1838	Caledonian Banking Company .....	158,000	75,000	25,166	1,154,818	.....	.....	123,604	1,528,588	1,007,796	28,263	462,530	1,528,588
1839	City of Glasgow Bank .....	1,000,000	450,000	148,501	8,362,712	1,350,335	.....	763,894	12,068,442	8,758,539	125,689	3,076,914	12,068,442
	Totals, 1877 .....	10,045,780	4,174,334	1,245,281	79,155,790	6,719,997	1,150,030	6,321,916	108,808,098	77,789,533	1,582,193	29,436,372	108,808,098
	Totals, 1876 .....	9,795,600	3,833,231	1,193,594	80,142,463	5,707,448	1,191,844	6,297,770	108,761,856	76,899,605	1,566,779	30,365,572	108,761,856
	Increase, + ; decrease, - .....	+250,180	+341,103	+51,667	-982,693	+1,008,549	-164,114	+24,140	+46,142	+889,928	+75,414	-919,200	+46,142

\* Including drafts.

† Including advances.

‡ In 1876 the city bank separated acceptances and drafts.

5. *Statement showing the fluctuations in the prices of stocks and shares of the principal Scottish banks as publicly quoted in December of the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and on May 31, 1878.*

Name of bank.	Price, per £100 stock, and per share of those marked (*).											
	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		May 31, 1878.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Bank of Scotland .....	252	0 0	303	0 0	313	0 0	308	0 0	319	0 0	322	0 0
Royal Bank of Scotland .....	196	0 0	250	15 0	228	0 0	235	0 0	232	0 0	225	0 0
British Linen Company Bank .....	272	0 0	291	0 0	295	0 0	300	0 0	306	0 0	311	10 0
Commercial Bank of Scotland .....	300	0 0	319	0 0	314	0 0	318	0 0	320	0 0	322	10 0
National Bank of Scotland .....	300	0 0	319	0 0	315	10 0	315	10 0	319	0 0	321	0 0
Union Bank of Scotland .....	285	0 0	292	0 0	299	0 0	280	0 0	277	10 0	288	10 0
Aberdeen Town and County Bank *	15	7 6	17	10 0	18	10 0	21	15 0	23	0 0	21	11 6
North of Scotland Banking Company *	9	5 0	11	0 0	11	17 6	12	15 0	13	15 0	13	10 0
Clydesdale Banking Company .....	263	10 0	284	0 0	275	0 0	277	0 0	281	0 0	273	0 0
City of Glasgow Bank .....	219	0 0	240	0 0	228	0 0	228	0 0	243	2 6	237	0 0
Caledonian Banking Company *	7	5 0	8	2 6	7	7 6	7	7 6	7	12 6	7	11 0

\*The capital of banks marked with an asterisk is in shares. The Aberdeen Town and County Bank, £7 paid; the North of Scotland Banking Company, £4 paid; the Caledonian Banking Company, £2 10s. paid.

6. *Statement showing the number, the face-value, and the amount paid up of shares of the leading Scottish insurance companies, together with the market value of said shares from the year 1873 to date.*

Companies.	Number of shares.	Amount of each share.	Amount paid up.	Price per share.							
				1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
				£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Caledonian Fire and Life .....	3,000	100	£.	69	0 0	70	0 0	73	0 0	76	0 0
City of Glasgow Life .....	24,000	25	£.	4	10 0	4	10 0	4	17 6	5	2 6
Edinburgh Life .....	5,000	100	£.	31	10 0	31	10 0	36	0 0	38	0 0
English and Scottish Law Life .....	20,000	50	£.	3	10 0	5	10 0	6	2 6	6	2 6
Life Association .....	10,000	40	£.	27	10 0	25	0 0	25	10 0	29	0 0
North British and Mercantile .....	40,000	50	£.	26	0 0	28	10 0	37	10 0	44	12 6
Northern Assurance .....	30,000	100	£.	19	0 0	22	5 0	33	0 0	38	15 0
Scottish Commercial .....	100,000	10	£.	1	6 0	1	18 0	2	10 0	2	17 0
Scottish Imperial .....	50,000	10	£.	1	19 6	1	4 0	1	9 0	1	4 0
Scottish National Insurance .....	20,000	10	£.	7	5 0	8	0 0	8	17 6	10	15 0
Scottish Provincial .....	20,000	50	£.	6	7 6	6	10 0	7	10 0	9	17 6
Scottish Union Fire and Life .....	297,571	20	£.	2	16 0	2	17 6	3	0 0	3	5 0
Standard Life .....	10,000	50	£.	75	5 0	71	15 0	76	2 6	71	5 0

7. Table showing the amount of paid-up capital, as at the 31st of December, 1876, and dividends on ordinary stock for the years 1873 to 1877 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom, with the prices of their shares, as publicly quoted in Edinburgh in December 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and on May 31, 1878.

Railways.	Capital.		Dividends on ordinary stock.						Price per £100, ordinary stock.							
	Ordinary paid-up stock, including preferred and deferred ordinary stocks.	Guaranteed preference and debenture stocks and loans.	Second half of 1873.	First half of 1874.	Second half of 1874.	First half of 1875.	Second half of 1875.	First half of 1876.	Second half of 1876.	First half of 1877.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	May 31, 1878.
Caledonian .....	£11,337,725	£19,898,229	Pr. 44	Pr. 2	Pr. 64	Pr. 64	Pr. 72	Pr. 64	Pr. 74	Pr. 64	£104	£97	£132	£120	£121	£112
Glasgow and Southwestern .....	4,777,710	4,265,383	4	24	4	4	34	4	44	44	113	99	110	108	104	98
Great Northern of Scotland .....	1,877,015	2,064,174	4	11	4	3	34	3	3	3	43	66	86	84	76	64
Highland Railway .....	1,470,370	1,794,607	4	6	6	2	44	5	5	5	109	103	107	108	105	103
North British .....	6,251,691	20,892,050	None.	None.	None.	None.	44	34	4	2	72	69	123	106	87	84
Great Eastern .....	19,579,895	19,579,895	1	None.	None.	None.	1	None.	14	None.	59	39	47	49	49	49
Great Northern .....	10,942,973	17,272,348	8	54	84	54	74	44	64	4	138	130	137	134	116	114
Great Western .....	10,061,777	44,717,407	64	4	5	34	34	44	44	3	123	112	114	104	99	100
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	14,957,211	14,353,214	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	145	143	142	135	134	132
London and Northwestern .....	14,116,594	37,481,360	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	154	148	146	145	144	147
London and Southwestern .....	31,394,378	11,424,122	64	44	64	44	74	44	44	44	108	114	124	128	130	138
London, Brighton and South-eastern .....	6,650,263	11,424,122	5	11	64	24	74	24	74	3	83	92	118	118	128	138
Great Central .....	6,839,943	12,629,939	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	24	23	24	21	22	24
London, Chatham and Dover .....	10,196,188	11,426,677	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	1	80	76	84	70	82	83
Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire .....	5,492,553	15,594,292	2	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	69	73	101	100	116	116
Metropolitan .....	4,158,370	4,033,705	2	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	138	135	143	130	126	127
Midland .....	18,890,388	40,606,599	64	64	64	6	6	6	6	6	174	165	166	155	149	149
Northeastern .....	19,583,234	33,511,370	10	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	108	112	130	126	129	127
Southeastern and Dover .....	8,077,949	11,403,635	64	34	64	34	74	34	74	34	108	112	130	126	129	127

GEO. H. SCIDMORE,  
Vice-Consul and Consular Clerk.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Dunfermline, Scotland, May 31, 1878.

## DUNDEE.

*Report, by Consul McDougall, on the (1) rates of wages ; (2) cost of living ; (3) present condition of trade ; (4) currency of Scotland ; and (5) business habits and systems ; for the district of Dundee.*

Referring to the Department Circular dated April 11, 1878, I now beg to reply to the points first, second, and third of said circular, by giving you—

1. Comparative statement of the number of hours worked per week by, and the rate of wages paid to, laborers of every class at Dundee during the past five years (1878 back to 1874 inclusive).

2. Statement showing the average value of commodities that may be termed the necessities of life during the past five years. I have been most careful to get these particulars exact in every way, and have given you the rates of wages embraced in statement No. 1 and the prices of articles mentioned in statement No. 2 in United States gold.

H. Ex. 5—18



1. Comparative statement showing the number of hours worked per week by, and the rate of wages paid to, laborers of every class at Dundee during the past five years (1878 back to 1874, inclusive.)

Occupation.	1878.			1877.			1876.			1875.			1874.		
	Wages per hour.	Per week.		Wages per hour.	Per week.		Wages per hour.	Per week.		Wages per hour.	Per week.		Wages per hour.	Per week.	
		Hours of labor.	Wages.		Hours of labor.	Wages.		Hours of labor.	Wages.		Hours of labor.	Wages.		Hours of labor.	Wages.
House-building trades:															
Bellhangers .....	\$0 14	51	\$7 14	\$0 14	51	\$7 14	\$0 14	51	\$7 14	\$0 13	51	\$6 63	\$0 13	51	\$6 63
Bricklayers .....	20	51	10 20	20	51	10 20	18	51	9 18	15	51	8 15	15	51	8 15
Bricklayers' laborers .....	12	51	6 63	13	51	6 63	13	51	6 63	12	51	6 12	12	51	6 12
Masons .....	16	51	8 16	17	51	8 67	18	51	9 18	20	51	10 20	16	51	8 16
Masons' laborers .....	12	51	6 12	13	51	6 63	13	51	6 63	13	51	6 63	13	51	6 12
Carpenters .....	15	51	7 45	16	51	8 16	15	51	7 45	14	51	7 14	13	51	6 63
Carpenters and joiners .....	17	51	8 67	16	51	8 16	15	51	7 45	13	51	7 13	13	51	6 63
Glaziers and plumbers .....	14	51	7 14	14	51	7 14	13	51	6 63	13	51	6 63	12	51	6 12
Glaziers .....	14	51	7 14	14	51	7 14	13	51	6 63	13	51	6 63	12	51	6 12
Latheplayers .....	15	51	7 45	15	51	7 45	14	51	7 14	13	51	6 63	13	51	6 63
Painters .....	15	51	7 45	15	51	7 45	14	51	7 14	13	51	6 63	13	51	6 63
Plasterers .....	20	51	10 20	20	51	10 20	22	51	11 22	20	51	10 20	18	51	9 18
Slaters .....	16	51	8 16	15	51	7 45	14	51	7 14	14	51	7 14	14	51	7 14
Stonecarvers .....	24	51	12 24	24	51	12 24	24	51	12 24	23	51	11 23	20	51	10 20
(Foremen or overseers in these trades get from 2 to 3 cents more per hour, equal to \$1.02 to \$1.53 per week more than the ordinary workmen.)															

1. Comparative statement showing the number of hours worked per week, &amp;c.—Continued.

Occupation.	1878.			1877.			1876.			1875.			1874.		
	Hours of	Wages.	Per week.	Hours of	Wages.	Per week.	Hours of	Wages.	Per week.	Hours of	Wages.	Per week.	Hours of	Wages.	Per week.
Ship-building trades:															
Iron riveters, piece-work.....	51	\$7 00 to \$8 50	\$7 00 to \$8 50	51	\$7 00 to \$8 50	\$7 00 to \$8 50	51	\$7 00 to \$8 50	\$7 00 to \$8 50	51	\$7 00 to \$8 50	\$7 00 to \$8 50	51	\$7 00 to \$8 50	\$7 00 to \$8 50
Iron riveters, piece-work, various.....	51	6 00 to 7 50	6 00 to 7 50	51	6 00 to 7 50	6 00 to 7 50	51	6 00 to 7 50	6 00 to 7 50	51	6 00 to 7 50	6 00 to 7 50	51	6 00 to 7 50	6 00 to 7 50
Workers, laborers.....	51	4 50 to 5 00	4 50 to 5 00	51	4 50 to 5 00	4 50 to 5 00	51	4 50 to 5 00	4 50 to 5 00	51	4 50 to 5 00	4 50 to 5 00	51	4 50 to 5 00	4 50 to 5 00
Carpenters.....	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50
Wrights or joiners.....	51	7 25 to 7 50	7 25 to 7 50	51	7 25 to 7 50	7 25 to 7 50	51	7 25 to 7 50	7 25 to 7 50	51	7 25 to 7 50	7 25 to 7 50	51	7 25 to 7 50	7 25 to 7 50
Carrs.....	51	7 50 to 8 00	7 50 to 8 00	51	7 50 to 8 00	7 50 to 8 00	51	7 50 to 8 00	7 50 to 8 00	51	7 50 to 8 00	7 50 to 8 00	51	7 50 to 8 00	7 50 to 8 00
Smitas.....	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	54	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 6 50	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	6 00 to 6 50
(Foremen or overseers in these trades get from 75 cents to \$1.50 per week more than ordinary workmen.)															
Cosch-building trades:															
Body makers.....	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00
Smitas.....	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00
Painters.....	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00
Wheelwrights.....	51	6 75 to 7 00	6 75 to 7 00	51	6 75 to 7 00	6 75 to 7 00	51	6 75 to 7 00	6 75 to 7 00	51	6 75 to 7 00	6 75 to 7 00	51	6 75 to 7 00	6 75 to 7 00
Upholsterers.....	51	6 25 to 6 75	6 25 to 6 75	51	6 25 to 6 75	6 25 to 6 75	51	6 25 to 6 75	6 25 to 6 75	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 6 75	6 25 to 6 75
(Foremen or overseers in these trades get from \$1 to \$1.50 per week more than the ordinary workmen.)															
Engine and machine making trades:															
Pattern-workers.....	51	6 00 to 6 50	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	6 00 to 6 50
Molders.....	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00
Engine fitters and finishers.....	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	7 00 to 7 50
Machine fitters and finishers.....	51	6 00 to 6 25	6 00 to 6 25	51	6 00 to 6 25	6 00 to 6 25	51	6 00 to 6 25	6 00 to 6 25	51	6 00 to 6 25	6 00 to 6 25	51	6 00 to 6 25	6 00 to 6 25
Ironturners.....	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00
Blacksmiths.....	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00
Roller-makers.....	51	6 75 to 7 25	6 75 to 7 25	51	6 75 to 7 25	6 75 to 7 25	51	6 75 to 7 25	6 75 to 7 25	51	6 75 to 7 25	6 75 to 7 25	51	6 75 to 7 25	6 75 to 7 25
Laborers.....	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75
(Foremen get from \$1 to \$1.50 per week more than the ordinary workmen.)															
Miscellaneous trades:															
Bakers.....	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00
Basket-makers.....	51	6 00 to 7 00	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	6 00 to 7 00
Bleachers.....	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75	51	4 00 to 4 75	4 00 to 4 75
Bakers women.....	51	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00	51	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00	51	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00	51	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00	51	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00
Blockmakers.....	51	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 00	51	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 00	51	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 00	51	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 00	51	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 00
Boatbuilders.....	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00	51	6 25 to 7 00	6 25 to 7 00
Bookbinders.....	54	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	54	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	54	6 50 to 7 00	6 50 to 7 00	54	6 00 to 7 00	6 00 to 7 00	54	6 00 to 7 00	6 00 to 7 00
Bookbinders women.....	54	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00	54	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00	54	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00	54	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00	54	2 25 to 3 00	2 25 to 3 00
Shoemakers, by machinery, piece-work.....	56	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	56	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	56	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	56	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	56	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00

1. Comparative statement showing the number of hours worked per week, &amp;c.—Continued.

Occupation.	1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.		1874.	
	Hours of labor.	Wages.	Hours of labor.	Wages.	Hours of labor.	Wages.	Hours of labor.	Wages.	Hours of labor.	Wages.
Miscellaneous trades:										
Shoemakers, by hand, piece-work.	56	\$5 25 to \$5 75	56	\$5 25 to \$5 75	56	\$5 25 to \$5 75	56	\$5 25 to \$5 75	56	\$5 25 to \$5 75
Shoemakers, by machinery, women.	56	2 00 to 3 25	56	2 00 to 3 25	56	2 00 to 3 25	56	2 00 to 3 25	56	2 00 to 3 25
Bottlers.	56	4 25 to 5 25	56	4 25 to 5 25	56	4 25 to 5 25	56	4 25 to 5 25	56	4 25 to 5 25
Brewers.	56	4 75 to 5 50	56	4 75 to 5 50	56	4 75 to 5 50	56	4 75 to 5 50	56	4 75 to 5 50
Brushmakers.	56	4 75 to 5 25	56	4 75 to 5 25	56	4 75 to 5 25	56	4 75 to 5 25	56	4 75 to 5 25
Butchers.	56	4 50 to 5 00	56	4 50 to 5 00	56	4 50 to 5 00	56	4 50 to 5 00	56	4 50 to 5 00
Cabinet-makers.	51	6 75 to 7 25	51	6 75 to 7 25	51	6 75 to 7 25	51	6 75 to 7 25	51	6 75 to 7 25
Chairmakers, piece-work.	51	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00	51	6 50 to 7 00
Confectioners.	51	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50
Coopers.	51	5 50 to 6 00	51	5 50 to 6 00	51	5 50 to 6 00	51	5 50 to 6 00	51	5 50 to 6 00
Coppersmiths.	51	7 00 to 7 25	51	7 00 to 7 25	51	7 00 to 7 25	51	7 00 to 7 25	51	7 00 to 7 25
Curriers, piece-work.	56	5 75 to 6 25	56	5 75 to 6 25	56	5 75 to 6 25	56	5 75 to 6 25	56	5 75 to 6 25
Curriers, piece-work.	56	7 00 to 8 50	56	7 00 to 8 50	56	7 00 to 8 50	56	7 00 to 8 50	56	7 00 to 8 50
Cutlers.	51	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50
Dyers.	56	4 75 to 5 75	56	4 75 to 5 75	56	4 75 to 5 75	56	4 75 to 5 75	56	4 75 to 5 75
Engravers.	51	7 50 to 10 00	51	7 50 to 10 00	51	7 50 to 10 00	51	7 50 to 10 00	51	7 50 to 10 00
Flaxdressers, piece-work.	56	3 50 to 4 50	56	3 50 to 4 50	56	3 50 to 4 50	56	3 50 to 4 50	56	3 50 to 4 50
French polishers.	51	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50	51	6 00 to 6 50
Gardeners, nurserymen, and florists.	51	2 50 to 3 25	51	2 50 to 3 25	51	2 50 to 3 25	51	2 50 to 3 25	51	2 50 to 3 25
Hackles-makers.	56	3 75 to 4 50	56	3 75 to 4 50	56	3 75 to 4 50	56	3 75 to 4 50	56	3 75 to 4 50
Hackles-makers boys.	56	5 00 to 5 50	56	5 00 to 5 50	56	5 00 to 5 50	56	5 00 to 5 50	56	5 00 to 5 50
Horse-shoers.	51	6 50 to 7 50	51	6 50 to 7 50	51	6 50 to 7 50	51	6 50 to 7 50	51	6 50 to 7 50
Jewellers.	51	7 00 to 8 50	51	7 00 to 8 50	51	7 00 to 8 50	51	7 00 to 8 50	51	7 00 to 8 50
Marble-cutters.	51	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50	51	7 00 to 7 50
Millwrights.	51	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00
Printers, letter press, piece-work.	54	7 00 to 9 00	54	7 00 to 9 00	54	7 00 to 9 00	54	7 00 to 9 00	54	7 00 to 9 00
Printers, lithographers.	54	6 00 to 7 00	54	6 00 to 7 00	54	6 00 to 7 00	54	6 00 to 7 00	54	6 00 to 7 00
Repmakers.	56	5 00 to 5 75	56	5 00 to 5 75	56	5 00 to 5 75	56	5 00 to 5 75	56	5 00 to 5 75
Saddlers.	51	5 50 to 6 00	51	5 50 to 6 00	51	5 50 to 6 00	51	5 50 to 6 00	51	5 50 to 6 00
Sawyers (in saw-mills).	56	5 75 to 6 25	56	5 75 to 6 25	56	5 75 to 6 25	56	5 75 to 6 25	56	5 75 to 6 25
Salt-makers.	56	6 50 to 7 00	56	6 50 to 7 00	56	6 50 to 7 00	56	6 50 to 7 00	56	6 50 to 7 00
Tanners.	51	5 00 to 5 50	51	5 00 to 5 50	51	5 00 to 5 50	51	5 00 to 5 50	51	5 00 to 5 50
Tinmiths.	51	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00	51	7 00 to 8 00
Tailors.	51	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00
Brass-finishers.	51	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00	51	6 00 to 7 00

Labourers, porters, &c.	51	56	9 00 to 7 00	51	56	9 00 to 7 00	51	56	9 00 to 7 00
Railway employees:									
Engine-drivers, freight	60	60	8 50 to 9 00	60	60	8 50 to 9 00	60	60	8 50 to 9 00
Firemen, freight	60	60	5 50 to 6 00	60	60	5 50 to 6 00	60	60	5 50 to 6 00
Engine-drivers, passenger	60	60	9 00 to 10 00	60	60	9 00 to 10 00	60	60	9 00 to 10 00
Firemen, passenger	60	60	5 75 to 6 25	60	60	5 75 to 6 25	60	60	5 75 to 6 25
Brakemen, freight	60	60	6 00 to 6 50	60	60	6 00 to 6 50	60	60	6 00 to 6 50
Brakemen, passenger	60	60	6 50 to 7 00	60	60	6 50 to 7 00	60	60	6 50 to 7 00
Signalmen	60	60	6 00 to 6 50	60	60	6 00 to 6 50	60	60	6 00 to 6 50
Pointmen	60	60	5 75 to 6 25	60	60	5 75 to 6 25	60	60	5 75 to 6 25
Stunters	60	60	5 00 to 5 50	60	60	5 00 to 5 50	60	60	5 00 to 5 50
Porters, freight	60	60	4 00 to 5 00	60	60	4 00 to 5 00	60	60	4 00 to 5 00
Porters, passenger	60	60	4 00 to 4 50	60	60	4 00 to 4 50	60	60	4 00 to 4 50
Jute and flax workers:									
a Preparing department:									
Jutepickers, men	56	56	3 25 to 4 00	56	56	3 50 to 4 50	56	56	3 50 to 4 50
Jute strikers-up, women	56	56	2 12 to 2 50	56	56	2 25 to 3 00	56	56	2 25 to 3 00
Jutesofteners, young men	56	56	3 00 to 3 50	56	56	3 50 to 4 00	56	56	3 50 to 4 00
Jute preparers, women	56	56	2 00 to 2 25	56	56	2 25 to 2 75	56	56	2 25 to 2 75
Jute workers, boys	56	56	1 75 to 2 00	56	56	1 75 to 2 13	56	56	1 75 to 2 13
Flax carders, women	56	56	2 00 to 2 25	56	56	2 13 to 2 75	56	56	2 13 to 2 75
Flax preparers, women	56	56	2 13 to 2 38	56	56	2 25 to 2 75	56	56	2 25 to 2 75
Foremen	56	56	6 00 to 7 00	56	56	6 50 to 7 25	56	56	6 50 to 7 25
b Spinning department:									
Coarse-jute spinners, women	56	56	2 25 to 2 50	56	56	2 50 to 2 75	56	56	2 50 to 2 75
Fine-jute spinners, women	56	56	2 40 to 2 80	56	56	2 50 to 2 90	56	56	2 50 to 2 90
Coarse-flax spinners, women	56	56	2 30 to 2 60	56	56	2 40 to 2 70	56	56	2 40 to 2 70
Fine-flax spinners, women	56	56	2 45 to 2 80	56	56	2 50 to 2 90	56	56	2 50 to 2 90
Piecers, jute and flax, girls	56	56	1 75 to 2 00	56	56	1 90 to 2 13	56	56	1 90 to 2 13
Shifters, jute and flax, girls	56	56	2 00 to 2 13	56	56	2 13 to 2 30	56	56	2 13 to 2 30
Haltimers, children, 7 to 12	56	56	45 to 70	56	56	45 to 70	56	56	45 to 70
Jute and flax reeders, women	56	56	3 13 to 3 50	56	56	3 25 to 3 70	56	56	3 25 to 3 70
bobbins-winders, piece-work, women	56	56	3 25 to 3 75	56	56	3 50 to 4 00	56	56	3 50 to 4 00
cap-winders, piece-work, women	56	56	3 00 to 3 50	56	56	3 75 to 4 00	56	56	3 75 to 4 00
warpers, piece-work, women	56	56	3 00 to 3 25	56	56	3 25 to 3 50	56	56	3 25 to 3 50
Foremen	56	56	6 00 to 7 00	56	56	6 50 to 7 50	56	56	6 50 to 7 50
c Weaving department:									
Single-loom weavers, piece-work, women	56	56	3 00 to 3 75	56	56	3 25 to 4 00	56	56	3 25 to 4 00
Double-loom weavers, piece-work, women	56	56	3 25 to 4 25	56	56	3 50 to 4 50	56	56	3 50 to 4 50
Tenters, piece-work, women	56	56	6 00 to 6 50	56	56	6 50 to 7 00	56	56	6 50 to 7 00
Foremen	56	56	6 50 to 7 00	56	56	7 00 to 7 50	56	56	7 00 to 7 50
d Finishing department:									
Croppers, men	56	56	4 50 to 5 00	56	56	4 50 to 5 00	56	56	4 75 to 5 25
Starbers, piece-work, men	56	56	6 00 to 6 50	56	56	6 50 to 7 00	56	56	6 50 to 7 00
Calenderers, men	56	56	4 75 to 5 25	56	56	5 00 to 5 50	56	56	5 00 to 5 50
Measurers, men	56	56	4 50 to 5 00	56	56	4 75 to 5 25	56	56	4 50 to 5 25
Lappers, men	56	56	4 75 to 5 25	56	56	5 00 to 5 50	56	56	5 00 to 5 50
Packers, men	56	56	4 75 to 5 25	56	56	5 00 to 6 00	56	56	5 00 to 6 00
Foremen	56	56	6 00 to 7 00	56	56	6 50 to 7 50	56	56	6 50 to 7 50

1. Comparative statement showing the number of hours worked per week, &amp;c.—Continued.

Occupation.	1878. Per week.		1877. Per week.		1876. Per week.		1875. Per week.		1874. Per week.	
	Hours of Labor.	Wages.	Hours of Labor.	Wages.	Hours of Labor.	Wages.	Hours of Labor.	Wages.	Hours of Labor.	Wages.
Domestic servants (with board):										
Housemaids.....	per year.....	\$65 00 to \$80 00	.....	\$65 00 to \$80 00	.....	\$60 00 to \$75 00	.....	\$60 00 to \$75 00	.....	\$60 00 to \$75 00
Cooks, women.....	do.....	80 00 to 100 00	.....	80 00 to 100 00	.....	80 00 to 100 00	.....	80 00 to 100 00	.....	80 00 to 100 00
Agricultural laborers (with board):										
Farm-hands experienced.....	per year.....	190 00 to 200 00	60	190 00 to 200 00	60	195 00 to 205 00	60	190 00 to 200 00	60	190 00 to 200 00
do.....	do.....	175 00 to 190 00	60	175 00 to 190 00	60	180 00 to 190 00	60	175 00 to 190 00	60	175 00 to 190 00
Female servants.....	do.....	75 00 to 80 00	60	75 00 to 80 00	60	75 00 to 85 00	60	75 00 to 80 00	60	75 00 to 80 00

## COST OF LIVING.

2. Statement showing the average value of commodities that may be termed the necessities of life during the five years 1874-1878, at Dundee.

Bread.....	per 4-pound loaf..	\$0 15	Beef, fresh.....	per pound..	\$0 24
Butter.....	.....per pound..	30	American.....	do.....	16
Sugar.....	do.....	08	Mutton.....	do.....	16
Tea.....	do.....	88	Rice.....	do.....	4
Coffee.....	do.....	32	Cheese.....	do.....	14
Ham.....	do.....	24	Codfish, salted.....	do.....	06
Eggs.....	per dozen.....	30	Potatoes.....	per 28 pounds..	39
Oatmeal.....	per 7 pounds..	28	Milk.....	per pint.....	04
Flour, American.....	do.....	28	Pork, salted.....	per pound..	13
European.....	do.....	27	American canned beef.....	do.....	20

*Clothing made of Scotch or English tweeds.*—Coats, ordinary, \$9; waist-coats, \$3.50; pantaloons, \$4.50—or, say, \$17 a suit; boots, \$4 a pair.

*House-rent.*—Per year, including all taxes and, for convenience, water in house, but not including gas: Two-roomed houses, \$48; three-roomed, \$72.50; four-roomed, \$95; six-roomed, \$120.

### 3. PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

In answer to this point of Department Circular, I have to state that the staple trade of this district is the manufacture of jute and linen fabrics, principally the former, and principally of a coarse kind. This trade at present is in a most depressed condition and has been so for the past four years.

The staple industry having been so long an unprofitable trade has similarly affected all other branches of business more or less, so that the wages of all classes of laborers, it is predicted, must inevitably fall, unless commercial prospects brighten in the mean time, which is not considered probable.

I beg to refer to my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1877, for full particulars as to the condition of trade in this consular district for a number of years back.\*

### 4. CURRENCY.

The average circulation and coin held by the Scotch banks during the four weeks ending Saturday, March 16, 1878, will be seen from the following table:

Banks.	Authorized cir- culation of notes.	Average circulation during the four weeks ending as above.			Average amount of gold and sil- ver coin held during the four weeks ending as above.
		£5 notes and upwards.	Under £5 notes.	Total.	
Bank of Scotland.....	£243, 418	£199, 406	£431, 930	£631, 336	£419, 453
Royal Bank of Scotland.....	210, 451	223, 501	435, 992	659, 584	607, 403
British Linen Company.....	438, 024	151, 974	353, 688	505, 663	227, 039
Commercial Bank of Scotland.....	374, 880	213, 277	520, 555	733, 832	495, 828
National Bank of Scotland.....	297, 024	158, 815	398, 029	557, 444	386, 425
Union Bank of Scotland.....	454, 346	228, 519	479, 465	708, 984	426, 774
Aberdeen Town and County Bank.....	70, 133	95, 152	112, 159	207, 312	187, 898
North of Scotland Banking Company.....	154 319	157, 902	164, 159	322, 062	198, 931
Clydebank Banking Company.....	274, 321	163, 533	321, 030	484, 564	340, 079
City of Glasgow Bank.....	72, 921	212, 847	365, 590	578, 407	543, 099
Caledonian Banking Company.....	53, 434	86, 462	74, 300	110, 783.	74, 462
Total.....	2, 749, 271	1, 842, 498	3, 657, 467	5, 499, 971	3, 913, 621

It will be observed that the total average circulation of notes, in every case, far exceeds the issue or authorized circulation fixed by act of Parliament; but this is permitted by law, provided these banks keep in their custody gold specie equivalent to the amount of their overissue. These notes are not, like the Bank of England notes, a legal tender guaranteed by the State; they are, however, on account of the high standing of the Scotch banks, always accepted in Scotland for the value they represent. In England they are regarded as ordinary promissory notes, and are liable to an average discount of 5 per cent. per annum.

\* For the report referred to, see Commercial Relations for the year 1877, page 442.

## 5. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

Lastly, as to the fifth point of the circular, I am informed that the general method of doing business here is to give a discount of 3 per cent. for cash in seven days, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount and one month's credit. This is almost the invariable rule of doing business in the home trade. In the export trade three, four, and six months' good bills on London are accepted, subject to 1 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount for three and four months' bills respectively. For a six months' bill the goods are sold net.

MATTHEW McDUGALL.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Dundee, April 11, 1878.*

## GLASGOW.

*Report, by Consul Cooper, on labor, wages, and cost of living in Glasgow, and the coin and paper money, of Scotland.*

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the rates of wages paid to laborers of different classes at the present time; also a statement showing the aggregate capital, circulation, deposits, &c., of the banks of Scotland on the 15th day of May, 1878.

## PAST AND PRESENT RATES OF WAGES.

The rate of wages now paid is about 7 per cent. higher than it was five years ago (except that of miners, which has declined 100 per cent.), but is at present declining, and, if the present stagnation in trade continues, will soon fall even below former rates. In fact, thousands in this city and neighboring towns are gladly working, if given the opportunity, at far lower rates than those herein stated.

## COST OF LIVING.

There is yet no corresponding decline in the cost of living, which, to the lower classes, is about the same as in the United States. Meats and fruits are quite beyond the reach of the working classes, being far dearer than they are in the United States. Rent, clothing, bread, sugar, tea, and coffee are about the same in Glasgow as in New York. Whisky (which is considered a positive necessity by the great mass of laborers here, and costs about 300 per cent. more than in the United States), with beer, which latter is comparatively cheap (and as unwholesome as it is cheap), absorbs the larger portion of the laborer's earnings here.

## COIN AND PAPER MONEY.

There are eleven banks of issue in Scotland, with their branches, each working under its own special charter. The circulation of each bank is unrestricted. It is only required to redeem its issue in coin, and to hold an amount of coin equivalent to the excess of actual circulation over the authorized circulation.

Only about 5 per cent. of the money in circulation is coin and four-fifths of this is silver. Paper is universally preferred, and gold coin never desired or called for except for special purposes.

Laborers of all classes are paid off in silver, which is in constant demand for change, and sometimes commands a small premium over gold or paper, owing to the fact that a pound note is the smallest denomination issued.

SAMUEL F. COOPER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Glasgow, June 28, 1878.

*Statement showing the rate of wages paid to laborers of different classes at Glasgow.*

Occupations.	Wages.			
	Per hour.	Per day.	Per week.	
Ordinary laborers:				
Farm servants, male			\$3 05	With board.
female			1 98	Do.
Domestic servants, male			2 50	Do.
female			1 25	Do.
Day-laborers		\$0 50 to \$0 75	\$3 00 to 4 50	
Stevedores		50 to 75	3 00 to 4 50	
Miners	\$0 08 to \$0 12	72 to 1 08	4 32 to 6 48	
Railway laborers:				
Guards (conductors)			5 00 to 6 00	
Porters			4 00 to 5 00	
Shunters (switchmen)			5 00	
Engine-drivers	10 to 14			
Firemen	06 to 08			
Tracklayers			5 00	
Surfacemen			4 00	
Factory hands:				
Mechanics			7 00	
Dyers			7 00	
Weavers, men			8 00	
women			3 00	
Spinners, women			2 50	
common, women			2 00	
House-building and other trades: *				
Bellhangers	14	1 28	7 56	
Bricklayers	18	1 62	9 72	
laborers	10	90	5 40	
Stonecutters or masons	15	1 35	8 10	
laborers	10	90	5 40	
Carpenters or joiners	15	1 35	8 10	
Gasfitters and plumbers	15	1 35	8 10	
Glaziers	14	1 26	7 56	
Painters	16	1 54	9 24	
Plasterers	18	1 62	9 72	
Slaters	15	1 35	8 10	
Stonecarvers	20	1 80	10 80	
Shoemakers	20	1 80	10 80	
Blacksmiths	15	1 35	8 10	
Tailors	12	1 08	6 48	
Seamstresses	05	45	2 70	
Saddlers	12	1 08	6 48	
Coopers	12	1 08	6 48	
Glassstainers	14	1 26	7 56	
Ropemakers	12	1 08	6 48	
Marble-cutters	18	1 62	9 72	
Jewelers	12	1 08	6 48	
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers			6 00 to 9 00	
Seilmakers			7 60	
Printing and bookbinding:				
Compositors			\$8 60	54 hours.
Press-hands			8 60	Do.
Lithographers			7 00	Do.
Stereotypers			8 00	Do.
Binders			7 00	Do.
Edge-gilders			10 00	Do.
Paper-rulers			7 00	Do.

\* The consul did not give the wages per day, nor per week, nor the hours which constitute a day's labor for house-building and other trades, simply giving the rates paid per hour. The Department, to facilitate immediate comparison with the rates of wages paid elsewhere, fixed upon the weekly hours of labor for those trades as 54, that being the general weekly labor-time throughout Great Britain.



*Statement showing the rate of wages paid to laborers at Glasgow—Continued.*

Occupations.	Wages.			
	Per hour.	Per day.	Per week.	
Carriage-makers:				
Body-makers .....			\$8 00	51 hours.
Smiths .....			9 00	Do.
Wheelers .....			7 00	Do.
Painters and trimmers .....			7 00	Do.
Chemical works:				
Ordinary laborers .....			4 00	Do.
Skilled laborers .....			6 00	72 hours.
Furnacemen .....			7 50	Do.
Skilled furnace and chamber attendants .....			\$7 50 to 9 00	Do.
Ship-building:				
Joiners .....	\$0 15	\$1 35	8 10	54 hours.
Carpenters .....	14	1 26	7 56	Do.
Engineers .....	14	1 26	7 56	Do.
Riveters and caulkers .....	12	1 08	6 48	Do.
Pattern-makers .....	15	1 35	8 10	Do.
Painters .....	15	1 35	8 10	Do.
Smiths .....	12	1 08	6 48	Do.
Hammermen .....	08	72	4 42	Do.
Coppersmiths .....	14	1 26	7 56	Do.
Tinsmiths .....	12	1 08	6 48	Do.
Brassfinishers .....	18	1 17	7 02	Do.
Iron-finishers .....	12	1 08	6 48	Do.
Mechanics .....	12	1 08	6 48	Do.
Brassmolders .....	14	1 26	7 56	Do.
Riggers .....	12	1 08	6 48	Do.
Platers .....	15	1 35	8 10	Do.
Furnacemen .....	09	81	4 86	Do.
Machinememen .....	12	1 08	6 48	Do.
Sawyers .....	11	99	5 94	Do.
Shipfitters .....	12	1 09	6 48	Do.
Helpers (various) .....	08	72	4 32	Do.
Laborers (various) .....	08	72	4 32	Do.
Boys .....	\$0 02 to 04	\$0 18 to 36	1 08 to 2 16	Do.
Carters .....		1 00	6 00	Do.

*Statement showing the aggregate capital, circulation, deposits, &c., of the banks of Scotland on the 15th day of May, 1878.*

Capital stock paid up .....	\$50,228,900
Surplus, or reserve .....	23,035,335
Deposits .....	341,979,335
Authorized circulation .....	13,746,355
Actual average circulation in April, 1878.....	28,941,675
Gold held.....	17,015,665
Silver held.....	2,932,495
Total .....	19,948,160

### LEITH.

*Report, by Consul Robeson, on the coal-mines and rates of wages paid the miners, in the district of Leith.\**

Within my consular district there are a large number of coal-mines worked by individuals and by mining companies. These mines are nearly all situated on the estates of large landowners, and are leased to individuals or companies, and in some cases they are worked by the owners themselves. The usual duration of a coal-lease is thirty-five

\* For the rates of wages paid the different tradesmen in Leith, see Mr. Robeson's very interesting report at page 256.

years, and the "lordship" or duty paid by the lessee to the lessor averages 18 cents per ton of 22½ cwt. produced from the mine. There are of course different rates of lordship for different qualities of coal and special conditions as to working certain seams. It is very difficult to estimate the cost of working a coal-mine, as so much depends upon the nature of the particular seam and the extent to which water may be present. Within the last four or five years, however, the cost has been increased by about 15 cents per ton in consequence of certain conditions imposed by recent legislation, such as that there should be two shafts to each pit, and other important regulations regarding ventilation and inspection, and also the employment of boys, &c. During the last few years also the rate of lordships has had a tendency towards increase.

At the pit-head coal is sold at an average of \$1.56 per ton of 20 cwt. The cost to the lessee is as follows:

	Per ton of 20 cwt.
Lordship .....	\$0 18
Cost of working.....	24
raising .....	24
pumping water.....	20
Storage, management, &c.....	16
Average profit .....	54
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1 56</b>

In addition to the ordinary contingencies of working a particular coal, the drawing of water forms a most important element in the cost of working any mine. The least increase in the flow incurs an additional cost, while in some districts, at certain seasons, this cost is so great, that the coal has to be disposed of at almost cost price. Many seams, however, are usually comparatively free from water, and when in these cases the coal is of a soft working quality and stands well in the market, the average profit to the producer is considerably increased.

Coal agents and retailers purchasing at the pit make, as a rule, enormous profits upon their subsequent sales to the public. Taking the average distance as 25 miles over which coal is transported from pits to the centers of disposal, the costs to the coal agents or middlemen and the price paid by the public stand thus:

	Per ton.
Price at the pit .....	\$1 56
Railway carriage (4 cents per ton per mile).....	1 00
Storage, cartage, breakages, &c .....	08
Commissions and discounts .....	24
Clear profit.....	84
<b>Cost to the public.....</b>	<b>3 72</b>

These figures show the estimated average, but at certain seasons the prices over all are very largely increased.

As regards the wages paid to miners, these vary in different districts. They are paid at so much per ton turned out; and this rate is usually fixed as near as possible upon the principle of allowing the miner about \$1.20 per day if he were paid by the day. It is considered that a miner is capable of turning out on an average five tons of coal per day, and the wages allowed are from 20 to 36 cents per ton, according to the nature of the seam. Where the seam is difficult to work, he receives the higher wage, and, of course, produces less coal in a working-day. From this wage the miner has, in certain districts in Scotland, to pay the boys for drawing the coal to the pit-mouth, provide his own oil, make a small contribution toward the expense of repairing tools, &c., and also con-

tribute to the medical fund. The usual way is for two miners to work together, and in this way they succeed in averaging a turn-out of ten tons per day, which, at the average remuneration of 28 cents per ton, gives an allowance to each miner of \$8.40 cents per week. These wages are at present what they were about seven years ago. Exactly five years ago the price of coal was raised very high, and continued so for about eighteen months. During that time the wages paid to miners averaged \$2.50 per day, and in consequence the price of coal became very high, as much as \$10 per ton. The profits realized from this increase were, so far as the owners or lessees were concerned, applied toward extending coal operations; and, in the case of the miners themselves, these profits were swallowed up by extravagance, and finally reduced by overcrowding of the trade of miners.

JOHN T. ROBESON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Leith, July 22, 1878.

### WALES.

*Report, by Consul Sykes, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; and (4) the present condition of trade, in Wales.*

In response to Department circular of April 11, 1878, I have the honor to report as follows:

#### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

The wages paid to farm-hands in Wales vary considerably in different counties. In those sections which, like Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, are still remote from railways, and where the habits and usages of the people are somewhat primitive, the wages paid and the cost of living are lower than in the more progressive parts of the country.

*Farm-hands.*—It may be roundly stated, however, that farm-hands are paid an average of \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week, with certain privileges in the way of beer and house-room. Frequently such laborers, when married, are provided with a cottage, and allowed to cultivate their own vegetable garden.

*Mechanics and town laborers* are paid as follows:

Brickmakers.....	per week..	\$2 50 to \$7 50
Engine-fitters.....	do.....	6 00 to 10 50
Shipcarpenters.....	per day..	1 62
Shipsmiths.....	do.....	1 50
Sawyers.....	do.....	1 25
Coopers.....	do.....	1 12
Riggers.....	do.....	1 50
Boiler-makers.....	do.....	1 00 to 1 40
Engine-drivers (engineers), with premiums for merit.....	do.....	1 25 to 2 00
Firemen.....	do.....	1 00 to 1 12
Laborers.....	do.....	66 to 90
Dock-laborers.....	do.....	1 00
Painters.....	per hour..	13 to 14
Masons.....	do.....	16
Carpenters.....	do.....	16
Plumbers.....	do.....	15
Plasterers.....	do.....	15

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to the laboring class in towns will probable average \$3 to \$5 per week for man and wife. There is a fair amount of thrift prevailing among this class, who are, however, somewhat given to unnecessary expenditures for jollification, especially those among them who are not of Welsh blood. Welsh laborers are, as a class, thriftier than the English and Irish, who help largely to make up the population of the chief towns in this district.

It should be mentioned, also, for it is an important fact, that the wives of laboring men here fill a more active place in the bread-winning scheme than women do in America. Many go off to their work as regularly as their husbands every morning of their lives. They are also very frequently the treasurers of the marital firm, and help to keep the weekly outlay for jollification as near the minimum as possible. Among the occupations followed by women in this district are some which I think women nowhere else in Great Britain engage in, such as letter-carriers (in lieu of postmen), mussel-diggers, oyster-peddlers, &c. Among the benefit societies, so called, such as Odd-Fellows, Shepherds, &c., is one composed exclusively of women, and peculiar to Wales alone, denominated the "Friendly Sisters." Facts like these are most important in forming an estimate of the social condition of a people.

## 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

The cost of living in Wales would be somewhat higher now than five years ago were it not for the very potent influence now exerted thereon by American imports, especially of beef, canned meats, canned fruits, and canned vegetables. This influence has not only reduced the cost to consumers of the articles most imported, but it has had the further effect of leading to a spirit of competition among tradesmen—an active bidding for the "nimble sixpence," which has caused a sweeping reduction in the price of every possible article of household use to cash buyers. Of course the poorer classes, who are seldom able to buy on credit, profit by this movement among dealers. The rates of wages have somewhat decreased within the last five years, and the tendency is still downward.

## 4. PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

Trade throughout the district is in a very depressed condition, and there is no little distress among the laboring classes, owing to lack of employment.

WIRT SIKES.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Cardiff, June 29, 1878.*

## ITALY.

## FLORENCE.

*Report, by Consul Crosby, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) paper money of Italy; (4) present state of trade; for the district of Florence.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular from the Department of State dated April 11, 1878.

By my previous reports Nos. 30, 31, 39, it will be noticed that there exists in this district a general depression in all branches of trade, and a much worse condition of the poorer classes than has existed for many years, although with regard to exports to the United States a certain development has taken place.

## 1: RATES OF WAGES.

To answer categorically the inquiries contained in the above-mentioned circular, I beg respectfully to submit to the Department the following statements, embracing all the information I have been able to obtain from the chamber of commerce and other reliable sources. I give, first, a statement showing the daily rate of wages usually paid to laborers of every class, with especial reference to agricultural laborers, mechanical laborers, and those upon public works and railways, compared with those prevailing during the past five years:

Occupations.	Daily wages, without board, 1877-'78.	Daily wages without board during the past five years.	Increase.
Blacksmiths.....	\$ 80	\$ 75	\$ 05
Carpenters.....	85	80	05
Machinists.....	1 00	90	10
Masons.....	75	70	05
Shoemakers.....	70	68	02
Stonecutters.....	65	60	05
Straw laborers (women).....	17	15	02
Tanners.....	80	80	00
Tailors.....	80	75	05
House servants*.....	65	50	15
French servants*.....	20	14	06
Experienced hands, winter.....	40	30	10
summer.....	60	50	10
Ordinary hands, winter.....	35	30	05
summer.....	50	40	10
Common laborers.....	40	40	00
Tinsmiths.....	60	60	00

\* With board.

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

*Statement showing the cost of living to the laboring class, or the prices paid for the necessities of life, compared with the cost prevailing during the past five years*

Articles.	Prices, 1877, 1878.	Prices for the past five years	Increase.
Flour, wheat.....per pound..	\$0 07	\$0 06	\$0 01
Beef.....do.....	18	15	03
Pork.....do.....	20	18	02
Lard.....do.....	28	25	03
Codfish, dry.....do.....	10	08	02
Butter.....do.....	30	25	05
Cheese.....do.....	28	25	03
Potatoes.....do.....	03	02	01
Rice.....do.....	07	06	01
Beans.....do.....	04	03	01
Milk.....per quart.....	06	05	01
Eggs.....per dozen.....	19	17	02
Coal.....per ton.....	11 00	10 60	40
House rent:			
Four-roomed tenement.....per $\frac{1}{2}$ year..	30 00	40 00	*10 00
Six room tenement.....do.....	50 00	60 00	*10 00
Board:			
For men.....per week.....	4 00	3 50	50
For women per week.....do.....	3 00	2 60	40

\* Decrease, owing to the removal of the capital.

## 3. PAPER MONEY.

The standard for all negotiations in this consular district is the Italian lira, in paper money, although every bargain with foreign countries takes place in gold francs. The average value of the Italian paper lira for past year may be quoted at \$0.1750, being actually of \$0.1742, in proportion to the rate of exchange.

In the early days of the Kingdom of Italy the National Bank was the only one entitled to issue paper currency. Afterwards other banking establishments claimed a like privilege, owing to the scarcity of coin, but the inconvenience arising from the issue and unequal value of so many kinds of paper money hindered trade, so that the Government decided finally the establishment of six banking institutions, very much on the principle of our national banking system, with a total secured capital of a milliard of lire, viz: the Italian National Bank of Naples, National Tuscan Bank, Roman Bank, Sicilian Bank, and Tuscan Bank of Credit.

Customs duties are required to be paid in coin.

## 4. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

The prevailing system of commercial transactions between Tuscan and American merchants and manufacturers is by consignment of merchandise to agents in the United States.

Straw hats and straw braids, which constitute the most important item of exports from this district, are sent by steamers from Leghorn or Havre to America, being invoiced at the actual market value, and paid for by drafts on Paris at thirty days, or after sale with a commission to the agent.

Works of art, such as marbles, paintings, alabasters, mosaics, &c., are all sold at the actual cost; wine and olive-oil, usually for cash.

Florence cannot be said to be either a commercial or a manufacturing center when compared with cities of the same size and population in countries like France, England, and some parts of Germany; and although it is making advancement in both directions every year, yet the deplorable state of its finances, high rate of taxation, and general pov-

erty of its inhabitants render the investment of capital here at the present very questionable; yet, under all these adverse circumstances, both the export and import trade with the United States is improving.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Florence, May 17, 1878.

## GENOA.

*Report, by Consul Spencer, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) present condition of trade; (5) paper currency (of all Italy); for the district of Genoa.*

In compliance with instructions contained in the Department Circular of the Acting Secretary of State, dated April 11, 1878, I beg leave to submit the following report:

### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

With regard to the rates of wages usually paid to the laboring classes within the limits of this consular district, I would refer the Department to the tabular statement herewith inclosed, which has been prepared with great care from the most authentic sources of information, both official and otherwise.

### 2. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to the laboring classes differs materially according to the locality, ranging from 12 to 20 cents per day in the rural districts, and from 25 to 35 cents per day in the cities.

The fare of the Italian laborer is usually very simple, consisting of bread, boiled chestnuts, *polenta* (mush), and minestrone, a substantial soup, composed of vegetables, olive-oil, and macaroni. This, with an occasional bottle of ordinary wine, a relish of stockfish or cheese, and at rare intervals, on great festivals or holidays, a dinner of fresh meat, constitutes the homely fare of the Italian laborer or peasant.

### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

The cost of living to the laboring classes has fluctuated more or less during the past five years, but, on the whole, has not materially increased. For the rates of wages during the past sixteen years, I would refer again to the accompanying statement.

### 4. PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

The commercial depression which has prevailed in this district for several years past continues with unabated, if not increased, severity.

During the past year there has been a falling off in Italian commerce of about 17 per cent. Aside from the general causes which have operated to produce a general stagnation of business here as well as elsewhere, there are some special reasons for this temporary decline in Italian commerce. Among these may be enumerated the diminished productions, during the past year, of wine, olive-oil, and almonds, but more especially the crisis which has overtaken the silk industry, in which there has been a falling off of 119,000,000 lire in the imports and of 234,000,000 in the exports.

### 4. PAPER CURRENCY.

From the last monthly statement of the minister of the treasury, it appears that the total amount of the paper currency in circulation, April

30, 1878, throughout the kingdom, was 1,537,907 lire, and the specie reserve held by the various banks of issue was 128,698,496 lire.

This currency is a legal tender for all debts, both public and private, with the exception of customs duties. At the present date it bears the relation to gold of 92.4 to 100.

O. M. SPENCER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Genoa, June 19, 1878.

*Comparative statement of the average rate of wages per day for the various trades and occupations in the province of Genoa for the years 1870, 1873, and 1878, inclusive.*

Trade or occupation.	1870.	1873.	1878.
<b>Agricultural laborers, Piedmont:</b>			
Men: Maximum.....	\$0 70	\$0 76	\$0 76
Minimum.....	14	15	16
Women: Maximum.....	48	58	58
Minimum.....	08	08	09
<b>Blacksmiths:</b>			
First class.....	70	76	76
Second class.....	43	48	58
Third class.....	20	25	29
<b>Carpenters</b>			
apprentices.....	65	70	70
boys.....	48	54	54
Cabinet-makers.....	02½	02½	03
<b>Cotton-dyers:</b>			
Maximum.....	60	.....	76
Minimum.....	64	.....	54
<b>Common laborers*</b>			
Maximum.....	60	.....	38
Minimum.....	48	44	46
boys.....	28	27	28
women.....	23	24	25
railroads and public works.....	49	56	58
boys.....	28	33	34
women.....	22	25	26
<b>Cotton spinners and weavers:†</b>			
Men.....	40	58	70
Women.....	16	19	21
<b>Goldsmiths:</b>			
Maximum.....	.....	.....	1 33
Minimum.....	.....	.....	12
<b>Hodcarriers</b> .....	43	42	43
<b>Hatters</b> .....	.....	.....	96
<b>Linen-weavers:</b>			
Women: Maximum.....	24	.....	25
Minimum.....	16	.....	16
Girls: Maximum.....	14	.....	16
Minimum.....	08	.....	10
<b>Masons: *</b>			
First class.....	74	68	74
Second class.....	58	53	08
Boys.....	48	25	29
<b>Men servants:†</b> .....	.....	.....	19
<b>Maid servants:†</b> .....	.....	.....	12
<b>Miners (Sardinia):</b>			
Maximum.....	70	70	74
Minimum.....	48	52	55
<b>Ropemakers:</b>			
Maximum.....	.....	.....	68
Minimum.....	.....	.....	38
<b>Shoemakers:</b>			
First class.....	80	90	81
Second class.....	33	38	34
Women.....	46	54	38
<b>Stonecutters</b> .....	.....	.....	81
<b>Silk weavers:</b>			
Men: Maximum.....	28	.....	1 95
Minimum.....	16	.....	38
Women: Maximum.....	28	.....	38
Minimum.....	12	.....	10
<b>Seamstresses‡</b> .....	.....	.....	19
<b>Tailors</b> .....	.....	.....	70
<b>Velvet-weavers</b> .....	58	.....	88

\* The medium length of a working-day is 10 hours.

† The medium length of a working-day is 12 hours.

‡ With board and lodging.

§ With board.



## MESSINA.

*Report, by Consul Owen, on the (1) rates of wages ; (2) condition of the laboring classes ; (3) present condition of trade ; (4) paper money ; (5) business habits and systems ; for the district of Messina, Sicily.*

In reply to the Circular of the Department dated 11th April, 1878, I have the honor to forward the following information, contained in two tabular statements :

## 1. RATE OF WAGES.

From the Table A it will be seen that the average rate of wages paid to ordinary unskilled laborers is from 30 to 70 cents per day, without food. This class comprises porters, laborers on public works, and men that work out by the day. As most of the agricultural laborers are peasants, residing upon the estate, and receive their compensation from a share of the crop, their wages must be a matter of estimation, depending upon the harvest. These estimates I have received from some of the principal proprietors, and are, I think, correct. There is nothing similar to the "hiring-out" system of the United States and England.

Mechanics command good wages here, and receive from 70 cents to \$1 per day of twelve hours. Those employed upon the public works and railways are paid perhaps a little more, but the difference is trifling. Until recently, unskilled mechanics were foreigners, principally French and English ; but owing to the high rates of wages asked, nearly all have been discharged and native laborers substituted, with benefit both to themselves and their employers.

The fruit-packing establishments give in the season employment to from 2,000 to 3,000 women, who are preferred for this work by reason of their skill in selecting fruit fit for exportation. They earn from 20 to 30 cents a day of twelve hours. With the exception of the silk-reeling establishments, which employ about 600, this is the only branch of industry where women are employed in large numbers.

The rates of wages and the cost of living to the laboring classes show very little difference during the past five years.

## 2. CONDITION OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

The condition of the laboring classes has been very much bettered under the present Government.

The opening of public schools, and the law of the Italian army, withholding the discharge of a soldier until he can read and write, have been productive of good results.

The laboring classes are frugal and industrious ; very rarely do you find destitution among them. They are contented with little, and live upon what our workmen would despise. The living expenses of a mechanic with a family of three, including tenement, clothes, &c., amounts to \$4.90 per week.

## 3. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

On account of the unsettled state of affairs in the East, Messina, together with other Mediterranean ports, has suffered ; but at the present time trade seems to revive, and the prospect of an abundant harvest gives great encouragement. The business season for Messina is from September to April, during which period fruits, wine, and oil are shipped in large quantities. The exportation of green fruit—lemons and oranges—to our markets, which now take the greatest part of the yield of the

The essence, extract, acid, and other manufactures that depend upon the fruit crop are also increasing; improvements are being made; and whereas formerly the articles were shipped in a crude state, they are now put on the market ready for use. They command ready sale in all parts of the world. The exportation of crude olive-oil is mostly confined to the North Sea and Baltic ports. The exportation of wine is principally to France.

Owing to the system of banking adopted by the Italian Government, there is no means, as I am informed by bankers, of ascertaining the amount of paper money in circulation in the district. Aside from the government issue, the Bank of Sicily, whose headquarters are at Palermo, with branches in the different cities of the island, issues notes from 20 to 1,000 lire in value, subject to a slight discount when used on the continent of Italy. There is no coin in actual circulation, except what is required to pay custom-house dues.

Fruct is generally sold on commission, letters of credit being issued from London bankers, where drafts are paid by presentation of consular invoices and authenticated shipping documents. The commission generally charged rarely exceeds 3 per cent.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Messina, July 20, 1878.

Occupations.	Wages, with- out board.	Wages, with board.
<b>Farm laborers:</b>		
Experienced hands, in summer.....	\$0 45	\$0 30
winter.....	65	45
Ordinary hands, in summer.....	30	20
winter.....	88	25
Common laborers on farm.....	30	15
<b>Skilled laborers, by day only:</b>		
Blacksmiths.....	70	
Bricklayers or masons.....	80	
Cabinet-makers.....	1 00	
Carpenters.....	80	
Coopers.....	80	
Machinists.....	1 20	
Painters.....	1 00	
Plasterers.....	80	
Shoemakers.....	95	
Stonecutters.....	70	
Tailors.....	90	
Tanners.....	70	
Tinsmiths.....	70	
Wheelwrights.....	1 00	

*Prices of provisions and groceries in the town of Messina, Sicily, in the year 1878.*

Bread .....	per pound..	\$0 07
Butter .....	do.....	25
Beef, roasting pieces .....	do.....	15
soup .....	do.....	12
Codfish .....	do.....	06
Cheese .....	do.....	19
Coffee .....	do.....	25
Charcoal .....	do.....	01
Eggs .....	per dozen ..	17
Fish .....	per pound..	05
Lard .....	do.....	13
Milk .....	per quart..	12
Macaroni .....	per pound..	06
Olive-oil .....	per quart..	40
Pork .....	per pound..	11
Potatoes .....	do.....	01
Rice .....	do.....	04
Sugar .....	do.....	09
Starch .....	do.....	10
Soap .....	do.....	04
Vegetables .....	do.....	01
Wine .....	per quart..	04
Average daily expenditures to a skilled laborer .....		\$0 40 to \$0 45
Average daily expenditures to a common laborer .....		10 to 13

## PIEDMONT.

*Report, by Mr. Noble, consular-agent at Turin, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) past and present rates; (3) present state of trade; and (4) the paper money of Italy; with inclosures from Piedmontese officials on the same and other subjects; for Piedmont.*

### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

**Agricultural laborers.**—Males: Daily wages, say, nine months, and nine hours per day, without maintenance, 24 cents; say nine months, twelve hours per day, without maintenance, 40 cents per day; say three months in harvest-time, fifteen hours per day, without maintenance, 60 to 70 cents per day. Some proprietors, in harvest-time, pay per day 40 to 50 cents, with a bottle of common wine and a dish of soup. In winter-time some laborers are paid 30 cents per day, without maintenance. Females are paid about one-half of the above rates of wages. Youths fourteen to sixteen years of age are paid from \$20 to \$24 per annum, with board. There are field-hands who receive \$18 per annum, with board.

**Railroad laborers.**—The Great Northern Railway, now run by the National Government, pays about as follows: Males: Ordinary daily laborers are paid from 50 to 60 cents. Engineers: First-class, \$42 monthly; second-class, \$36 monthly; third-class, \$30 monthly, besides a small interest on the economy made on coal (in the quantity fixed by the railway authorities and based on the distance); on the average this bonus amounts to \$12 monthly. Chief conductors of trains, \$360 to \$400 per annum; other conductors of trains, \$240 to \$280 per annum; other employes on trains, \$200 per annum; station-masters, not classed, \$800 to \$1,000 per annum; station-masters, first-class, \$600 per annum; station-masters, second-class, \$440 to \$500 per annum; station-masters, third-class, \$260 to \$300 per annum; supervisors of goods, \$360 to \$400; other employes, according to grade, \$240 to \$300.

The salaries of all railway employés, on lines run by the Government, who are paid by the month or year, are subject to a rebate, which is put into a common pension-fund, so that, after a certain number of years of continual and faithful service, every one is entitled to an annual pension, based on the amount of salary paid him while in active service. In case of accident or death, when on duty, the widow receives a subsidy.

*The Colli Railway*, individual property: Laborers, males: Daily wages, 32 to 40 cents; mechanics, 50 to 80 cents per day. Females: 16 cents per day to those who guard the crossings; to those who sell tickets 20 cents per day, staying in service all day and the whole year, but on an average labor 4 or 5 hours. In spare hours they attend to their domestic affairs. This railway allows no pension.

*Public works*.—Public works are let out to the lowest bidder. Generally speaking, therefore, contractors pay a lower rate of wages than those heretofore noted.

*Silkspinners*.—Females are paid from 18 to 24 cents per day of 13 hours, with lodging in common, wood and light. Others are paid 24 cents per day of 12 hours, without anything else.

*Mechanics*: Males, bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, smiths, 50, 60, 70, 80 cents, and \$1 to \$1.20, for 12 hours' work, and according to the season of the year; upon an average, 65 cents per day.

*Cooks*: Females, \$3, \$4, and \$5 per month; housemaids, \$2.50, \$3, to \$3.50 monthly.

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural laborers spend 16 to 20 cents daily; females, 15 to 16 cents. The agriculturist, both farmer and laborer, lives very economically; hardly knows what fresh meat is, except half a dozen times a year, on state and church festivals, the latter being too numerous for the moral and physical well-being of the laboring classes. Sometimes he eats a little sausage, but the daily food consists of polenta (a kind of mush made from corumeal. Maize is not so succulent and nourishing as in the United States); rice-bread, where rice grows, soups, made generally of wheat-flour pastes, rice, except in time of garden vegetables, sometimes with a little lard in the soups by way of a luxury, cheese, greens, and chestnuts in their season. Some laborers keep poultry, which is shared with the owner of the land. Agricultural families also have wheat-bread occasionally; which they make at home.

In cities and villages no one makes bread; the baker supplies all with bread and cakes daily. The barns attached to many country dwellings are built two stories high, adjoining the home of the owner. In the upper part of the barn is stored the fodder; in the lower story are the stables for horses and cattle, in which male and female laborers and their children are lodged. There is also a kitchen adjoining the stable, where the laborers cook their food in common, so the heat of the animals serves to keep the humans warm, and consequently not much fuel is used.

There are some farms which are cultivated on shares, generally for one-half of the crop, for particulars of which I refer the reader to the papers annexed to this report.

In Turin the laborer's daily expenses are, say, 16 cents for food, 1½ cents to 3 cents for lodging in a small room, where the laborer has a family—all generally stowed in a single room—wife, children, the latter at a tender age have to work early and late to obtain a scanty subsistence and necessary raiment. It may be assumed that laborers spend one-half of their wages for food.

## 2. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

During the past five years there has been a gradual advance of at least 15 per cent. in the rates of wages and costs of the necessities of life.

## 3. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

Commercial and manufacturing affairs are at present, and have been for five years, quite unsatisfactory; indeed, exportation of manufactured articles has almost ceased, matters going from bad to worse. The causes of such a deplorable condition may be stated as follows: Disturbances owing to the Russo-Turkish war. The political horizon being overspread by clouds indicating threatening coming storms and tempests, capitalists withhold their funds, not wishing to embark in enterprises which may prove ruinous. Another cause quite potent is a standing army of, say, 300,000 men in the vigor of life, being only consumers, not producers, leaving the old people, the youth, the maidens, and the cripples to cultivate the earth and to propagate the race.

## 4. PAPER MONEY.

In Italy there are six banks which have the right to issue paper money, and are not compelled by law to have any reserve in coin. Herewith find annexed statement showing the present situation of these banks, which shows a circulation amounting to \$124,854,258; from which must be deducted, amount of gold and silver coin and bullion, \$29,287,939; amount of government notes, \$28,958,286; making \$58,246,225. Total circulation now of the six banks is \$66,608,033. Besides, the government has issued notes for \$188,000,000. So that the total circulation in paper money is \$254,608,033.

The government notes are good for all dues, are legal tender except for duties on imports.

Taking into consideration the amount of coin and bullion in the vaults of the six banks, viz, in round numbers, 146,500,000, the proportion to the paper circulation would be 1.13 per cent. These government notes are guaranteed by the banks, and for such a guarantee pay annually 50 centimes per cent. commission (10 cents for each 100 francs), which, however, will be reduced to 40 centimes from the 20th of June next.

The premium on gold and silver coin (gold mostly) ranges from 9 to 11½ per cent. I have rated the lira, or franc; where it is named, as being 20 cents in giving the rates of wages, &c.

Piedmont is one of the principal seats of industry in Italy. Home-manufactured articles are generally sold on a credit of three or four months. Enterprises in trade, manufactures, mining, when in the hands of Englishmen, German, Frenchmen, and other foreigners in this country seem to result in a greater success than when they are controlled by the sons of this land.

The laborer in this country, being poorly nourished, does not, in my opinion, perform in a given time as much labor as the Englishman or the North American, who are better nourished.

One of the signs of the times here is, that during the past five years there has been a gradual increase of suicides, larceny, and of beggars.

Increasing taxation, a less demand for labor, so many drones—that is to say, military men, priests, and an army of tax-gatherers—that the substance of the people is lessening day by day, and misery from want of food and proper raiment, on the contrary, is daily increasing.

HENRY NOBLE.

[Translation of inclosures in Mr. Noble's report.]

1. *Mr. Donalizio, of Fossano, to Mr. Noble.*

1. In the Piedmontese districts of Brá, Cuneo, Carmagnola, Piovani, Savigliano, Saluzzo, and Fossano, the wages paid to farm-hands not permanently employed are as follows: 1.20 lire\* per day of 9 working hours, without board; 2 lire per day of 12 working hours (women earn one-half), and from 3 to 3.50 lire per day of 15 hours.

The above rates are for the months of June and July, when heavy work has to be performed, such as reaping and thrashing grain and cutting grass in the meadows. These hands do not find employment for more than nine months in the year.

2. Hands permanently employed on farms receive lodging, fire, light, a portion of land for their own garden, and an allowance of money and provisions amounting to 400 lire. Married men are employed in preference to those who are unmarried, but their wives receive no pay. In case a permanently employed farm-hand is sick for more than five days, he is obliged to furnish a substitute, if the weather is not inclement.

*Female hands.*—There are female farm-hands permanently employed, who receive 90 lire per annum, with board.

*Boys.*—Boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age receive from 100 to 120 lire per annum, with board.

3. *Agricultural families working farms on shares.*—The condition of these is preferable to that of those included under No. 2. A farmer cultivating on shares, however, requires some capital, in order to meet expenses and to purchase the implements and cattle required to cultivate and manure the land. When he has sufficient capital for these purposes his gain is greater, and the money thus invested may yield him a return of from 10 to 12 per cent. This class of agriculturists receives one-half of all the productions of the soil and also two-thirds of all the fowls that they raise. They are obliged to furnish two-thirds of the seed used in sowing.

4. A day's board usually costs 80 centimes for a man and 60 for a woman. For extra hands the same. One-third less if they are permanent and reside with the family.

In the months of June and July the work to be performed is harder, and board then costs half as much again for both classes. The food furnished in Piedmont is generally good and nourishing; small wine is also commonly allowed.

5. *Atmospheric conditions.*—In the space of five years there is no sensible change in the state of things above described. In the space of ten years hail may do great damage to the crops. The farmer and the landowner, in case of such a misfortune, have nothing to depend upon save the productions of the stable and the fruits and produce of the autumn. The hail usually injures the crops in the months of May, June, and July. In the event of such a disaster, the Government does not remit any portion of the revenue-tax, which in Piedmont is excessive, being equal to 30 per cent. of the gross produce of the soil. This tax of 30 per cent. includes the national, provincial, and communal tax. An extra tax of 5 per cent. is sometimes levied for the purpose of keeping the roads, bridges, canals, &c., in repair, besides the communal tax on horned cattle, and the tax on personal property which is exacted of the cultivator who receives no salary. This tax affects the class described under No. 3.

6. Landowners receive as rent for first-class land 5 per cent. of its value. For second and third class land, 4 and 3 per cent.

First-class meadow land is rented at 220 lire per hectare.†

First-class wheat land is rented at 125 lire per hectare.

First-class vine land is rented at 300 lire per hectare.

Second-class land for the same purposes is rented at 20 lire less per hectare.

*Classification.*—By first-class land is meant land which is well watered and adapted to the growth of grass, wheat, and hemp. This is alluvial land.

By second-class land is meant such as is not well watered, which is hard, and in which silex or clay predominates. The vine is excepted, which in a clayey and tufaceous soil gives a larger return, inasmuch as it produces grapes of a superior quality, the net yield being 12 and 15 per cent.

7. *Capital and money.*—The negligence of the Government in not taking measures to cause the *credit foncier* to aid the capital invested in agriculture is much to be lamented. Records of mortgages are well established. Whenever landed property changes hands the fact is duly recorded at the expense of both purchaser and seller. All sales of land pay 4½ per cent. ad valorem to the Government; also, ½ per cent. for notarial fees.

The abolition of the ministry of agriculture at Rome, which took place toward the close of the year 1877, shows that all that the Government cares for is to get all it can out of the farmers; as to troubling itself to do anything to aid them, that is not to be

\* The value of the lire is 19.3 cents.

† An hectare is equal to 2.4711 English acres.

thought of. Yet the amount realized by the Government in the way of taxes on agriculture exceeds one hundred millions of francs; and this, when added to the provincial and communal taxes, makes a grand total of about one hundred and fifty millions of francs.

And although it is now (May 24, 1878) proposed by the Government to re-establish the ministry of agriculture, in compliance with the wishes of the rural proprietors and of the boards of trade, the new minister of agriculture will render no great service to agricultural enterprises for want of assistance from the Government and Parliament. The cause of this indifference is that very few deputies are landowners, whereas there is an abundance of lawyers, scribes, generals, and bankers, who represent interests of a different character.

The charitable institutions hold a great deal of landed property for which they paid nothing, having come into possession of it through the confessional. These institutions, together with the rich landowners, keep up the nominal value of landed property. If it were not for this, such property would ere this have fallen greatly, to the injury of the middle class and of the small farmers who own the land which they cultivate.

8. *Female operatives.*—Female silkspinnners can earn 1.20 lire per day of 12 working hours, without board.

9. Mechanics earn from 2.50 to 3 lire per day, without board.

10. A working week consists of six days. The more important feast days are excepted, such as Ascension Day, Corpus Domini, Pentecost, Christmas, &c., on which no work is done.

11. *Productions.*—In upper Piedmont the following are the staple productions: Wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat, potatoes, millet, beans, oats, rye, hemp, grass, and hay.

In the Alps the staple productions are potatoes, chestnuts, and rye.

G. B. DONALISIO.

FOSSANO, May 26, 1878.

## 2. *Messrs. Martini, Sola & Co., of Turin, to Mr. Noble.*

1. The pay usually given to farm-hands is from 1.25 to 2 lire per day of from eleven to twelve working hours. For these no communal tax is paid, so that board and lodging cost somewhat less.

As to persons employed on railroads, there are mechanics who earn from 4 to 6 lire per day of from 10 to 11 hours; then there are the train-hands and those employed in keeping the road in repair, some of whom earn 60, others 90, and others 120 lire per month. In private establishments masons earn from 1.50 to 3.50 lire per day, carpenters from 1 to 3.35 lire, and blacksmiths from 2 to 3 lire per day. Very superior mechanics do their work by the job, and earn 3, 4, and 5 lire per day.

2. The expenses of living (as regards food) may be moderately estimated at from 3 to 4 lire per day for a family of two or three persons; at from 4 to 6 lire for one of four persons or more; bread of a medium quality, such as is used by mechanics, costing from 50 to 60 centimes per kilogramme; meat, 1.80 to 2 lire per kilogramme; butter, from 2.50 to 3.50 lire per kilogramme; wine, from 20 to 28 lire per half hectoliter; sugar, from 1.40 to 1.80 lire per kilogramme; coffee, from 4 to 5 lire per kilogramme. The price paid for a room is from 12 to 15 lire per month; for two rooms, from 20 to 30 lire; for three rooms, from 25 to 30 lire.

3. It is to be remarked that the wages of mechanics have not been increased at all during the past five years, while the cost of living has been constantly increasing. To bring about an equilibrium, wages should be raised at least 20 or 25 per cent.

4. Commercial and business transactions, moreover, have become considerably reduced in importance of late years. Evidence of this is to be found in the fact that all manufacturers have been obliged to discharge a portion of the hands formerly employed by them, and that many strikes have taken place in the hope of securing higher rates of wages, which it would be very difficult to grant, in view of the inactivity of the market and of the competition which the manufacturer is obliged to sustain. Paper money is a legal tender in Italy, and it may be estimated that the premium on gold and silver has varied during the past five years from 9 to 11½ per cent.

This is a critical time for business; there is very little doing, numerous failures have recently occurred, and money is very scarce; when it is loaned on approved paper, 7 per cent. is the minimum rate paid; sometimes even 12 per cent. is paid, and cases are not unfrequent in which money commands the usurious rate of 25 and even 30 per cent.

5. The hours of labor in factories are usually from 9 to 10 hours for females and from 10 to 12 for men; the wages earned by women may be estimated at one-third less than those earned by men. There are various governmental establishments, such as

those where equipments for the army are manufactured, in which the operatives receive very small wages. They may be classified as follows: Foremen (first class), 5 lire per day; foremen (second class), 2.75 lire per day; measurers of material, 2.75 lire per day; workmen (first class), 2.25 lire per day; workmen (second class), 2 lire per day.

In other factories, such as paper factories, work is done by the piece, that is to say, portions of work are distributed to both men and women, and each workman, according to his ability, may earn from 3 to 5 lire per day; women, from 1.25 to 1.75 lire per day. In arsenals and establishments where arms are manufactured, a superior class of workmen is required, who earn from 3 to 6 lire per day.

The absinthe and liquor factory of Messrs. Martini, Sola & Co., at Turin, employs about one hundred and fifty hands. The absinthe and liquors made at this factory are used for home consumption, and are also exported. The employes work twelve hours per day; their food costs them 80 centimes each per day, and the price of a small room is 15 centimes per day. Sometimes they work at night, and then their wages are increased.

The price of food is 15 per cent. higher this year than it has been in previous years.

The export trade with America is now very dull on account of the difference between the value of gold and that of the paper money in circulation.

Here in Italy the premium on gold is 10½ per cent., which also has an injurious effect upon trade.

MARTINI, SOLA & CO.

TURIN, May 20, 1878.

### 3. Mr. Raimondo, of Turin, to Mr. Noble.

#### THE COLLI RAILWAY BETWEEN TURIN AND RIVOLI.

1. Laborers on railroads, and mechanics employed in the repairing-shops receive their wages fortnightly. Laborers receive from 1.60 to 2 lire, and mechanics from 2.50 to 4 lire per day.

2. The cost of living for the laboring classes varies according to the amount earned by them. A single laboring man can live on 80 centimes per day, while a mechanic may require from 1 to 1.20 lire.

3. The increase in wages and in the price of provisions may be estimated at one-sixth more than the prices paid five years ago.

4. Business is just now in a very unsatisfactory condition, but this is mainly due to the present political situation, and to the Russo-Turkish war which lately came to an end. The increase in industrial activity at Turin and in Piedmont generally has become very apparent. The same thing is observed in many other localities, and it is a good thing for Italy, which was formerly so dependent upon other countries for articles of mechanical construction, that she is now becoming independent of them in this respect.

In Italy there is a redundancy of paper money, and confusion prevails even to this day, inasmuch as it has not yet been possible to secure the withdrawal of the paper money issued by every bank in the small towns. The union of the banks is now introducing a paper currency which readily passes throughout the entire kingdom. Meanwhile gold and silver coin are exceedingly scarce, and the difference between the price of gold and that of currency amounts to 10 per cent.

5. This railway is only twelve kilometers in length. It is the only one in Italy that has been built by a single individual, for which reason it bears the name of its builder and present owner, Mr. G. Colli (Colli Railway). As it connects two cities of considerable importance, its business, which consists almost exclusively in the carrying of passengers, is remunerative, although its running expenses amount to 53 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Some women are employed on this road, almost all in the capacity of ticket-sellers. They earn one lira per day.

This railway went into operation September 17, 1871. It gives no holidays to its employes, some of whom have opportunities of adding something to their earnings at the stations, when they are not on duty. The road provides lodgings for a considerable portion of its employes.

LORENZO RAIMONDO,  
*Engineer and Master of Transportation.*

TURIN, May 18, 1878.



4. *Replies to various inquiries made by the consular agent of the United States at Turin.*

1. Journeymen shoemakers usually receive their wages at the end of each week.
2. The cost of living for shoemakers varies from 1½ to 2 lire per day.
3. The cost of living is becoming greater every year; articles of prime necessity, however, have not varied in price during the past five years.
4. Business is now at a standstill, owing to the great competition that exists. Paper money is the only kind in circulation, and the price of gold rises and falls with that of the bonds of the Italian 5 per cent. loan.
5. The working hours are from 12 to 14 per day.

NOTE.—Shoemakers work by the piece, and good hands earn from 3 to 4 lire per day.

## ROME.

*Report, by Consul-General McMillan, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) present state of trade; (5) paper money (for Italy); (6) business habits and systems; for the city and district of Rome.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Circular under date of April 11, 1878, instructing a report from this district on the wages paid to agriculturists and mechanical laborers, cost of living to same, &c., and I have now to transmit such information as I have been able to obtain touching the five points submitted for inquiry.

### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages usually paid to laborers of every class, but with more especial reference to agricultural laborers, mechanical laborers, and those upon public works and railways are as follows:

From 26 cents to 60 cents, including lodging but not board, is stated to be the average daily wages paid to agricultural laborers for the entire district. For that portion known as Agro Romano their wages may be calculated at from 55 cents to 60 cents per day, including lodging; throughout the remainder of the district 30 cents per day, including lodging.

The following class of laborers on the large estate of the Agro Romano are paid by the year, lodgings included but no board:

Engaged in raising grain and hay: Overseers, \$144; underoverseers, \$56; stewards, \$66; watchmen and keepers, \$54.

Engaged in tending horses and cattle: Head farmers, \$126; dairy-men, \$80.

Engaged in tending sheep and goats: Overseers, \$65; shepherds, \$24.

Women are largely engaged in field labor in this district, with wages from 12 cents to 22 cents per day, including lodging in some localities; by the year, at from \$1.80 to \$3 per month, including board and lodging.

Throughout the district, children from twelve to fourteen years of age, working with men and women, in agricultural pursuits, receive the wages usually allowed for women.

Statement No. 1 shows the rates of wages paid to mechanical laborers in this city, compiled from a statistical work that has been prepared by the Paris Exhibition. In a report made by the Chambers of Commerce of Rome on the condition of the laboring classes in the manufactories, 60 cents for men, 30 cents for women, and 5 cents for children, is stated to be the average daily wages paid to this class of laborers in Rome, not including board and lodging. The same report gives 40 cents for men, 20 cents for women, and 5 cents for children, for the remainder of the province.

## 1. Statement showing the daily wages paid to mechanical laborers in the city of Rome.\*

Trade or occupation.	Amount.	Remarks.
Woolen spinners and weavers:		
Washers and dyers ..... per day..	\$0 30 to \$0 60	No increase in wages during past ten years, as the number of workmen has been greatly superior to the demand, and wages were formerly relatively too high.
Carders ..... do..	40 to 60	
Spinners ..... do..	40 to 60	
Weavers ..... do..	60 to 1 00	
Cotton spinners and weavers:		
Dyers ..... per day..	30 to 60	No increase during past ten years for the reasons as above.
Carders ..... do..	40 to 60	
Bobbin-winders ..... do..	10 to 15	
Weavers ..... do..	20 to 60	
Silk spinners and weavers:		
Dyers ..... per day..	50 to 60	No increase in wages during past ten years for reasons as above.
Spinners ..... do..	30 to 40	
Weavers ..... do..	60 to 1 00	
Carpenters and joiners:		
Master workmen ..... per day..	50 to 70	Wages have increased 40 per cent. within the past ten years.
Assistants ..... do..	40 to 50	
Polishers ..... do..	70	
Sawyers ..... do..	65	
Carpenters' apprentices ..... do..	10 to 30	
Polishers' apprentices ..... do..	40	
Shoemakers:		
Master workmen ..... per day..	60 to 1 00	Notable increase in wages during past ten years.
Stitchers ..... do..	30	
Shoemakers' apprentices ..... do..	05 to 20	
Stitchers' apprentices ..... do..	05	
Tailors:		
Cutters ..... per month..	15 00 to 30 00	Twenty per cent. increase in wages during past ten years.
Master workmen ..... per day..	50 to 90	
Apprentices ..... do..	10 to 30	
Bricklayers and masons:		
Master workmen ..... per day..	45 to 60	Slight increase in wages during past ten years.
Assistants ..... do..	35 to 40	
Apprentices ..... do..	35 to 40	
Blacksmiths:		
Master workmen ..... per day..	50 to 60	Slight increase in wages during past ten years.
Assistants ..... do..	20 to 35	
Apprentices ..... do..	5 to 15	
Metal foundries and machinists:		
Master machinists ..... per month..	60 00 to 80 00	Increase of 15 per cent. within past ten years.
Assistant foremen ..... do..	30 00	
Master finishers ..... per day..	70 to 2 00	
Master forgers ..... do..	80 to 1 20	
Master foundries ..... do..	50 to 1 60	
Master modelers in wood ..... do..	60 to 1 00	
Other hands in general ..... do..	40 to 50	
Apprentices ..... do..	10 to 30	
Stonecutters:		
Sawyers ..... per day..	20 to 40	Increase of 20 per cent. within past ten years.
Master workmen ..... do..	60 to 1 00	
House servants (experienced hands):		
Men ..... per month..	8 00 to 12 00	Increase of 10 per cent. within past ten years.
Women ..... do..	4 00 to 5 00	

\* With the exception of house servants, neither board nor lodging is included in this statement.

With the exception of house servants, neither board nor lodging is included in the above tabular statement. The average day's labor consists of ten hours, with half an hour for dinner in winter, and one and a half hours for dinner and repose in summer.

The following are the wages paid for hands by the Roman Railway Company:

Engineers.....	per month..	\$30 to \$40
Firemen.....	do.....	16 to 18
Ordinary hands, including lodging.....	do.....	12
Overseer for hands, including lodging.....	do.....	18

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living per day to agriculturist laborers of this district may be calculated at from 12 to 20 cents. The ordinary laborer's fare consists of coarse bread and cheese, with raw onions, in the morning; at

midday, a substantial soup of vegetables and macaroni, with pork-fat or olive-oil, or a dish of polenta; and bread and cheese, with onions or salad, as the case may be, in the afternoon and evening, sometimes varied by stockfish. Only on very rare occasions mutton or goat's meat and wine are indulged in. The cost of living per day to mechanical laborers in this city is variously estimated at from 30 cents to 50 cents.

The following were the market rates of the principal articles of consumption at Rome during the second week in June, 1878:

Flour .....	per kilogramme..	\$0 12 to	\$0 15
Bread .....	do.....	11 to	12½
Macaroni .....	do.....	12 to	15
Rice .....	do.....	09 to	15
Beans .....	do.....		12
Fave .....	do.....		06
Lentils .....	do.....		15
Potatoes .....	do.....	04 to	06
Milk .....	per liter..		04
Butter .....	per kilogramme..	60 to	66
Lard .....	do.....		48
Eggs .....	per dozen..	18 to	22
Sugar .....	per kilogramme..	27 to	36
Coffee .....	do.....	78 to	96
Olive-oil .....	per liter..	30 to	38
Wine, first quality .....	do.....		20
second quality .....	do.....		16
third quality .....	do.....		08
Vinegar .....	do.....	12 to	16
Cheese, Parmesan .....	per kilogramme..	40 to	72
Roman .....	do.....	30 to	42
Swiss .....	do.....	48 to	60
Codfish .....	do.....		24
Beef, first cuts .....	do.....		42
second cuts .....	do.....		30
third cuts .....	do.....		24
Mutton, first cuts .....	do.....		42
second cuts .....	do.....		30
Lamb, first cut .....	do.....		18
second cut .....	do.....		12
Kid, first cut .....	do.....		18
second cut .....	do.....		12
Pork, first cut .....	do.....		30
second cut .....	do.....		28
third cut .....	do.....		26
Ham .....	do.....	60 to	72
Petroleum-oil .....	per liter..		16
Firewood .....	per cart of 600 kilogrammes..		3 50
Charcoal .....	per sack of 39 kilogrammes..	78 to	96

### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

A considerable advance in wages paid to agricultural laborers and in the cost of living followed immediately on the annexation of this district to the Kingdom of Italy in 1870, but they have not varied materially during the past five years. Dating from 1870, wages paid to agricultural laborers on that portion known as the *Agro Romano* have increased 40 per cent.; other portions of the district of Rome show an increase of from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Reference may be made to statement No. 1 for the increase in wages paid to mechanical laborers in the city since 1870; with few exceptions the advance is slight, and bears no proportion to the increased cost of living. Immediately after the events of 1870 prices of the principal articles of consumption advanced 25 per cent.; during the past five years they have not varied sensibly.

When Rome became the capital of Italy, owing to the great influx of speculation, government employés, and strangers from all parts of Italy, rents advanced from 75 to 100 per cent., where they still remain.

#### 4. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

The returns of Italian commerce for the quarter ending March 31, 1878, give the following results, compared with the same period of the preceding year:

##### IMPORTS.

First quarter, 1877 .....	\$65,968,727 20
First quarter, 1878 .....	59,232,208 00
Decrease in 1878 .....	6,736,519 20

##### EXPORTS.

First quarter, 1877 .....	\$50,283,545 60
First quarter, 1878 .....	50,239,995 40
Increase in 1878 .....	43,550 20

The custom-house receipts for the same period (1878) were \$5,279,447.40 against \$4,843,651.60 in 1877; an increase in 1878 of \$235,795.80.

The year 1877 was most disastrous to Italian commerce, as will be seen from the following returns compared with 1876:

##### IMPORTS.

1876 .....	\$265,427,460 20
1877 .....	230,860,607 80

##### EXPORTS.

1876 .....	\$243,385,883 20
1877 .....	193,304,708 60

There being a falling off in exports in 1877 of \$50,081,174.60 and of \$460,603 in custom-house receipts. The depression in trade is to be attributed to a variety of causes, first among which are the Eastern war, the overstocked markets, and the uncertainty attending the ratification of the commercial treaty with France.

As regards the commercial relations of Rome, it cannot be said to be prosperous, although a slight improvement has been manifest during the present year, and exports to the United States have been more active than for several years back. Although Rome is not a great manufacturing center as compared with the industrial importance of cities of its size in Northern Europe, it is one of the principal markets of Central Italy. Its principal articles of export to foreign countries are raw wool, horned cattle, cheese, cereals for seed, raw hides of small animals, such as lambs, kids, and hares, an earth for cement known as pazzolana, statuary, paintings, mosaics, cameos, jewelry, and an infinite variety of minor works of fine art. The limited manufactures of woolen, cotton, and silk are nearly all absorbed at home or in the surrounding rural districts. The same is true of manufactures of boots and shoes, carriages, firearms, and machines and machinery.

Rome, from its historical associations, as the principal seat of classical study of the fine arts, as the capital of Italy, and the seat of the Papacy, attracts a large floating population of all nationalities, constantly renewed, whose expenditures form a very considerable source of wealth, that thus far has not been noted in any statistics. This is especially true of mosaics, cameos, and jewelry, all of which are among its most flourishing

industries, and such other works of art as may be carried away directly by the purchaser without having recourse to the ordinary means of shipment. Most European nations have established institutions for the study of the fine arts in Rome, while the United States are represented by 17 sculptors and 18 painters, whose artistic productions are destined almost exclusively for our country.

The following are the chief articles of import into Rome from foreign countries: Dry and smoked fish, petroleum, spirits, sugar, coffee, spices, colored marbles, cast-iron and steel, hardware, hard coal, coke, porcelain, pottery, glass and crystal, medicines, chemical products, paints, kid-gloves, woolen, cotton, linen and hemp, and their respective manufactures, paper, books, machines and machinery, haberdashery, gold, silver, and precious stones.

Imports from the United States consist almost wholly of petroleum, cotton goods, sewing-machines, and agricultural implements and machinery. I have not been able to obtain trustworthy figures of the imports into Rome from the United States, as they are only in part received direct from New York via Glasgow and Leghorn per Anchor Line steamers, and in part through the ports of Genoa, Civita Vecchia, and Naples.

#### 5. PAPER MONEY.

Paper money is a legal tender in Italy for all payments except customs. During the year 1877 the premium on gold raised from 9 per cent. to 12.50 per cent., and from 8 per cent. to 11 per cent. for the 5½ months ending June 15, 1878.

By act of Parliament six of the leading credit establishments form the syndicate for the emission of bank-notes. The syndicate guarantees the government paper money with its united capital and reserve, and in turn is authorized to issue a limited amount of paper money on its own account. Italian paper money is of one uniform type throughout the kingdom. The denominations of bank-notes in circulation are as follows: 50 centimes, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000 lire.

On the 1st of April, 1878, the total of paper money in circulation in Italy amounted to \$304,155,396. In this sum the Government figures for \$182,000,000 and the syndicate for 122,155,396.20. The small amount of coin reserves (for the syndicate banks, only \$25,739,600, on the 1st of January, 1877), must render any attempt at a resumption of specie payments for the present, at least, improbable.

#### 6. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

Large estates, with the exception of the *Agro Romano*, are usually let on long leases, of not less than three generations; a small percentage of land is also worked directly by the owner. The estates on the *Agro Romano* are let on leases of from five to twelve years to middlemen, who in turn sublet in small lots, on shares, for periods of from one to three years; the lessee cultivating for a stipulated amount in kind for every acre under cultivation.

In that which relates to the business habits of the importers and merchants of this city in their relations with foreign countries, I can only offer the following: Contracts in trade are usually paid in acceptance at 90 days, which are returned from London, Paris, or Vienna, as the case may be, to a banker in Rome for collection; cash, in some cases, is paid with the usual discount. All commercial transactions with the various cities and markets of Italy are subject to the same conditions.

In conclusion, I may add that the conditions of the trade have changed sensibly since Rome became the capital of Italy; the barrier that formerly separated this city from the remainder of the peninsula blighted all enterprise and barely enabled a few industries to struggle along in the shadow of protection. The field is now free to all, and although not many new industries have appeared, work in others, with the exception of the textile, has grown in proportion to the increased population.

CHAS. McMILLAN.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*Rome, June 25, 1878.*

## THE NETHERLANDS.

## AMSTERDAM.

*Report, by Consul Eckstein, on the rates of wages, past and present rates, and the condition of labor, in the district of Amsterdam.*

In looking over the archives of the consulate I found the Department Circular of the 11th of April last, addressed to consuls in certain countries, asking them to make inquiries and report in regard to certain points bearing upon the subject of labor and wages and kindred matters. Believing that up to the present no such report has been made from this consulate, and desirous to comply with the requirements and wishes of the Department, I have the honor herewith to make a brief report upon some of the points upon which the Department wishes information. As my knowledge of matters of this character appertaining to this city and consular district is, necessarily, very limited, on account of the short duration of my residence here, I may be allowed to bespeak the kind indulgence of the Department for any defects in the substance or form of this report.

## RATES OF WAGES.

*Agricultural laborers*, who are employed by the year, and who have their homes and receive their subsistence upon the premises of their employers, are paid from \$50 to \$60 per annum, and usually receive, in addition, two common suits of clothing during the same time.

*Farm laborers*, hired by the day during the busy seasons, receive from 40 to 50 cents per day.

*Florists and nursery laborers*, at the city of Harlem and its neighborhood, engaged in raising bulbs or flower-roots, are paid \$2.90 per week for nine months in the year and \$265 for the other three months.

*Female servants* are paid from \$20 to \$60 per annum; but those whose wages are only from \$20 to \$30 are not living in the houses of their employers altogether, but come early in the morning and leave at about four o'clock in the afternoon.

*Hotel servants*.—Hotel and restaurant employés, and persons employed in public institutions of every description, are, as a rule, paid very low wages, but this fact is no criterion of the actual condition of this class of laborers, for the well-established custom of giving them *drinkgeld*—drink-money—very often more than makes up for the low wages they receive; in fact, all such persons, including house-servants, males and females, rely more upon the income which they derive from this source than upon the actual wages which they receive from their employers.

*Diamond-cutting*, or polishing, a trade peculiar to Amsterdam, and carried on to a great extent, has of late years been, as it is now, remarkably prosperous. I am credibly informed that experienced and skillful diamond-cutters earn from \$40 to \$80 per week. There are said to be more than 1,500 of them in the city. The prosperity of those engaged in this trade dates from the discovery of diamonds at the Cape of Good Hope, as since that time diamond-cutting here has been an almost un-

interrupted lucrative employment. Many diamond-cutters have within the last ten or twelve years laid the foundations of splendid fortunes.

The following statement shows the wages paid certain workmen per hour, the working hours being never less but often more than 12 per day: Carpenters, 7 to 10 cents; painters,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cents; masons, 7 to 10 cents; plumbers,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 cents; paper-hangers,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 cents; blacksmiths, 7 to 10 cents; stucco-workers,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 cents; shoemakers, best, \$6 to \$6.60 per week; ordinary and repairers, \$2.40 to \$3.60; tailors, best, \$5.60 to \$6.80 per week; ordinary and repairers, \$2.40 to \$3.60; cigar-makers, when steadily employed, make from \$5.20 to \$6.80 per week; common railroad laborers and laborers employed on public works and by contractors, receive from 40 to 60 cents per day.

#### PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

The present rates of wages for nearly all classes of labor are said to be from 25 to 35 per cent. higher than they were five years ago, but the cost of living to the laborer (house-rent, board, and the prices of the necessaries of life) has increased during the same period even more than the wages.

#### PRESENT CONDITION OF LABOR.

The general condition of the laboring classes is not regarded as being prosperous or even as being satisfactory, as it is only by being extremely economical, frugal, and abstemious that many maintain themselves and families. At the same time there does not seem to be any wide-spread discontent or loudly-expressed complaints. On the contrary, the situation appears to be generally and ungrudgingly accepted by the mass of the laboring classes, and, apparently, they are not in the least impregnated with socialistic or communistic ideas or notions.

A noteworthy item in connection with this city is the fact that all city property has increased in value from 75 to 100 per cent. during the past eight or ten years. This is not, however, indicative of present prosperity in the trade and commerce of Amsterdam, for it is claimed that business just now is very much depressed, although by no means as much so as in other cities of Europe.

D. ECKSTEIN.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Amsterdam, August 14, 1878.

#### ROTTERDAM.

*Report, by Consul Winter, on the (1) rates of wages; (2) cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) specie and paper money (Holland); (5) present condition of trade; for the district of Rotterdam.*

I have the honor to submit the following report, in response to the Circular from the Department of State, dated April 11, 1878, addressed to consular officers of the United States, and directing them to make inquiries and report in regard to the present price of mechanical and unskilled labor, the cost of living to the laborer, a comparison of the present rates of wages and cost of living with those which prevailed during the past five years, the amount and character of paper money and coin in circulation, with the relation borne by the one to the other, and in regard to the state of trade, &c.



## 1. RATES OF WAGES.

The rate of wages usually paid to laborers of every class in the Netherlands is comparatively low, especially as compared to the rate of wages paid for mechanical and unskilled labor in the United States.

The usual or average rate of wages paid to agricultural laborers is 39 cents per day, or about \$10 per month.

The average rate of wages paid for mechanical labor is shown by the following table:

Machinists.....	per day..	\$0 80 to \$1 20
Molders .....	do.....	80 to 1 20
Carpenters.....	do.....	60 to 1 00
Masons .....	do.....	60 to 1 00
Smiths .....	do.....	60 to 1 00
Painters .....	do.....	60 to 1 00
Plasterers .....	do.....	60 to 1 00

The rate of wages paid to porters, jobbers, and common laborers is 40 cents to 60 cents per day

The usual rate of wages paid for mechanical labor upon public works and railways is as follows:

Machinists.....	per day..	\$0 80 to \$1 40
Molders .....	do.....	80 to 1 40
Carpenters.....	do.....	60 to 1 10
Masons .....	do.....	60 to 1 10
Smiths .....	do.....	60 to 1 10
Painters .....	do.....	60 to 1 10
Plasterers .....	do.....	60 to 1 10
Plumbers .....	do.....	60 to 1 10

Canal and street masons receive from 80 cents to \$1.20 per day. Porters, jobbers, and common laborers receive from 40 cents to 60 cents per day.

## 2. COST OF LIVING

The cost of living in the Netherlands consumes the wages of the mechanic and laborer. Meat, excepting sausage and chipped beef, is regarded by the mechanic and laboring man as a luxury, and is rarely indulged in except upon extra occasions. Bread, rice, fish, potatoes, and other vegetables constitute the staple articles of food for the laboring classes of the Netherlands.

## 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

A comparison of the present rates of wages paid for labor with those prevailing during the past five years shows an increase in the present rates of from 10 to 15 per cent., and the cost of living has advanced in at least equal proportions.

## 4. SPECIE AND PAPER MONEY.

The financial affairs of the Netherlands are evidently in a sound condition. Paper money is legally issued by the Bank of the Netherlands in notes of the following amounts: 1,000, 300, 200, 100, 60, 40, and 25 florins, respectively. The amount of these notes in circulation, according to the last official statement of 27th May, 1878, is 200,100,600 florins, against which the Netherlands Bank holds a reserve of coin and bullion of 114,275,902 florins.

The mint of the Netherlands also issues notes of 10-florin denomination, the total value of which in circulation amounts to 10,000,000 florins. Therefore the total amount of paper money in circulation in the kingdom is 210,100,600 florins.

According to the statement of the 27th of May, above referred to, the total amount of paper money in circulation still remains beneath the maximum amount authorized by 74,490,026.90 florins, and the reserve in coin and bullion exceeds the minimum amount by 29,760,010.76 florins.

Gold coins are issued by the mint of the Netherlands of only one denomination, namely, 10-florin pieces. The total amount of gold coin in circulation, as per last report of the superintendent of the mint, is 147,940,850 florins.

Silver is coined in sums of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ , and  $\frac{1}{20}$  florin, respectively. The total circulation of silver coin is estimated at 100,000,000 florins.

Copper coins in circulation in the kingdom are estimated at 142,000,000 cent pieces, and 110,400,000  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent pieces.

Paper money and silver coin are at par with gold coin and are a legal tender in any sums for both public and private debts.

#### 5. PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

Concerning the present state of trade little can be said that is encouraging, though there are indications of improvement, and the merchants and business men of this consular district have high hopes of a general revival of trade in the near future.

The Netherlands merchants and business men, with their industry and economical business habits, have not felt the general depression of trade and the continued hard times so keenly as those engaged in trade and manufacture in other parts of the commercial world.

JOHN F. WINTER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Rotterdam, July 10, 1873.*

## SPAIN.

## BARCELONA.

*Report, by Consul Scheuch, on the commerce and industries; labor and wages; cost of living; and the habits and customs of the working classes, for the province of Catalonia.*

## FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Barcelona, the commercial capital of Spain, with a harbor second to none in the Mediterranean, an energetic population of 350,000, has been, and is now, experiencing a financial crisis, since the early part of last fall, as never heretofore. Since the commencement of this year the results of the crisis began to be heavily felt by the cotton, wool, and linen manufacturers, the most important industries in Catalonia, and this day there are many of the largest establishments closed entirely and many others running on half-time; and I find that 43,000 persons, formerly employed in these three branches of industry, are to-day without work.

*Statement showing the number of cotton and wool fabricants out of employment in the province of Catalonia.*

Hand-loom.	Number of persons out of employment.
Wool .....	4,145
Cotton .....	2,355
Linen .....	1,033
Total .....	14,433

Employing 1½ persons per loom, including bleaching, dyers, &c. ....	25,257
Woolen looms, run by steam, 515, at the rate of 1½ workmen per loom .....	722
Cotton looms, run by steam, 4,921, employing 84 workmen to each 100 looms..	4,150
Cotton-spindles, by steam, 188,800, employing 11 men for each 1,000 spindles..	2,252
Knitting-machines, with all the finishing, 250, employing 1½ each .....	333
Round looms, 630, at 4 men each .....	2,520
Looms stopped in Sabadell (10 miles from Barcelona), for the manufacture of cloths, velvets, 959, besides 33,500 spindles, employing in all .....	4,000
Looms stopped in Olesa (8 miles from Barcelona), for the manufacture of cloths, velvets, and beavers, 147, with 2,700 spindles .....	400
In Tarrassa (8 miles from Barcelona) .....	1,800
Looms for the manufacture of silk cravats and handkerchiefs, 768, 2 men per loom .....	1,536
Looms for velvets, 44, 3 men per loom .....	132

Total number of working persons, of both sexes, unemployed ..... 43,102

## COMMERCIAL STAGNATION.

The exportations and importations during the past eight months have fallen off more than one-half from the corresponding period of last year, and shipping is almost at a standstill. There are this day 80 to 100 vessels lying in the harbor for sale without any buyers, and more than

that number are idle, not being able to find cargoes in or outward. The consequence is that thousands of shipcarpenters, sailmakers, calkers, and sailors are unemployed.

#### PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

Wages paid to artisans and laborers are about the same as last year, but comparing the present prices with those paid five years ago a decline of 25 to 30 per cent. is clearly visible. The trades occupied in construction and building, as carpenters, masons, smiths, &c., resisted a decrease in wages longer than all others, for the reason that capitalists have for the last two years withdrawn as much as possible of their money from investments made in public stocks and commercial and industrial enterprises and invested it in house-building, considering it the safest. For this reason there are now many houses to let, and rents have decreased 25 to 30 per cent.

I now append a list of wages paid to skilled mechanics and laborers in Catalonia and the number of working hours per day:

#### *Rate of wages per diem in the province of Catalonia.*

Occupations.	Average daily wages.	Hours of labor.
Blacksmiths .....	\$0 70 to \$0 80	10.
Bakers .....	80 to 1 00	*14
Bookbinders .....	60	10
Bricklayers .....	85 to 90	9
Cabinet-makers .....	70	10
Carpenters .....	80 to 85	10
Coopers .....	90 to 1 00	9
Corkcutters .....	70	10
Machinists .....	1 00 to 1 50	10
Ironfounders .....	60	10.
Painters, house .....	80	8.
Plasterers .....	1 20	9
Shoemakers .....	60	12
Stonecutters .....	1 05 to 1 10	7
Tailors .....	60	11
Tanners .....	60 to 70	9½
Tinsmiths .....	65	10

\*Summer.

**Factory hands.**—Experienced men on cotton, \$5 to \$5.50 per week; on wool, \$6 to \$8 per week. Experienced women on cotton, \$5 to \$5.50 per week; on wool, \$3 to \$3.50 per week. Children on cotton, \$1.40 to \$1.80 per week; on wool, \$1.40 to \$1.80 per week. Women spinners (cotton), \$5 to \$5.50 per week; daily working hours for all, 10 hours.

**Farm laborers.**—Experienced hands, 60 to 70 cents per day; ordinary hands, 55 to 60 cents per day; special hands during harvest, \$1 to \$1.20 per day, 12 working hours.

**Female servants** (including board), \$3 to \$5 per month.

#### COST OF LIVING.

As to the cost of living, there exists a considerable difference between Barcelona and the interior, chiefly due to the municipal consumption tax. For this reason living in Barcelona is exceedingly expensive, many articles costing from 20 to 50 per cent. more than in the country. The Catalonia working people live mostly on greens, beans, potatoes, onions, garlic, codfish (dried), and wine, and although these articles

are very cheap in the country, they become dear in this city on account of the high entry-tax imposed on them. The following table shows the present retail prices of groceries and provisions, computed in United States gold:

## Provisions:

Flour, fine.....	per pound..	\$0 06½
extra family.....	do.....	07½
Beef, with bone.....	do.....	15
without bone.....	do.....	18
Veal, with bone.....	do.....	15
without bone.....	do.....	22½
Mutton, with bone.....	do.....	12½
Pork (sale prohibited from May 15 to September 25) in winter, do.....	do.....	21
smoked ham.....	do.....	40
Lard.....	do.....	19
Butter, fresh.....	do.....	40
Codfish, dry.....	do.....	09
Cheese, Holland.....	do.....	25
Potatoes.....	do.....	01½
Rice, good.....	do.....	06½
Beans, white.....	do.....	04½
Milk.....	per quart..	11½
Eggs.....	per dozen..	\$0 20 to 25

## Groceries:

Tea.....	per pound..	60
Coffee, superior.....	do.....	40
Sugar, good brown.....	do.....	10
coffee.....	do.....	12½
Soap, common.....	do.....	08 to 10
Starch.....	do.....	08 to 10
Coal, English.....	per quintal..	40 to 50
Salad-oil, common.....	per cuartan..	1 00
best.....	do.....	1 30

B.—100 Catalan pounds=88.41 English pounds; 100 cuartanes of oil=90.68 English imp. gallons, or 109.66 English old gallons; 1 Catalan quintal contains 104 pounds Catalan (12 ounces English each).

## HOUSE RENT AND CLOTHING.

The average apartments of a Catalonian workman, with a family—wife and three to four children—consists of kitchen and four to five rooms (rather small), for which he pays, in the country, from \$8 to \$20 per annum; in this city, from \$2 to \$5 per month.

Clothing is cheap, and the climate being mild and even, during the entire year, workmen dress summer and winter alike, mostly wearing corduroy pantaloons and a Spanish (short) jacket of the same material. Boots or shoes are very seldom seen worn by laborers (men), the sandal (made of twine or grass) being the common foot cover.

## HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

As to the habits of the Catalonian laboring class, they are certainly very laborious, and the most sober and frugal I have seen. During my four years' residence here I have never yet met an intoxicated person belonging to that class; yet wine is constantly drunk by the men, women, and children. Not being drunk for enjoyment, it is considered beneficial to health, and taken sparingly but regularly after every meal.

FRED. H. SCHEUCH.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Barcelona, June 20, 1878.

## CADIZ.

*Report, by Consul Duffié, on the (1) distress among the laboring class; (2) food of the laborers; (3) rates of wages; (4) cost of living; (5) past and present rates; (6) present state of trade; (7) paper money (of Spain); (8) business habits and systems; for the district of Cadiz, embracing the cities of Cadiz, Jerez, and Seville.*

In answer to the questions contained in the Circular of the Department of 11th April, 1878, I beg to report as follows:

The unsatisfactory state of trade and the paralyzation of industry, due to divers causes, among which the recent drought may be specially mentioned, have almost put a stop to the demand for labor.

## 1. DISTRESS AMONG THE LABORING CLASS.

In order to relieve the consequent distress of the laboring class, the Spanish Government has been compelled to turn its attention to the promotion of public works in different parts of the country, and even to supply some districts with sums drawn from the public calamities fund, to be distributed in daily allowances to laborers without work.

The municipal bodies likewise contribute, but are hardly able thoroughly to remedy the evil, being, in general, deeply indebted to contractors, in arrears in the payment of salaries to their own employés, in default toward the general government in the matter of taxes on consumption, which they collect, their credit lost, and, in brief, in a state akin to bankruptcy.

The wages paid in this district are therefore applicable only to such mechanics and laborers as have the good fortune to find temporary employment.

## 2. FOOD OF THE LABOREERS.

In reference to the cost of living to the laboring classes, it may also be stated that no article, foreign or native, comprised in the category of the necessities of life, fit for food, for drink, for heating, burning, or lighting, escapes a special taxation, styled "Duties on consumption." These duties are levied on certain articles by the State and by the municipal authorities on the rest. They are collected by the municipal officials, who also levy on the articles taxed by the Government an additional tax, now amounting to 50 per cent. of the government dues. The price of every article is thus enhanced to a degree which excludes the laboring classes from all but the commonest vegetable food.

The farm laborers of Andalusia, fed by their employers, are allowed daily three pounds of bread, some oil, and a little vinegar. A portion of the bread is set aside, with the oil and vinegar, to form the two meals of the *gaspacho* served to the farm hands. It consists of bread soaked in water, to which the oil and vinegar are added. It is served hot in winter and cold in summer. Any additions, generally of vegetables, are supplied by the laborer at his own cost. This cheap ration is generally adopted by the working classes that pay their own board.

I may further premise that the three principal cities in my consular district, Seville, Cadiz, and Jerez, are in different conditions of prosperity. Seville is largely on the increase in commerce and industry at the expense of Cadiz, which has steadily declined, and both Seville and Jerez have the advantage over Cadiz of being located in fertile agricultural districts. I now proceed to answer the questions propounded.

## 3. RATES OF WAGES.

Mechanical laborers are usually paid 40 to 50 cents per working day, according to aptitude; laborers on public works and railways from 40 to 45 cents per day; carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons are paid 80 cents per day; coopers and collar-men (in the wine district), 95 cents; farm laborers, 20 to 25 cents per day, exclusive of board and lodging; vineyard laborers, 50 to 70 cents.

## 4. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to a laborer may be estimated to average 30 cents per diem on scanty rations (from which meat is excluded) and miserable lodgings. In Jerez it may be calculated at 40 cents a day. An item, considered as indispensable as food, is tobacco, smoked in cigarettes; it is calculated at 2½ cents per diem per capita.

## 5. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

The comparison between the actual rates of wages and the cost of living to the laboring classes and those prevailing during the past five years shows at the outside no particular difference. The higher prices of the necessities of life, consequent on the duties on consumption, is met by diminished expenditure both in the quantity and quality of the food.

## 6. PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

The present state of trade compares unfavorably, as I have intimated, with former periods. Mechanics, artisans, and laborers lack employment in Cadiz. At Jerez, Sanlucar and Port St. Mary the wine business is paralyzed. A considerable falling off in the demand for sherries from England have induced a fall in prices, and a further decline would threaten ruin to vineyard proprietors.

Seville, which has been steadily improving for the last ten years in industry and commerce, presents a healthier appearance. Attention is there given to the manufacture of soap, leather, common textile fabrics, earthenware, corks, machinery, ornamental iron factories, and corn, flour, and semoline mills.

The licorice factories have been closed since the United States, the chief consumer, laid heavy import duties on the article.

## 7. PAPER MONEY.

The only paper money issued in Spain is the bank-note of the Banco de España, established at Madrid. Its paper has no circulation outside of the capital, and is there often exchanged for coin at 1 to 1½ per cent. discount. The bank has established branch offices in seventeen important cities, of which three—Cadiz, Seville, and Jerez—are within this consular district. In these seventeen towns the bank-notes issued are for the exclusive use of each locality and are nowhere else received, nor discounted except at usurious rates. The bank-notes are of value of 5, 10, 25, 50, and 200 dollars. They circulate in the towns only among the mercantile class, and, when received by the rest of the community, are taken, as a general rule, to the branch office and exchanged for coin.

The average circulation of bank-notes in Madrid amounted in the year 1877 to \$20,346,377; and in the seventeen branches, comprising

such important centers as Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Malaga, Jerez, Santander, and Cadiz, to \$11,228,977; while the payment of bank-notes during the same period was as follows: In Madrid, \$13,723,500, in the branches, \$24,043,220.

The average circulation of bank-notes and the payment of the same in 1877 in this consulate district was as follows:

	Average circulation.	Bank-notes paid.
Cadiz.....	\$195,980	\$1,323,855
Jerez.....	284,263	1,193,165
Seville.....	831,148	357,725
Total.....	1,311,391	2,874,745

## 8. BUSINESS HABITS AND SYSTEMS.

The business habits and systems of this district present no particular feature different from those in practice generally in Europe. It may, however, be noticeable that manufacturers allow no discount for cash payments.

A. M. DUFFIÉ.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Cadiz, May 28, 1878.

## MALAGA.

*Report, by Consul Quarles, on (1) the rates of wages; (2) the cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) present condition of trade; (5) the currency; (6) the business habits and customs; for the district of Malaga.*

I have not replied earlier to the Department circular of April 11, 1878, asking for certain information in regard to the general condition of labor and trade in this consulate, for the reason that information on subjects of this character is extremely difficult to obtain, and that obtained is very imperfect.

### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the rates of wages are as follows, per day:

Carpenters.....	\$0 70 to \$0 90
Blacksmiths.....	70 to 90
Masons.....	70 to 90
Caulkers.....	1 25 to 1 50
Shipwrights.....	1 25 to 1 50
Shoemakers, piece-work.....	60 to 80
Tailors, piece-work.....	60 to 80
Hatters, piece-work.....	60 to 80
Coopers, piece-work.....	60 to 80
Common laborers.....	40 to 50
Agricultural laborers, with board and lodging.....	15 to 20

### 2. COST OF LIVING.

In regard to the cost of living, it is proper to remark that the laborer in the south of Spain is the most frugal of beings. He rarely or never eats meat. Indeed, it would be impossible for him to do so and live on his earnings, as meat is extremely dear; common fresh meat being



worth 20 cents and beef-steak 30 cents per pound. The laborer here generally subsists on fish, rice, beans, and other vegetables. Rice is worth about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, fish 5 cents, beans 10 cents, and other vegetables in proportion.

### 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

In regard to the comparison of the present rates with those prevailing during the last five years, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the rate of wages has increased from 10 to 15 per cent., while the cost of living has increased something like 40 per cent. In this disparity between the increase of wages and the increase in the cost of living may be discovered one of the causes of the increase of petty crimes so noticeable in this province.

### 4. PRESENT CONDITION OF TRADE.

With regard to the state of trade, I have to say that it is far from prosperous. Owing to the many failures which occurred toward the close of last year and the beginning of this, as well as to the depressed state of trade everywhere, business here has almost ceased. It is expected that there will be a revival as soon as the vintage begins, but no one can tell to what extent.

### 5. THE CURRENCY.

With regard to the circulating medium, it is proper to say that most of the money here consists of gold and silver, chiefly the latter. Paper money is, however, issued by the Bank of Spain in notes of \$5 and upwards. These notes are at par value, and are convertible into specie.

### 6. BUSINESS HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

With regard to the business habits of the people, I have to say that business, like everything else, is done in that irregular manner so characteristic of the people of this country.

In Malaga there are a great many descendants of English and German families doing business, and therefore one is likely to find more order and method in the manner of doing business here than in other commercial centers of Spain; still many evidences of want of method in business affairs are always to be found. As, however, the business of Malaga is passing more and more into the hands of foreigners, it is reasonable to expect great improvements in this respect.

JOHN F. QUARLES.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Malaga, July 15, 1878.

## SANTANDER.

*Report, by Consul Gallo, on (1) the rates of wages; (2) the cost of living; (3) past and present rates; (4) the paper money; for the district of Santander.*

I acknowledge the receipt of Department Circular of April 11, 1878, and in reply I beg to inform you on the following points:

### 1. RATES OF WAGES.

The wages usually paid to agricultural laborers are very low, because the agricultural wealth is not important. Women are generally em-

played for this work. They are paid about 30 cents per day at and about the villages, and 50 cents in the town. Mechanics are paid from 80 cents to \$2 per day; laborers on the railways and public works, 40 to 60 cents.

## 2. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to the laboring classes, or the price paid for what may be termed the necessities of life, is in the same ratio as the wages, and the highest order of working people are able to save something.

## 3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES.

The difference between the present rates and those which prevailed during the last five years has been a slight increase in wages, but the cost of living has increased in the same proportion. Business is almost paralyzed in Santander, although the population and wealth have considerably increased during the past ten years.

## 4. PAPER MONEY.

The paper money in circulation is emitted by the Bank of Spain at Madrid, and the total amount in circulation on December 31, 1877, was 2,635,175 pesetas (\$527,000), and the coin, in relation to the notes in circulation, one-third less. The discount at the Bank of Santander and at Madrid varies from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum.

The usual commission in all commercial transactions is 2 per cent.; in merchandise brokerage, 2 per thousand; negotiation of drafts, 1 per thousand.

LUIS GALLO.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Santander, May 29, 1878.*

## SWITZERLAND.

*Report, by Consul Montgomery on the (1) cost of living in Geneva; (2) rates of wages throughout Switzerland; and (3 and 4) food-prices in and financial condition of Geneva.*

### 1. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Geneva may be stated as somewhat less than the average in the United States, although it must be admitted that it has advanced considerably during the last decade on account of the annual influx of thousands of visitors from all parts of Europe and America, many of whom remain here during the winter for educational and other purposes.

The difference, as compared with our own country, arises not so much from any marked contrast in the price of provisions or articles of domestic use and comfort, as from the three important elements of house-rent, labor, and service, all of which remain at a much lower standard than can be commanded in the United States.

The cost of labor and service in this country presents a very remarkable contrast to that in the United States, and are important features, therefore, in the economical administration of the Government, in the reduced rate of taxation, and the consequent expenses of living. These, in fact, in connection with cheap rents of houses and apartments, and not the price of provisions and the ordinary necessities of life, many of which can be purchased at lower rates in our own country, are the causes alone which reduce the average cost of living below that in the United States.

### 2. RATES OF WAGES.

The following statement will demonstrate that the wages throughout Switzerland will average 78 cents per day of 10 hours, viz :

Carpenters, musical-box makers, and tinsmiths .....	per day..	\$0 80 to \$1 40
Mechanics, skilled .....	do.....	2 00 to 2 50
ordinary .....	do.....	60 to 1 20
Operatives, male .....	do.....	80
female .....	do.....	60
Workmen .....	do.....	60 to 1 00
Laborers, male .....	do.....	50 to 75
female .....	do.....	30 to 50
Farm hands, male .....	do.....	60 to 75
female .....	do.....	40 to 50
Employés, male (in stores) .....	do.....	80
female (in stores) .....	do.....	30
Masons, joiners, and woodcarvers .....	do.....	80 to 1 00

I have introduced these details inasmuch as in these times of "strikes" it is important to know the value of labor in different parts of Europe, so as to be enabled to compare it with the more liberal scale prevailing in our own country.

### 3. FOOD-PRICES.

The following table exhibits the present retail prices of the principal articles of food in the Geneva market, viz :

Beef for roasting .....	per pound..	\$0 18
for steaks .....	do.....	30
for soup .....	do.....	15
Bread, best .....	do.....	04
Butter, best .....	do.....	36

Candles, best.....	per pound..	\$0 28
Gas, per meter cube (3 feet 3 inches cube).....		07
Cheese, Swiss.....	per pound..	23
Chickens.....	per bird..	70
Coffee, raw, best.....	per pound..	30
Eggs.....	per dozen..	20
Flour, best.....	per pound..	07
Green corn (in cans).....	per can..	50
Milk.....	per liter..	05
Mutton, best.....	per pound..	18
Oats.....	do.....	08
Wheat.....	do.....	08
Rye.....	do.....	08
Potatoes.....	per 100 pounds..	1 20
Pork, fresh.....	per pound..	18
salt.....	do.....	28
White sugar.....	do.....	09
Brown sugar.....	do.....	08
Tea, black.....	do.....	50
green.....	do.....	1 30
Tomatoes.....	do.....	05
Turkeys.....	per 7 or 8 pounds..	1 40
Veal.....	per pound..	20
American pressed meat.....	per can..	90
Wood.....	per cord..	18 00
Coke.....	per ton..	10 00

#### 4. FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of Geneva does not present as flattering or satisfactory an outlook as represented in my last annual report. At that time the city was free from debt, the former indebtedness of 7,000,000 francs having been paid off out of the money left to Geneva in 1873 by the late Duke of Brunswick. At present there is a debt of 3,000,000 francs, contracted this year for the purposes of general improvement, such as opening new streets, building schools and other buildings, &c., while the Canton of Geneva, having a population of about 90,000, is burdened with outstanding obligations of 22,000,000 francs, or \$4,246,000. The annual expenses of the city amount to 1,600,000 francs, or \$308,800, and those of the canton to 5,500,000 francs, or \$1,061,500. Money, however, is abundant, and good paper has been readily discounted during the past year at an average of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The rate of taxation on productive real estate is 3 per cent. The tax on capital is graduated as follows, viz: Up to 3,000 francs of capital there is no tax; from 3,000 to 50,000 francs of capital there is a tax of 1 franc per thousand; from 50,000 to 250,000 francs of capital there is a tax of 2 francs per thousand; above 250,000 francs of capital there is a tax of 3 francs per thousand.

In addition to the above, there is a personal tax upon domestics, carriages, horses, dogs, and for the cantonal hospital, the aggregate of which is very moderate. As far as can be ascertained, the annual revenue derived in this city and adjoining cantons from American investments amounts to \$1,000,000, representing a capital of \$15,000,000, of which three-fourths approximately consist of State and railroad bonds, and the remainder United States Government securities.

J. EGLINTON MONTGOMERY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Geneva, October 21, 1878.



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## APPENDIX TO LABOR REPORTS.

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## APPENDIX TO LABOR REPORTS.

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### WAGES AND FOOD PRICES IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

The following correspondence will show the sources from which the Secretary of State received the information which enabled him to give the rates of wages and prices of the necessaries of life in New York and Chicago in the comparative form in which it has been used throughout the Secretary's letter:

The gentlemen who so kindly furnished the information, at considerable inconvenience, are well posted on the subjects on which they treat. Mr. Bartholomew is editor of the *American Exporter*, besides being editorially connected with the *Daily News* and other newspapers in New York, has given much study to the labor question, and fully understands the subject; Mr. Thurber, being of the house of Thurber & Co., New York, is necessarily posted on the food-prices and the wants of the working classes, having given much thought to the subject as connected with commerce not only in the United States, but in Europe also; Mr. Scanlan has represented one of the labor districts of Chicago in the Illinois legislature, and has long been identified with the labor interests of that city; so that the information used by the Secretary in his letter in regard to those two cities may be relied upon as correct at the dates on which it was given.

#### WAGES AND THE PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 2, 1878.

The list, showing the weekly wages paid the several trades in this city, which I inclose, is thoroughly reliable, as I obtained the information personally from both employers and employes. The prices of the necessaries of life I have obtained from the very best representative dealers in Chicago, viz: C. H. Slacks, Charles Curdy, Thomas McEnirey, Pierce & Whettmore, and A. Trigga. These houses are situated in various parts of the city, and are largely patronized by the laboring classes.

As to the wages paid to the trades, as per list herewith, it should be taken into consideration that the same are based on full time, while the real state of the case would show that very few are permanently at work. The only trades that I found fairly employed were bookbinders, cabinet-makers, coppersmiths, and saddlers and harness-makers. These average from nine to twelve months' work in the year.

This fall has been the busiest and best for labor in a number of years.

JOHN F. SCANLAN.



*Statement showing the weekly hours of labor and the rates of wages paid at Chicago, November, 1878.*

Occupations.	Weekly hours.	Weekly wages (full time).
Blacksmiths .....	59	\$9 00 to \$12 00
Bakers .....	60	8 00 to 12 00
Bookbinders .....	59	9 00 to 20 00
Shoemakers .....	59	9 00 to 18 00
Butchers .....	72	13 00 to 18 00
Cabinet-makers .....	54	7 00 to 15 00
Coopers .....	66	6 00 to 15 00
Coppersmiths .....	60	15 00 to 21 00
Cutlers .....	00	" 00
Engravers .....	54	9 00 to 20 00
Horse-shoers .....	60	15 00 to 21 00
Millwrights .....	60	12 00 to 21 00
Printers .....	60	12 00 to 18 00
Saddlers and harness-makers .....	59	6 00 to 12 00
Sailmakers .....	60	12 00 to 15 00
Tin-smiths .....	60	9 00 to 12 00
Tailors .....	60	6 00 to 18 00
Brass-finishers .....	60	8 00 to 15 00
Laborers, porters, &c. ....	60	5 52 to 9 00
Bricklayers .....	60	6 00 to 10 50
Masons .....	60	12 00 to 15 00
Carpenters and joiners .....	60	7 50 to 12 00
Gas-fitters .....	60	10 00 to 12 00
Painters .....	60	6 00 to 12 00
Plasterers .....	52 to 60	9 00 to 15 00
Plumbers .....	60	12 00 to 21 00
Slaters .....	60	12 00 to 18 00

\* Average for men, boys, and girls.

*Statement showing the retail prices of the necessities of life, as given by foregoing houses, in Chicago, November, 1878.*

Provisions and groceries:

Bread .....	per pound..	\$0 04	to	\$0 04½
Flour .....	do.....	2½	to	04½
Beef, for roasting .....	do.....	08	to	12½
for soup .....	do.....			05
rump-steak .....	do.....	06	to	12½
Corned .....	do.....	04	to	07
Veal, fore quarter .....	do.....	06	to	10
hind quarter .....	do.....	10	to	12
cutlets .....	do.....	12½	to	15
Mutton, fore quarter .....	do.....	05	to	12½
hind quarter .....	do.....	05	to	15
chops .....	do.....	10	to	15
Pork, fresh .....	do.....	04	to	08
salted .....	do.....	06	to	12
bacon .....	do.....	07	to	12
ham .....	do.....	07	to	15
shoulder .....	do.....	04	to	10
sausage .....	do.....	06	to	10
Lard .....	do.....	06	to	10
Codfish, dry .....	do.....	05	to	09
Butter .....	do.....	16	to	40
Cheese .....	do.....	05	to	16
Potatoes .....	per bushel..	60	to	82
Rice .....	per pound..	05	to	10
Beans .....	per quart..	05	to	09
Milk .....	do.....	03	to	06
Eggs .....	per dozen..	10	to	24
Oatmeal .....	per pound..	04	to	05
Tea .....	do.....	25	to	1 00
Coffee .....	do.....	15	to	40
Sugar .....	do.....	07	to	11
Molasses .....	per gallon..	40	to	80
Soap, common .....	per pound..	03	to	08
Starch .....	do.....	05	to	10
Coal .....	per ton..	3 00	to	6 75

## WAGES AND THE PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1878.

I send you the list of trades filled out. It required considerable time, the occupations being so scattered in the metropolis, and no one man's word being taken. The highest prices (of wages) are obtained by those who represent the trades-unions (printers, for instance, \$18 for daytime-work); the lowest, those who are not in the unions, boys of 18 to 20, who do what men are supposed to be capable of (printers, \$8.) There are very few trades-unions now in New York. Some of the trades hold regular meetings, but there is scarcely any limit fixed by the organizations as to wages. "Get work where you can and at the best price you can obtain," is the general rule. The only concession regarding hours is quitting at 5 p. m. Saturdays. Ten hours is really a day's work in every trade.

I inclose you some articles which have appeared recently. As managing editor of the New York Daily and Sunday News, in which most of the trades advertise their meetings, &c., I am perhaps as able to judge of the affairs of the workmen in general as any one person in the metropolis.

GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW.

*Statement showing the weekly hours of labor and the wages paid in New York and vicinity per week.*

Occupations.	Weekly hours.	Weekly wages (full time).
<b>Building trades:</b>		
Bricklayers .....	50	\$12 00 to \$15 00
Masons .....	50	12 00 to 18 00
Carpenters and joiners .....	50	9 00 to 12 00
Gasfitters .....	60	10 00 to 14 00
Painters .....	58	10 00 to 16 00
Plasterers .....	50	10 00 to 15 00
Plumbers .....	50	12 00 to 18 00
Slaters .....	50	10 00 to 15 00
Blacksmiths .....	60	10 00 to 14 00
Bakers .....	88	5 00 to 8 00
Bookbinders .....	90	12 00 to 18 00
Shoemakers .....		Piece-work. 12 00 to 18 00
Butchers .....	70	8 00 to 12 00
Cabinet-makers .....	60	9 00 to 13 00
Coopers .....	60	12 00 to 16 00
Coppersmiths .....	60	12 00 to 15 00
Cutlers .....	60	10 00 to 13 00
Engravers .....	60	15 00 to 25 00
Horseshoers .....	50	12 00 to 18 00
Millwrights .....	60	10 00 to 15 00
Printers .....	90	8 00 to 18 00
Saddlers and harness-makers .....	60	12 00 to 15 00
Sailmakers .....	56	12 00 to 18 00
Tinsmiths .....	60	10 00 to 14 00
Tailors (custom-work, merchant tailors) .....		Piece-work. 10 00 to 18 00
Brassfounders .....	60	10 00 to 14 00
Laborers, porters, &c. ....	60	6 00 to 9 00

## PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1878.

Regarding the question of retail prices of the necessities of life, would say that I inclose herewith a schedule of prices, as requested. It will be observed that there is a wide range of prices, as it is a most difficult thing to give a single price where there is both a range in quality and the terms of purchase.

Grocery stores and meat markets which sell exclusively for cash and deal in the lowest quality of articles, will give quite a different range of prices from those which do a credit business and handle better grades. I do not see that you can do better than to take the average, although the lower prices probably represent more nearly the qualities and prices paid by the laboring classes.

There has been a large decline in the prices of all food-products, both at wholesale and retail, during the last ten years, and especially during the last two years. In some cases I do not think the full decline has yet been realized by the retailer, and it is probable that retail prices will in some cases further decline.

The prospects for the future are, that there will be a very low range in the price of

all food-products, and, so far as the necessities of life are concerned, for the future exceedingly low prices will prevail.

While this is not to the interest of the producer, it certainly is to that of the consumer, and is, in some measure, a recompense for the great decline in wages which has taken place.

F. B. THURBER.

*Statement showing the retail prices of the necessities of life in New York and vicinity, as given by H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., of New York City, November 1, 1878.*

Bread, per loaf .....	1 pound 6 ounces..	\$0 05
Do .....	1 pound 12 ounces..	08
Do .....	2 pounds 4 ounces..	10
Flour, per barrel .....	196 pounds..	\$8 50 to 7 50
Beef, for roasting .....	per pound..	12 to 16
for soup .....	do .....	06 to 08
rump-steak .....	do .....	14 to 16
corned .....	do .....	08 to 12
Veal, fore quarter .....	do .....	08 to 10
hind quarter .....	do .....	10 to 12
cutlets .....	do .....	20 to 24
Mutton, fore quarter .....	do .....	09 to 10
hind quarter .....	do .....	12 to 14
chops .....	do .....	14 to 16
Pork, fresh .....	do .....	08 to 10
salted .....	do .....	08 to 10
bacon .....	do .....	08 to 10
ham .....	do .....	08 to 12
shoulder .....	do .....	08 to 10
sausage .....	do .....	08 to 10
Lard .....	do .....	10 to 12
Codfish, dry .....	do .....	06 to 07
Butter .....	do .....	25 to 32
Cheese .....	do .....	12 to 15
Potatoes .....	per half-peck ..	18 to 20
Rice .....	per pound .....	08 to 10
Beans .....	per quart .....	07 to 10
Milk .....	do .....	08 to 10
Eggs .....	per dozen .....	25 to 30
Oatmeal .....	per pound .....	04 to 05
Tea .....	do .....	50 to 60
Coffee .....	do .....	20 to 30
Sugar .....	do .....	08 to 10
Molasses .....	per gallon .....	60 to 70
Soap, common .....	per pound .....	06 to 07
Starch .....	do .....	08 to 10
Coal .....	per half-ton .....	3 00
Do .....	per quarter-ton ..	1 75
Do .....	per ton .....	5 25

## COST OF LIVING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

*Extract from the Annual Commercial Report of Consul Potter, of Stuttgart, Germany, for the year 1878.*

The following table exhibits the average retail price in different parts of Europe of thirteen principal articles of food, considered of best quality, in the localities named. The figures are obtained from statistics and facts communicated to this consulate by the American consuls residing in the different cities enumerated.

Regarding exports from the United States the table is not particularly useful. It will, however, if made public, answer inquiries almost daily addressed to this consulate by persons in the United States who propose residing temporarily on the Continent. It will also show, generally, that the prices of food in Europe are, on an average, considerably higher than those prevailing in America.

The food-producing capacities of the various countries upon the Continent, as well

as of England, cannot be much increased. As an example may be mentioned this kingdom, where every arable acre of land is under thorough cultivation. Questions relating to fuel and timber supply, as well as the climatic and sanitary conditions of the country, will prevent any additional clearing of forest lands. If, therefore, the population should increase to double its present number—as it sometime will—the food supply would be no greater than at the present time. The yield of the bread crop of Würtemberg for the present year is bountiful and more than an average, and yet, with a population of little more than 1,800,000, there will be a deficiency in the food supply of about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, which must be imported from countries that have a surplus. And what is true of this kingdom is substantially true of all continental countries, as also England. As the population of these countries increases, in the same ratio will the demand for food upon the United States, which is the most convenient source of supply, increase. The redundant population of Europe must have food brought to them, or, by emigration, they must seek it where it is produced.

The export trade of the United States in breadstuffs and food of all kinds must, therefore, rapidly increase, until it attains dimensions, even in the near future, which promise to be enormous. With adequate terminal railroad facilities at the great seaports; with a wise distribution of the surplus labor of the country over unoccupied lands; with stability in the administration of national affairs, and with a currency based upon the standard adopted by all commercial nations, and of uniform value at home and abroad, the immediate future of the United States would seem to foreshadow the commencement of an era of unusual prosperity and contentment for all.

Table showing the average retail prices in different parts of Europe of

Country.	City or town.	White bread.	Wheat flour.	Beefsteak.	Chickens.	Veal.
		Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Belgium	Antwerp	\$0 04½	\$0 05½	\$0 22½	\$0 20 - \$0 25	\$0 20
Prussia	Barmen	06½	07½	18	40	19
England	Bristol	04	06	22	39	22
Ireland	Belfast	04	04½	21	22	18
Prussia	Berlin	03½	04½	19	25	18
France	Bordeaux	05	04½	30	12½	28
Germany	Brunswick	06	05	17½	22	17
Spain	Cadiz	05	04	18½	20	22½
South Wales	Cardiff	03½	04	20	31	16
United States	Cincinnati	03½	03½	15	17	16
Italy	Carrara	07	09	20	20	25
Saxony	Chemnitz	06	06	24	22	19
Do	Coburg	05	06½	18	18	13
Denmark	Copenhagen	04	04	19	18	17
Prussia	Cologne	07½	06	18½	21	20
Ireland	Dublin	02½	03	21	15	20½
Prussia	Düsseldorf	09	07	20	24	17
England	Falmouth	04	04½	19	20	19
Italy	Florence	06	06½	17	19	20
Germany	Frankfort-on-the-Main	06½	06	19	24	18
Italy	Genoa	05½	06	20	27	24
Switzerland	Geneva	05½	07	20	35	20
Belgium	Ghent	05	05½	20	31	20
Scotland	Glasgow	04	04½	22	35	20
Spain	Gibraltar	\$0 03½	04½	13	12½	20
Italy	Leghorn	03½	04	17	26	12½
Germany	Lipsic	05½	06	16	19	19
Portugal	Lisbon	04	03½	22	23	19
England	Liverpool	04	07	22	23	21
Germany	Mannheim	04	05	29	23	18
England	Manchester	05	05	13	18	12
Italy	Messina	06½	07	21	19	18
Bavaria	Munich	06	05	24	22	30
Italy	Palermo	05	05	22	26	18
England	Plymouth	05	05	23	28	22
Ireland	Queenstown	05	06	25	20	22
Italy	Nice	05	05½	25	20	20
England	Sheffield	04	04	22	25	20
Wurtemberg	Stuttgart	07	09	20	18	17½
Sweden	Stockholm	† 11	06	08	16	11
Austria	Trieste	03½	04½	16	30	22
Italy	Turin	06½	07	17	15	21
Austria	Vienna	04½	05½	17	20	18
Russia	Warsaw	05	06	15½	20 -	25
United States	Boston	04	04½	\$0 12- 23	21	18
Do	New York City	03	04	15- 20	19	15

\* Ground. † Little used.

thirteen principal articles of food, of the very best quality, October 1, 1878.

Pork, fresh.	Eggs.	Butter, best table.	Cheese.	Coffee.	Tea.	White sugar.	Potatoes.
Per lb. \$0 18	Per doz. \$0 11	Per lb. \$0 26	Per lb. \$0 19	Per lb. \$0 36	Per lb. \$0 85	Per lb. \$0 15	Per lb. \$0 02
20	20	81	20- 30	40	\$0 60- 1 25	14	01½
20	22½	30	22	38	30- 68	08	02
16	24	25	17	30	30- 82	07	01
17	14	35	20- 30	52	1 25	13	03½
26	19	40	25	59	1 58	17	02
16	15	31	25	35	60- 1 10	11½	00½
20	20	30	15	45	1 00	15	02
16	37	24	20	38	66	10	02
09	18	24	10	27	75- 1 30	09½	00½
18	24	30	28	20	Not used.	13	04
19	16	19	25	38	80	14	01
15	20	23	25	40	80	11	01
13	17	39	25	43	86	12	02½
17	20½	31	27	50	1 22	13½	01
20	34	38	22	22	50- 1 25	10	02
21	24	32	22	45	50- 1 00	12	01½
18	20	25	22	40	40- 85	09	01
16	16	30	29	35	1 30	14	01½
18	21	29	20- 30	45	1 00- 1 25	14	01½
32	12	31	18- 36	25- 37	1 10- 1 75	15	02½
18	20	36	22	30	50- 1 30	09	01½
20	18	40	25	35	-----	17	01
22	32	40	25	40	75	07	01½
\$0 14- 16	12	\$0 25- 40	25- 30	40- 50	30- 90	07	01½
16	15	25- 36	19	34- 45	68- 1 70	\$0 10- 12	02
18	15	41	41	29	87	11	01½
15	22	32	15	25	25- 87	09	01½
18	16	25	24	30- 40	70- 1 25	12	01
16	24	34	14- 28	30	62- 88	10	01½
11	16	23	18	25- 28	Little used.	10	00½
16	18	25	14- 25	45	45- 1 20	14	01½
18	24	40	19	32	70	15	01
15	21	22	15- 50	17- 34	35- 78	09	01½
14	20	30	25	44	80	08	02
20	16	40	28	43	1 00- 1 20	15	01½
16	22	30- 35	18	22- 40	1 00	09	01½
17½	18½	22½	20- 30	46	50- 1 25	14½	01½
10	12	25	18- 24	27	75	12	(?)
14	14	24½	12- 16	-----	35- 1 12	13	01
19	19	24	37	32	Not used.	13½	00½
21	12	20- 50	19- 25	-----	2 00	25	01
06	10- 12	18	23	35- 40	1 00- 3 00	08	03- 04
18	25	30- 65	12	26	75- 1 25	10	02
11	20	25- 35	11	24	50- 1 20	09½	01

† 6 cents per cubic foot.

J. S. POTTER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Stuttgart, November 9, 1878.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

*Rates of wages in the Argentine Republic, being an extract from the annual commercial report of E. J. Baker, esq., United States consul at Buenos Ayres.*

In regard to wages, the immigration office has published a schedule of what immigrants may hope to get who come to this country. It seems that in some cases the prices are considerably exaggerated, but I give it for what it is worth. Wages are paid in paper money, which is at present at about 30 per cent. discount.

Agriculturists, in harvest-time, receive \$60 per month, with board and lodging; during the remainder of the year from \$16 to \$24 per month, with board and lodging. The following receive board and lodging in addition to their wages, which are monthly: Joiners, \$32; bricklayers, \$24 to \$36; gunsmiths, \$16; apothecaries, \$48; men cooks, \$16 to \$24; women cooks, \$10 to \$20; boiler-makers, \$66; carpenters, \$24 to \$48; seamstresses, \$20 to \$32; clerks, \$10 to \$24; typefounders, \$60; blacksmiths, \$32; men servants, \$12 to \$20; women servants, \$12 to \$20; boys and girls, \$4 to \$12; machinists, \$24 to \$40; tailors, \$24 to \$40; saddlers, \$24 to \$48; typesetters, \$32 to \$50; gardeners, \$32 to \$60; shoemakers, \$16 to \$24.

## AUSTRALIA.

## THE LABOR MARKET.

[From the Melbourne Argus, October 31, 1878.]

The labor market has not altered materially since last month. In the building trades business is dull, and the action of the tradesmen at the new eastern market building is not likely to encourage business. The bootmaking trade is in a very indifferent condition, several of the leading establishments doing scarcely any work. In the clothing factories the summer orders are about concluded, the work done this spring being considerably below the average. At present there is plenty of work for laborers in the country at shearing and haymaking. In Riverina the rates paid for shearing varies from 16s. to 18s. per 100, according to locality, the men to find their own rations. In Victoria it is from 12s. to 13s. per 100. House servants are scarcer, the demand being greater than the supply, which is usually the case at this time of the year, when so many orders are received from the country.

The following are the rates of wages paid:

*Domestic servants.*—For town: Housemaids, £30 to £36 per annum; female cooks receive from £35 to £60 per annum; male cooks, 30s. to 80s. per week; nursemaids, £25 to £35 per annum; laundresses, £30 to £40 per annum. For hotels: Cooks, male and female, £50 to £100 per annum; housemaids, £35 to £40 per annum. For stations: First-class married couples for home stations, £70 to £90 per annum; second-class married couples for home stations, with children, £40 to £50 per annum; cooks, £45 to £55 per annum; housemaids, £35 to £40 per annum. For farms: Men cooks, £50 per annum; married couples, £60 to £70 per annum; women servants, £30 to £35 per annum; farming men, 20s. per week; milkmen, 20s. per week; plowmen, about 20s. per week.

Waiters for hotels, 25s. to 35s. per week; grocers' assistants, 15s. to 30s. per week; general store assistants, 20s. to 40s. per week; nursery governesses, £30 to £40 per annum; finishing governesses, £60 to £80 per annum.

*Station hands.*—Stockmen receive from £60 to £75 per annum; shepherds, 15s. to 20s. per week; ordinary workmen, 15s. to 20s. per week; drovers, 25s. to 40s. per week; gardeners, 15s. to 25s. per week.

*Building trades.*—Stonemasons, 10s. per day; plasterers, bricklayers, slaters, 10s. per day; carpenters, 10s. per day; laborers, 7s. per day; pick-and-shovel men, 6s. 6d. per day. The day's work is eight hours.

*Bootmakers.*—For riveting children's boots the rate is 6d. per pair; boys', 10d.; women's, 1s.; and men's, 1s. 3d. The same rates are paid for finishing. In some of the best order shops the rates paid are: Wellingtons, 10s.; elastics, 7s. 6d.; closing, 8s. Good hands for ladies' boots are scarce. Higher rates are paid in first and second class "bespoke shops."

**Bakers.**—First-class workmen (foremen) average £3 per week; second hands, £2 to £2 2s. In the inferior shops the rates are slightly lower.

**Butchers.**—Shopmen receive from 35s. to 40s. per week; boys, 15s. to 20s. per week; slaughtermen receive from 40s. to 50s. per week; small-goods men (pork butchers) receive 30s. to 40s. per week, with rations; superior men receive more.

**Brassfinishers and coppersmiths.**—In the engine-fitting shops there is a fair supply of workmen; the wages are from 9s. to 12s. per day. The same rates are paid in the fine brassfinishing shops.

**Cabinetmakers.**—The earnings of the men employed in this trade are very variable. In some of the best shops in Melbourne the wages paid are as high as £3 10s. per week, while in inferior establishments the men receive from £2 10s. to £3 per week. In the country the wages paid are still less.

**Clothing factories.**—Where the work is done on the premises, the wages earned are as follows: Tailoresses, from £1 to £1 15s. per week; pressers, £2 to £2 15s. and upwards. From 12s. to £1 is earned at shirtmaking in factory hours, but the greater portion is taken home. Clothing machinists earn from 15s. to 30s. per week in factory hours.

**Coopers.**—Most of the work in this trade is done by the piece; the wages fixed by the trade are 10s. per day of 10 hours. Tallow casks are made at 5s. to 5s. 6d. for thirds and 4s. 6d. for fourths. Thirds are now most made, there being but little demand for fourths.

**Coachbuilders.**—Smiths receive from £2 10s. to £3 5s. and £4 per week. A few hands earn as high as £4 per week. Body-makers: Most of this work is done by the piece. The average earnings of good hands are from £2 10s. to as high as £4 per week. Wheelers: Most of this work is done by the piece. The wages made are from £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week. Painters receive from 9s. to 12s. per day. Trimmers get from £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week. Visemen earn from £1 10s. to £2 per week. The rate of labor in this trade is 10 hours per day.

**Drapers.**—In all the best establishments well-qualified drapers' assistants earn from £2 10s. to £4 per week. Carpet salesmen obtain about the same rates. Upholsterers, £2 10s. to £3 and £4 per week. Mantle-makers, 15s. to 20s. per week. Milliners from 35s. to £3 10s. per week. Needlewomen and dressmakers from 15s. to 20s. per week.

**Gardeners.**—The men in this trade are not at all well paid. In situations near town the rates are from 30s. to 49s. per week, without rations. The rates with rations are 15s. to 20s. Very good men get 25s. per week.

**Hatters.**—Body-makers get 18s. to 20s. per dozen for regulars, and 12s. to 14s. per dozen far low crowns. Finishers get 22s. to 24s. per dozen for silk hats; 20s. per dozen for pull-over; and 12s. to 14s. per dozen for low crown. Shapers are paid, for regulars, 12s. per dozen; for Angleses, 9s. per dozen over 4ths; and 6s. per dozen for plain shape; low-crown Angleses, 8s. per dozen; over 4ths, 6s. per dozen; under 4ths, 4s. per dozen.

**Iron trades.**—Fitters receive from 9s. to 12s. per day; turners from 10s. to 13s. per day; boiler-makers and platers from 12s. to 13s. per day; riveters from 9s. to 11s. per day; blacksmiths from 10s. to 13s. per day; hammermen from 7s. to 8s. per day; and molders from 10s. to 12s. and 13s. per day.

**Jewelers.**—In the manufacturing jewelers' establishments the workmen receive from £2 15s. to £3 15s. For the finer work the wages range higher. Good tradesmen can get full employment.

**Miners.**—The average rates for miners is £2 per week for surface miners, and £2 5s. for underground work; in some deep, wet mines £2 10s. is paid. In some outlying districts higher rates are obtained, but only by a few men.

**Narrives.**—The rate paid the men employed on the Government railways is 6s. 6d. per day.

**Painters and glaziers.**—Fair tradesmen receive 9s. per day. This trade is fully supplied.

**Plumbers and gasfitters** receive £3 per week of eight hours per day.

**Printers, &c.**—The rate paid in this trade is 1s. per 1,000. In manufacturing stations' establishments lithographers are paid £2 10s. to £3 15s. per week; binders, £2 to £3 per week; paper-rulers, £3 to £3 10s. per week. The demand for labor in these trades is limited, and is at present fully supplied. Good head men get higher rates in the binding and lithographing departments.

**Sievdorres' men, &c.**—Lumpers' wages are 12s. per day at present. There is a good deal of business doing. Engineers in tugboats and donkey-engine drivers receive £18 per month.

**Shipcarpenters.**—The rate paid in this trade is 13s. per day of eight hours. Work is irregular.

**Sailors** on board ocean-going ships and steamers receive £4 10s. per month. In coasting vessels the rate is £5 per month. Men receive £6 per month in coasting steamers. Trimmers get £7 and firemen £9 in coasting steamers. In vessels foreign bound from Melbourne the rate is the same as in coasting vessels.



*Saddlers.*—Really good tradesmen are scarce, but second-class workmen are plentiful enough. The earnings are about £2 15s. per week. The commoner sorts of work are not paid for so well, and wages vary from 25s. to 35s. per week. The work in this trade is nine hours per day.

*Tanners and curriers.*—Beamamen receive 40s. to 50s. per week; shedmen, 42s. to 45s. per week; tanners, 38s. to 45s. per week. Time, ten hours per day. Curriers at piece-work can earn from 50s. to 70s. per week.

*Tailors.*—In a few first-class establishments the rate paid is 1s. per hour. In others the rate is 10d. per hour. In second-class shops the earnings are from £2 10s. to £3 per week. In factories the rates vary, the men being often paid by the piece. Where wages are paid, the rate is 40s. per week in factory hours.

*Tinsmiths* earn from £2 to £3 per week; ironworkers, £2 10s. to £3 per week; galvanizers, £3 per week. Most of the work in this trade is done by the piece.

*Watchmakers.*—The general rate of wages in this trade is £2 10s. to £4 per week, though some of the superior workmen get as high as £5.

## STRIKES.

[From the Melbourne Argus, October 31, 1878.]

Early in the month a strike occurred among the workmen employed on the Oakleigh and South Yarra Railway. The contractors, Messrs. Higgins, announced that the men employed at the South Yarra end of the line would be taken on at 6s. 6d. per day till they could select the experienced workmen, whom they purposed to pay the full wage for railway laborers, namely, 7s. per day. The men, thinking if once they commenced to work at the lower rate they would never get the full price, refused to go to work at all unless at 7s. per day. The dispute lasted two or three days, and eventually the contractors selected known workmen, to whom they paid the full rate, and the strike ceased.

A strike of a more complicated nature occurred among the bricklayers employed on the new eastern market buildings on the 5th instant. The bricklayers employed on the building petitioned the contractors, Messrs. J. Nation & Co. for a half-holiday on Saturday afternoons. The contractors refused to grant the concession, as it would be an injustice to the large number of bricklayers' laborers employed on the building, who could ill afford to lose the half a day's pay per week. The bricklayers declined to consider the laborers, and left work on Saturday afternoon, the 5th October. When they returned to work on Monday morning, Messrs. Nation & Co. informed them that if they did not conform to the rules of the Eight Hours' Society, namely, eight hours work per day, they need not go to work. The men refused to accept these conditions, and since then have been idle. The usual tactics were then employed by the men. Pickets were posted round the building to prevent any men who wished to take on work on the contractors' terms from doing so. A meeting of the Contractors' Association has been held, and it was resolved that a vote of the whole of the tradesmen should be taken on November 1 as to whether there should be a general half-holiday throughout the building trade, upon which vote the contractors will take their stand. The workmen in the different trades have decided, however, to have nothing to do with a vote of that description, and the question remains as it was before. Messrs. Nation & Co. have about sixteen bricklayers who have taken on work since the strike began.

## AMERICAN IMMIGRATION AND WAGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

[The following remarks on immigration from the United States to, and the list showing the rates of wages in, New South Wales are so appropriate to the completion of this volume, that they are inserted herein as taken from Consul William's annual report in Commercial Relations for 1877, pp. 467-473. The report is dated Sidney, October 1, 1877.]

### IMMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From what I can learn there are but few native-born Americans among the passengers, and I have felt glad that such was the case, as I hear of a good deal of disappointment and dissatisfaction among those who have arrived. Several have applied to me for assistance to return, after, as they said, endeavoring to get work both in town and country, and if they had met with encouragement I should, without doubt, have had many more. I have no doubt of there being plenty of employment for all who may come, but to me there appears to be no properly arranged system for bring-

ing employers and laborers together; no such place as a central intelligence office, where employers can make known their wants and their wages (if not themselves in town), and to which persons seeking employment could resort with some degree of confidence that they would obtain good information and advice. There is no provision made for sheltering and feeding the immigrants on their arrival, and if they are without money and do not obtain immediate employment, they are reduced to sad straits. Several have told me that they were without food and were sleeping in the parks, but some of the same men afterward obtained work. Several, I am told, enlisted in the permanent-defense force of the colony as a last resort. Employers here generally look for written certificates of character, which persons coming from the United States could not well give, and even if they could, the writers would be no better known than the person presenting them. Again, there is a bitter hostility on the part of the laboring classes to all immigration promoted by the public funds, and the new arrivals meet with anything but a sympathetic reception from their own class. Indeed, this hostile feeling is shaping into a labor-defense association, intended to embrace the whole colony, for the purpose of bringing political pressure to bear upon the Government through the legislature for the purpose both of restricting immigration and introducing a protective tariff.

In my opinion, any man who is tolerably comfortable where he is will do well to remain, rather than come here with the hope of bettering his condition.

#### RATES OF WAGES.

The following return (official) shows the current prices paid in the month of December, 1876, for labor in some of the principal trades of the Colony of New South Wales, which of course vary somewhat in different districts:

Coalminers (the demand for miners at present is not great, and in many cases the men are only employed half-time), \$2.43 to \$3.65 per day; compositors 24 to 26 cents per 1,000; stonemasons, \$2.67 per day; stonemasons' laborers, \$1.94 per day; plasterers, \$2.92 per day; plasterers' laborers, \$1.94 per day; bricklayers, \$2.92 per day; bricklayers' laborers, \$1.94 per day; painters, \$2.19 to \$2.43 per day; saddlers, \$10.94 to \$13.38 per week; tailors (paid by the piece) can average about \$14.60 to \$17 per week; shoemakers (paid by the piece) can average about \$14.60 to \$17 per week; iron-turners, 30 to 32 cents per hour; carpenters, 30 cents per hour; engine fitters, 28 to 33 cents per hour; copper-smiths, 32 to 36 cents per hour; general fitters, 26 to 31 cents per hour; blacksmiths, 28 to 38 cents per hour; blacksmiths' strikers, 18 to 22 cents per hour; ironmolders, 30 to 34 cents per hour; boiler-makers, 28 to 32 cents per hour; pattern-makers, 28 to 32 cents per hour; boiler-makers' assistants, 16 to 22 cents per hour; general laborers in iron-works, 14 to 16 cents per hour; brassmolders, 28 to 32 cents per hour; carriage and wagon builders, 26 to 32 cents per hour; carriage-painters, 20 to 28 cents per hour; sawyers, in mill, 20 to 30 cents per hour; brassfinishers, 22 to 30 cents per hour; machine men, in fitting-shop, 22 cents per hour.

The foregoing trades connected with the iron and engineering departments work eight hours a day, with one or two breaks.

The following quotations are exclusive of rations or board, in town or country, which are not charged for:

Married couples for stations, \$268 to \$316 per annum; farmlaborers, \$170 to \$220 per annum; bullock-drivers, \$195 to \$253 per annum; horse-team drivers, \$195 to \$316 per annum; boundary-riders, \$195 to \$253 per annum; stockmen, \$195 to \$365 per annum; shepherds, \$170 to \$230 per annum; roadmakers, \$253 to \$316 per annum; grooms, \$195 to \$253 per annum; gardeners, \$195 to \$253 per annum; gardeners (in town), \$252 to \$316 per annum; blacksmiths (country), \$365 to \$487 per annum; bakers, \$7.30 to \$14.60 per week; butchers, \$12.16 per week; cooks (private houses), \$156 to \$253 per annum; cooks (hotels), \$252 to \$316 per annum; laundresses, \$156 to \$219 per annum; house and parlor maids, \$127 to \$170 per annum; general female servants, \$127 to \$220 per annum; nursemaids, \$97 to \$170 per annum; grooms and coachmen (in town), \$220 to \$316 per annum; useful boys on stations, \$78 to \$146 per annum.

Current rate of wages, without board or lodging:

Wheelwrights (country), \$14.60 to \$17 per week; railway-laborers, \$1.70 to \$2.13 per day; brickmakers, \$3.47 per 1,000; potters, \$12.16 per week; tinsmiths, \$2.19 per day; galvanized-iron workers, \$2.45 to \$2.92 per day. (The two trades last mentioned work ten hours to the day.)

Lumpers and wharf laborers:

Day-work for handling general cargo, 24 cents per hour; day-work for handling coal, 30 cents per hour; night-work, 36 cents per hour; plumbers, \$2.43 per day; gasfitters, \$2.43 per day. (These two trades last mentioned work eight hours to the day.) Coopers (on odd jobs), \$2.92 per day; coopers, on piece, as follows: Wine-casks, \$5.46 per ton; oil-casks, \$4.87 per ton; tierces, 85 cents each; hogsheds, \$1.33 each; ten-gallon kegs, 73 cents each; five-gallon kegs, 48 cents each; two-gallon kegs, 42 cents each.

## HOUSE-RENT.

Small cottages in Sydney and suburbs, 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen, \$1.94 to \$2.92 per week; small houses, 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen, &c., \$3.40 to \$4.80 per week; other larger houses from \$4.80 per week upward; board and lodging for single men, from \$3.40 to \$4.80 per week.

NOTE BY THE CONSUL.—The above rates of wages are without doubt the maximum, and the rates for rents the minimum, while, at the same time, the dwellings let to laborers are of a very inferior character generally.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*Report, by Consul Phelps, on the wages of railroad employes in Bohemia.*

I have the honor to report that during my late journey from Liverpool to Prague I was surprised at the interest shown by all classes whom I met in the recent "railroad strikes" in the United States. In England, Belgium, Germany, and Austria I was spoken to in regard to them by educated and uneducated, by professors and by laboring men. They were regarded as a real convulsion, as a war upon capital, and as a culmination of agrarian violence long expected from a republican government. The scenes of tumult were fully portrayed in all the pictorial papers of Europe in sensational style.

In view of these incidents, it has occurred to me that it might be of interest to present a statement of the rates of wages paid by the railroad companies of Bohemia, and also a statement showing the cost of living, which I have the honor to inclose.

CHARLES A. PHELPS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Prague, October 25, 1877.

# AUSTRIA : BOHEMIA.

Statement showing the rates of wages of Bohemian railroad employes.

Employés.	Wages.	Rent.	Compensation.	Compensation for oil saving fuel and	Extra.
Engineers.....per annum.....	\$245 00 to \$360 00	\$64 00 to \$73 00	For 23,800 kilometers, \$141 00	\$30 00	
Firemen.....do.....	145 00 to 182 00	45 00 to 55 00	For 23,800 kilometers, 70 00	14 00	2,000 Kilos of coal.
First conductors.....do.....	203 00 to 227 00	55 00 to 64 00	For 44,600 kilometers, 138 00	.....	
Second conductors.....do.....	126 00 to 182 00	45 00 to 55 00	For 38,600 kilometers, 104 00	.....	
Watchmen and switchmen.....do.....	120 00 to 158 00	Lodgings.	.....	.....	
Chief engineers for construction and architects.....do.....	524 00 to 997 00	.....	.....	.....	Service-dress and 2,000 kilos of coal.

## PER-DIEM WAGES.

Blacksmiths and locksmiths, 45 to 68 cents; carbuilders, 45 to 55 cents; boiler-makers and cabinet-makers, 55 to 63 cents; painters, 45 to 65 cents; laborers, 40 cents; apprentices, 23 cents.

## FOOD-PRICES IN PRAGUE.

Wheat-flour 18 to 19 kreuzers per kilogramme; rye-flour, 15 to 16 kreuzers per kilogramme; beef, 64 kreuzers per kilogramme; beans, 22 kreuzers per liter; peas 25 kreuzers per liter; lentils, 19 kreuzers per kilogramme; beer, ordinary, 8 kreuzers per liter; beer, Pilsen, 22 kreuzers per liter; coal, 45 to 62 kreuzers per 50 kilogrammes; petroleum (American), 28 kreuzers per kilogramme.

## CHINA.

## MEMORANDUM ON THE CURRENCY OF CHINA.

BY GEORGE F. SEWARD, UNITED STATES MINISTER.

It is well known that the Chinese Government do not issue coins of silver or gold, and that the pieces called by them "ch'ien," by the English "cash," and the French "sapecque," from the Portuguese "sapecta," which are made of copper variously alloyed, are the only ones in use among them. They are circular, and have square holes at the center, which are used for stringing them together. They are cast and not minted.

The places and mode of casting cash are regulated by imperial statutes. Models are given out by the board of revenue at Peking. The standard weight is one mace (ch'ien) each, and the value, by government standard, is the one-thousandth part of a tael of silver of the treasury scale. (Staunton's Penal Code, sec. 118.) The casting of cash is under the control of the provincial governors, subject to the orders of the board of revenue, and theoretically care is taken that the issues shall be so managed that the supply shall be sufficient to meet the demands of the people, and not so great as to cause their depreciation relatively to silver.

A coin, if it can be called such, which is cast and not minted, will as a matter of course be counterfeited. One made of a metal so base as copper, with alloys of a still baser sort, will be peculiarly liable to be counterfeited on the one hand and debased on the other. In this connection the following remarks, taken from the Commercial Guide of Dr. Williams, will be found pertinent:

"Within the last few years the Government have taken strong measures to suppress the private manufacture of cash, but in vain. The capacity of the governors is strongly exemplified in its gross adulteration since the time of Kianghai, about one hundred and fifty years ago. It is debased in the coarsest manner with iron dust and sand, and presents a gritty appearance to the eye. In the reign of Taokwang (1821-'51), it became so bad that it would not remunerate forgers to counterfeit it. In the reign of Hsienfung (1851-'61), iron cash and paper notes were substituted for the copper cash."

The currency of Peking gives special evidence of the irregularities which have marked its history. By a curious fiction every piece of cash is called two. Without being able to trace out the cause of this, I have supposed that when the cash in use at a given period had been debased in value about one-half, an effort was made to correct matters by issuing coin of standard merit, and ordering that each piece of the new issue should be taken as equal to two pieces of the old. The new issue in time became debased and confused with the old, until there was no recourse for the people but to call one cash two, irrespective of the issue.

Still later, copper tokens of ten, twenty, &c., cash were issued, and these are now in circulation. They were never, however, of standard value. In 1869 one ten-cash piece was worth about three of the single cash pieces of varying issues which were in circulation, and 525 of them were required to purchase a tael of silver. As each piece represented ten cash, and as every piece of cash was doubled by the custom already referred to, 10,500 nominal cash were equal to a tael. Their value has decreased relatively to silver since then, and at times 18,000 nominal cash are required to purchase a tael. The paper tiao of the city represents 1,000 nominal cash, while in theory a tiao or string of cash should be equal to a tael.

In 1853-'54 an effort was made to force the iron cash spoken of above upon the people of the city, but it signally failed. "It was thrown away about the walls and by-ways, no one even thinking it worth the trouble of picking up."

It would seem, indeed, that the capital city and the north of China generally have suffered more from irregular practices affecting the currency than the more southern districts. It is said that many iron cash are in circulation in Chihli, Shanai, and Shensi, and that an effort has been made in each considerable town to preserve a standard of value by counting more or less of the actual cash as equal to a tiao, so that the custom of the place must be known before the person who has bought articles to any given value can tell how many actual pieces of money he is to pay for them.

At the ports open to foreign trade and in the southern provinces generally the actual cash are counted and so passed for the purposes of a currency, but their intrinsic value varies, not only as between the ports, but at the several ports. From statements made by the consuls of the United States to the legation in the year 1873 I have derived the following results as to the value of the average cash of each port relatively to the Haikwan or customs tael.

	Tael.	Cash.
At Newchwang .....	1	= 1,909
At Shanghai .....	1	= 1,800
At Chinkiang .....	1	= 1,960
At Ningpo .....	1	= 1,868
At Foochow .....	1	= 1,605
At Amoy .....	1	= 1,736
At Swatow .....	1	= 1,668

Assuming these figures to be approximately correct, a range of relative values amounting to nearly 20 per cent. is shown.

Mr. Kingsmill, writing at Shanghai about ten years ago, said:

"Taking carefully picked cash, coined before 1820, such as are known in the market as "Hankow picked," the average weight is rather less than 1.00 ch'ien. Slightly below this is what is known as "Chinkiang cash," weighing from .940 to .043. Far below either is the ordinary currency in Shanghai. Taking a sample rather above than below what is known as fair quality, we will probably find it composed as follows:

Fair to good (in numbers) .....	500
Japanese and foreign .....	300
Debased of last two emperors .....	200
	<hr/> 1,000

"The average weight is about ch'ien 780 only."

The same writer shows that at Hankow, under circumstances which created special demand, cash varied in value relatively to silver as follows:

	Cash.	Tael.
1863 .....	1,000	= 0.750
1864 .....	1,000	= 0.795
1865 .....	1,000	= 0.805
1866 .....	1,000	= 0.785
1867 .....	1,000	= 0.650

The tael quotations given show the averages of the years, but in 1865 the price ran up so high that 88½ tael cents were required to buy 1,000 cash; a range of relative value as compared with the price stated for 1867 of more than 33½ per cent.

Mr. Wylie, of Shanghai, states that the cash of the 17th century were made of copper, zinc, lead, and tin, in the following proportions:

Copper .....	50.00
Zinc .....	41.50
Lead .....	6.50
Tin .....	2.00
	<hr/> 100.00

Mr. Kingsmill, following these figures, estimates the cost of making 1,000 cash, weighing 1 ch'ien each, as follows:

	Tael.
Copper, at 15 taels per picul .....	0.46875
Zinc, at 5.20 taels per picul .....	0.12453
Lead, at 5 taels per picul .....	0.62031
Tin, at 15 taels per picul .....	0.02250

Say Shanghai taels .....

0.63609

Assuming 6 per cent. to be sufficient to defray the cost of coinage (casting), we arrive at about taels 0.675, as the price at which the Chinese Government could issue such cash. At the standard of 1,000 cash to the tael, the profit of the Government would amount to more than 30 per cent.

We find, therefore, these facts existing:

1st. That cash vary greatly in weight and fineness.

2d. That their value, as compared with silver, is not constant.

3d. That they are not worth, when issued of standard weight and fineness, more than 70 per cent. of their nominal value.

As a permanent standard of value, then, the copper coinage of this empire is unsatisfactory in the extreme. It is, nevertheless, the currency which is used in all the ordinary transactions of the people. The laborer receives his wages in it; the farmer calculates in it the out-turn of his crops; the small consumers and small producers, whose aggregate demands and supplies make up the great markets, find in it an index of the rise and fall of price. It can be shown even that at given times copper cash appear to have a more stable purchasing power than silver, and an argument raised to sustain the proposition, which has been advanced over and again, that it forms "the virtual monetary unit."

In passing, it may be remarked that the evils of an unstable currency are not now felt for the first time. It is said that in the Sung dynasty (960 to 1127 A. D.), cash were made "so small that they were called geese eyes, and so thin that they would swim upon the water," and every one has read what Marco Polo wrote of the vast issues of paper money by the Mongols, who reigned between 1260 and 1368 A. D. They found "rag money" in the land which they had conquered, and while extending issues here, carried the practice into Persia, where paper of the sort is still called by the Chinese name, "Ch'au." It has been stated that they abused the power to make money to such an extent that the discontent of the people due to this cause did more than anything else to bring about their downfall.

When we turn from this statement of the unsatisfactory character of the copper currency to deal with the facts in regard to the use of silver, we meet again with much that is singular and confusing.

At the foreign customs, duties are demanded according to the Haikwan scale, and payments at the ports named below made in local taels are received at the following rates:

Newchwang.....	100 Haikwan taels = 108.50 local taels.
Tientsin .....	100 Haikwan taels = 105.00 local taels.
Chefoo .....	100 Haikwan taels = 104.40 local taels.
Hankow .....	100 Haikwan taels = 108.75 local taels.
Kiukiang .....	100 Haikwan taels = 106.31 local taels.
Chinkiang .....	100 Haikwan taels = 104.21 local taels.
Shanghai .....	100 Haikwan taels = 111.40 local taels.
Ningpo .....	100 Haikwan taels = 111.40 Shanghai scale taels.

South of Ningpo duties are generally paid in dollars. So nearly as I have been able to learn, local taels are valued, relatively to the Haikwan standard, as follows:

Amoy .....	100 Haikwan taels = 110.00 local taels.
Tamsui .....	100 Haikwan taels = 110.00 local taels.
Taiwan .....	100 Haikwan taels = 111.37 local taels.
Swatow .....	100 Haikwan taels = 110.00 local taels.

At Foochow two local taels are used, one by foreign, the other by native merchants. One hundred Haikwan taels are equal to 100.50 of the former and 101.45 of the latter.

At several, if not all the ports, there are other taels known besides the Haikwan and the local commercial taels. One of these is called the "Kuping" or treasury tael. It is not constant, however, with the Haikwan tael, as will be seen from the following table:

Tientsin .....	100 Haikwan taels = 103.40 kuping taels.
Hankow .....	100 Haikwan taels = 101.01 kuping taels.
Shanghai .....	100 Haikwan taels = 101.65 kuping taels.
Foochow .....	101 Haikwan taels = 101.14 kuping taels.

In a dispatch addressed by Prince Kung, on the 9th of April, 1877, to the foreign ministers at Peking, he said: "All payments to and from the provinces are made in Kuping taels of pure silver."

The table shows that the Haikwan tael is better than the Kuping, and the provincial officers doubtless get the benefit of the difference.

It is suggestive of the lax ideas of currency and administration generally prevailing in China, that at one port foreigners of one nationality pay their dues at the customs at a rate different from that exacted of other foreigners, and that at several ports different rates are exacted of natives from those demanded from foreigners.

At Peking, Dr. Williams found five scales used for weighing silver, the tael of each weighing respectively, 548, 541, 552, 539, and 579 grains.

But while there seems to be and is much confusion, matters are not so bad as they appear. It is a fact that the weight of the Kuping tael has been very constant for the last 200 years. The catty of this scale has been quoted at Peking as follows:

	Grammes.
In 1580, by Le Compte .....	596.044
In 1769, by Clerc .....	596.800
In 1822, by Timkowski .....	595.345
In 1841, by Kupffner .....	595.135

It is also reported as follows:

	Grammes.
At Soochow, in 1779, by Collas .....	598.976
At Shanghai, in 1857, by Wylie .....	596.800

The same thing seems to be true in regard to the scale used at Canton for weighing silver, as will be seen from the following authorities:

	Grammes.
In 1710, Williams .....	601.104
In 1779, Collas .....	601.328
In 1710, Milburn .....	601.190
In 1828, Thompson .....	600.658
In 1845, Rondot .....	600.432
In 1847, Carvalho .....	601.112
In 1857, Rondot .....	*600.432

In view of the constancy for long periods of the scales indicated, it may very well be supposed that the Chinese throughout the empire are acquainted with a standard scale, the Kuping for instance, and that the variation of local scales from the standard is clearly defined and understood.

The actual scales or balances used by the Chinese are more or less well made. Those oftenest seen in shops, &c., have a brass beam suspended from a standard, and two brass basins carried by brass chains. It cannot be supposed that they are very sensitive and accurate. Others of a finer sort are made in the same way, the beam being of ebony or ivory, and the basins of brass, suspended by silken cords. Others are fashioned like our steelyards. These all would be condemned, of course, in assay-offices or mints in Europe or America.

Chinese assays of silver are equally defective. The process at Peking appears to be a simple one, in which the borate of soda is used with or without lead, according to the proportion of alloy. At Shanghai, niter and lead are used with white sand, and at the last moment of the melting process a piece of the white oxide of arsenic is thrown in to give splendor to the metal. Cupellation and the use of acids are not known.

The trade-dollar was declared by the assay of 1873 to be .8961 fine, instead of .900. While this is a wider deviation than is allowed in the mints of Europe or America for "toleration" or "remedy," it is so close that I have suspected that it was based on the well-known standard of the coin. In the same year I endeavored to have an assay made at Shanghai, but found many unnecessary difficulties raised. At the assay of the Hongkong dollar, the result obtained was a fineness of .8944. An allowance was then made of  $\frac{1}{100}$  for silver remaining incorporated with the lead, and the dollar declared to be .900 fine. This assay was made in the presence of the assayer of the Hongkong mint, who exhibited also the foreign process of assaying. It is reported that the Chinese were highly interested in the skillfulness displayed in the process.

After the assay of the Hongkong dollar a proclamation was issued, declaring that 111.1 taels' weight of that coinage should be held equal to 100 Haikwan taels, and after the assay of the trade-dollar, it was in the same way declared that 111.9 taels, weight of the American coin should be held equal to 100 taels, a proportion not justified by the actual fineness of the coin nor by the fineness declared by the assay. I am informed, however, that 108 taels' weight of dollars are frequently accepted as equal to 100 taels Haikwan.†

\* This scale is probably the Kuping, but I am not able at the moment to verify the point.

† The inspector-general of customs has given me a memorandum on the weight and fineness of the Haikwan tael. According to this, it should weigh 1 ounce 4 penny-weights 3.84 grains troy, say, 589.84 grains, or 37.578 grammes. The Haikwan catty would be, therefore, 601.248 grammes, or something more than the Canton and Kuping catties. An assay of the trade-dollar was made at Canton in 1873. The assayers declared that 100 trade-dollars weighed 72.68 taels by the Haikwan standard. At an earlier assay 100 Hongkong dollars were declared to weigh 71.92 taels. The actual weight of the trade-dollar is 420 grains; that of the Hongkong dollar, 416 grains. The tael, at these rates, would be 577.875 and 578.402 grains, and the catty, 599.216 and 599.766 grammes.

Haikwan silver is supposed to be perfectly pure. Foreign dollars are accepted by



Chinese assaying establishments are called kungkoo. They are not found in all the cities of the empire, nor even in many of the most important. Mr. Billequin, professor of chemistry in the Imperial College of this city, is of the opinion that very little silver is refined here. In a report of the United States consul at Newchwang, made in 1870, he states that "there is no kungkoo here. Any one who chooses, may fabricate ingots of silver, and the only check upon such persons is their fear to lose their reputation for honesty."

The commissioner of customs at Chefoo reported in the same year that "serious inconvenience, delay, and losses have resulted to foreign merchants from the quantity of inferior sycee in circulation. To remedy this, a kungkoo has been established, but the country buyers refuse to recognize it, and suspension of business with the interior has resulted." In 1865, the commissioner at Hankow wrote: "In the early days of this port the demand for sycee was so sudden and extensive that Shanghai was unable to supply standard sycee in sufficient quantities. It thus arose that sycee of an inferior quality was transmitted to this port, and on its being found that adulterated silver was accepted as equivalent to standard, the practice, originally exceptional, became the rule, and sycee, depreciated to the extent of two, three, or even four mace per shoe, was regularly manufactured for the Hankow market. About two years ago an attempt was made to establish a kungkoo, or assay office, which was unsuccessful, and the failure was followed by an enormous increase in the depreciation of silver. It was not, however, until the present month that an assay office, duly recognized by the Chinese and the consular authorities, was opened."

In the absence of assay offices the Chinese rely upon the *touch*. Le Compte, writing in 1790, says what is equally true at this day: "They are so expert in guessing at the goodness of any piece of silver by looking on it only, that they are seldom mistaken, especially if it be melted after the manner practiced by them. They know the goodness in three ways; by the color, by small holes which are made in melting, and by the small circles which the air makes on the surface of the metal when it cools. If the color be white, the holes small and deep, if the circles be many and those close and very fine, especially toward the center of the piece, then the silver is pure; but the more it differs from these three indications, so much the more alloy it has."

While it appears that uncertainties arising from the multiplicity of standards, the imperfect construction of scales, and the defective means of testing the quality of silver must prove a great source of annoyance to those who have occasion to use the metal, in one way and another fairly accurate results seem to be reached. This is the case at least as between the open ports. There is, of course, frequent occasion to remit bullion from the northern and riverine ports to Shanghai. I am informed that such remittances almost invariably result according to the expectations of shippers.

It follows from what has been said that, however defective may be the test of silver and of the scales by which it is weighed, no such failures attend its use for purposes of a currency as have been experienced in the case of the copper currency already described.

That silver is the real standard of value is well understood by the Chinese. We have seen that a cash is supposed to be the one-thousandth part of a tael of silver. This is the declaration of the Government and indicates the view taken by it. But cash pass among the people for just so much as they consider them worth, having regard to their intrinsic value and their convenience as a medium of exchange. The Government, recognizing its failure to keep the coin up to standard, have accepted the action of the people, and receive cash in payment of taxes only at the exchange current among them. The dues collected at the foreign customs are in silver, and remittances from the provinces to the capital are in silver or in banker's bills calling for silver.

The penal code provides that soldiers and citizens shall not use in their houses any utensils of copper, saving such as are permitted by the law, and that any excess shall be given over to the Government at a stated price in silver. Importations of copper from Yunnan are similarly not to cost more than a stated price in silver.

What has been said will indicate the position of cash and silver in the Chinese currency. It remains to speak of gold.

the Haikwan standard only with an allowance which gives a result in pure silver. It is not likely that in estimating the value of silver otherwise current the proportion of alloy is arrived at and reported with equal care. In point of fact, as might be expected, Haikwan silver is not up to the assumed standard. On the 19th of June, 1876, thirty-five ingots of Canton silver, said to be of the Haikwan standard, were assayed at the Osaka mint. Thirteen of these proved to be .9820 fine; seventeen, .9855; two, .9860; and three, .9845. On the 13th fourteen shoes were assayed, resulting as follows: Two, .9865; eight, .9860; two, .9855; and two, .9850. It thus appears that Haikwan silver contains really about 1½ per cent. of base metal, and that 109.5 taels' weight, about, of dollars, 900 fine should be held equal to 100 taels of Haikwan silver. An officer formerly connected with the Canton customs informs me that the bullion received there is cast into 10-tael ingots for transmission to the capital, and that these ingots are of about 98 touch.

It cannot be doubted that the latter forms a part of the currency, but this is true only to a limited extent. It is more properly a merchandise, which is bought and sold in the market.

The tendency throughout Asia is to place a lower relative value upon gold than prevails in Europe and America. In China this tendency has been a normal one, and not the result of legislation, for in one sense gold and silver are equally articles of commerce, that is to say, neither has been coined. The case has been different in Japan, gold and silver having been long coined there. At the date of Commodore Perry's treaty, gold, judged by the face value of coins in circulation, was worth only five times as much as silver. It is understood that the Government received the whole production of the mines, and as no considerable import or export of the precious metals was allowed, it was able to establish their relative value by decree.

Quotations of these metals in China and Japan must be received with the reservation that one cannot be sure how far pure gold has been weighed against pure silver. I think that, as a rule, the gold is purer than the silver.

Rondot gives the following table:

Years.	City.	Gold.	Silver.
1285 .....		1	10
1375 .....		1	4
1779 .....	Peking .....	1	17½
1810 .....	Canton .....	1	10
1821 .....	Peking .....	1	21
1844 .....	Canton .....	1	17
1845 .....	do .....	1	16

These quotations are so widely and irregularly at variance, that their accuracy may be greatly questioned. It is the general fact, however, which is in point, and regarding this the two following quotations are sufficient:

Le Compte, writing in 1690, says: "Europeans make a good market of gold, because in China a pound of it bears but the same proportion to a pound of silver as 1 to 10, whereas among us it is 1 to 15." Sir George Staunton, writing a century later, made the following statement: "In general, the value of silver has borne a much greater proportion to that of gold in China than in Europe, excepting when an extraordinary demand for the latter by foreign merchants has increased the rate of it."

I have been at some pains to collect statistics of the relative values of the metals for recent years. The general result shows that while the markets have been sensitive to the European demand, there have been some wide fluctuations. The lowest quotation in the last 30 years is 1 to 12.8 (at Shanghai, in 1855); the highest is 1 to 17.5 (at Peking, in August, 1876).

There is here an exchange for the purchase and sale of gold, at which the price is determined for the day. Whether similar exchanges may be found in other cities I do not know. I imagine, however, that there is relatively more gold in circulation at Peking than at other leading points, for the reason that a great deal of trade with Mongolia, Central Asia, and Siberia centers here, bringing in that metal, and that persons of the official class coming here for greater or less periods find it more convenient to carry than silver. There is a constant flow of gold in commerce from the northern ports to Shanghai and the south, but the quantity of it so moved is not great.

Paper obligations of one kind and another take an important place in the currency of the empire. None of this, so far as I know, is issued or sanctioned by the Government, and all issues which are intended for currency purposes are to be classed as "shinplaster" paper, as the American term is. Probably, however, 75 per cent. of the smaller business of Peking is transacted with such paper. In some cities, as at Shanghai, for instance, it is never seen. Foochow has long enjoyed prominence in the use of paper money, and it is likely that the practice followed here and in that city will be found to exist in many others. One author says: "Bank-notes, payable to bearer, are in use throughout the empire, and are issued by the great houses of business, and accepted in all the principal towns." At Shanghai, by far the greater part of the merchandise purchased by Chinese from foreigners is paid for by orders drawn by the native bankers on themselves, and having usually ten days to run. Formal bills of exchange drawn by bankers in one city upon those in others are greatly used. At times a considerable part of the revenue transmitted to Peking from other parts of the empire has been sent up in this way.

It may be assumed, I think, that paper in its different forms takes the place of silver and cash in the transaction of business generally to a very considerable extent, and that this result is largely due to the facts that cash are inconvenient to handle, and that the use of silver is attended with difficulties not met with where a coinage system exists.

The failure of the Chinese to coin precious metals is due to a variety of reasons. Du Halde says quaintly: "It is easy to judge that there would be many debasers of money in China if silver was coined, since the small pieces of copper are so often counterfeited." Dr. Williams says: "Silver and gold coin were both used in China at different periods of her ancient history, but never have been issued by the present or any modern dynasty. A consciousness of their inability to maintain the standard alloy and weight throughout their vast domain, and a knowledge of the facility with which the coins could be counterfeited, combined with their ignorance of the advantages of a gold and silver currency, and a disposition to meddle with the coinage, explains why the Manchus have never attempted to circulate silver coins." Issues of silver, moreover, could be made only at or near the intrinsic value of the metal used. Upon such issues the Government could make but small profit, while, as we have seen, the profit upon issues of cash is very great.

It cannot be supposed, however, that the Chinese are different from other people in their need for and their capacity to appreciate a currency convenient in form and based on value. The Mexican dollar is much used at Shanghai, and it is always at a premium. Two years ago it ran up in a few months from 72.5 to 82.4 per cent. of the local tael, a range of 10 per cent. nearly, in the relative value of silver conveniently coined and silver as bullion. Twenty years ago the Carolus dollar came to be at par with the tael. At Canton, dollars, although passed by weight, are generally, as we have seen, at a small premium over bullion. In this city they pass freely, but at a slight discount. At Tientsin, as I am informed, they have sometimes been in such demand that it would pay to import them from Shanghai. Experience shows, as I believe, that if the supply of foreign dollars were constant and sufficient, they would come to be the money of account at all the open ports.

In making this statement, I am aware that it involves the proposition that the Government would have no serious difficulty in establishing a mint and in putting out coins of determined value. They would need only to offer such money to their people to have it accepted. It would not be necessary to declare it legal tender, but, on the contrary, better that this should not be done, saving in respect of customs dues. At first, doubtless, it would be regarded with suspicion, as anything is in China which is strange. The readiness of the Government to receive it would commend it greatly to the people, and their freedom to receive or to reject it would dispel doubt. The absence of legal-tender laws would prevent any movement to debase the coin, for so soon as debased the people would discover and reject it. Well-executed coins would be so difficult to counterfeit as to prevent danger of this kind. In point of fact, all the reasons would exist for the acceptance of such coins which have induced the acceptance so widely of certain foreign coins and many more besides.

That great opposition to the establishment of a mint must be expected is manifest. Foreign bankers appear to prefer to have the currency in its present irregular and uncertain condition, doubtless because they make a profit from it. How much more native bankers and money-changers and receivers of the revenue and disbursing officers will strive to uphold the existing system may be readily imagined.

It is well known, however, that the Chinese central authorities and some of their leading provincial officers are alive to the evils of the present system, and disposed to introduce remedies, and it may be predicted with safety that a coinage system will be adopted within a near period; I do not say within five or ten years, or attempt to anticipate the date. It is coming to be a felt want, and such wants create their remedy.

It is evident that no step short of the establishment of a mint can effect a radical improvement of the currency. Gold and silver must be coined in order to be convenient for use, and such coins must be authoritatively issued, in order to be accepted without hesitation or doubt. The object to be kept in view, then, is the establishment of a mint and nothing less.

It may be possible, however, to correct some of the evils of the existing currency. I think that we are fairly entitled to ask:

1st. That the Government shall declare in what tael the customs and other dues payable by foreigners are to be discharged. It appears from Prince Kung's dispatch that the action of provincial officers in demanding such payments by a higher scale than the Kuping is a departure from the established rule of the Government in regard to the receipt and disbursement of the public moneys.

2d. The standard tael having been decided upon, its exact equivalent in grains troy and grammes should be declared. Looking to the inferiority of native scales, there can be no certainty in passing bullion until this has been done.

3d. The purity of the silver of the standard tael should also be declared. There is no such thing in China, or elsewhere for that matter, as silver 1,000 fine, and it is necessary to have a standard purity declared, not only in order to effect certainty in passing bullion, but also in determining the equivalent values of the foreign coins in circulation.

4th. The values of local taels relatively to the standard tael should be restated and declared.

5th. The values of foreign coins should be restated and declared.

It is not necessary, as I think, to enter upon an extended argument to show that the steps mentioned above are of much importance, or to explain why silver only is spoken of. All that has preceded in this paper indicates that silver is the real standard of value in China; that much uncertainty exists in its use, and that, if effort is to be made to improve matters without a radical departure from the existing system, the suggestions made are perhaps those which, if carried out, would offer the best results.

It is not necessary, either, to point out the treaty stipulations which would justify the effort to effect such an improvement of the currency. When foreign nations agreed with China for the payment of duties upon merchandise imported and exported by their people, it is not to be supposed that they imagined that the unit of the currency was an unknown quantity, or that they can be satisfied to have a situation continue which does not give uniform results.

It is desirable, of course, to proceed toward the accomplishment of reforms in this country, or in any other, within existing lines of administration. Perhaps a leading merit of the suggestions advanced lies in the fact that it would not be necessary to bring any new instrument of administration into use. It would be quite possible for this Government to direct its provincial officers to take steps in concert with the foreign customs establishment to bring about all the reforms indicated.

There can be no doubt, moreover, that steps so taken would prove an advance toward the ultimate object. They would expose more clearly the faults of the existing system, and they would break down in some measure the interests which are upholding it. All considerations, then—those of the immediate interests of commerce, and those which look to the ultimate and complete reformation of the currency to the advantage of all, to that of the native indeed, far more than to the foreigner—indicate that it will be wise to prosecute this business with all appropriate earnestness.

GEORGE F. SEWARD.

PEKING, February 20, 1878.

## DANISH DEPENDENCIES.

### LABOR AND LABOR LAWS IN ST. CROIX.

[Although the following report from the United States consul at St. Thomas was not written in answer to the Department's labor circular, the subject treated of is so intimately connected with labor, and helps to elucidate a most peculiar and, happily, abnormal condition thereof, a condition in such marked contrast to that reported from any other country—that its insertion in the appendix to this volume was considered allowable, if not necessary, to complete the entire view of the rounds of labor, this making the lowest round given in this volume, with the exception of that reported from Egypt, which will be found in its proper place in this appendix also, and the United States undoubtedly the highest.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
St. Thomas, October 22, 1878,

I have to report that on the 1st of October a riot commenced in St. Croix, and was not quelled until all of the business portions of the town of Fredericksted and the works and dwellings on some fifty of the largest sugar estates were burned, as well as a large quantity of sugar, molasses, rum, and provisions, and several hundred acres of sugar-cane.

The riot was principally caused by the general dissatisfaction of the laborers with the law regulating their labor, which, although enacted as a provisional law, has been in force from their emancipation in 1848 to the present time. I inclose herewith a copy of the law. By reference to it you will see—

1. That the laborer must, on the 12th of October of each year, contract to labor for the ensuing year.

2. That if he intends to leave the estate on which he is working at the expiration of the year, he must notify his employer during the month of August of his intention. Failing to do this, he is held to have renewed his contract for another year, and cannot leave the estate.

3. That the highest wages that a first-class laborer is allowed to receive for his work from sunrise to sunset, for five days in each week, is 75 cents, from which 25 cents is deducted for his week's ration, consisting arbitrarily of six quarts of corn-meal and five herrings, also a physician's fee of three cents; leaving a balance in actual cash of 47 cents, or \$24.44 for a year's work consisting of 260 days.

4. That he is subject to various fines and forfeitures of wages, which may be imposed by the employer or overseer.

These are the principal provisions of the law that the laborers claim are unjust and oppressive.

The home government has endeavored several times to induce the local government to repeal the same; but its efforts have been successfully resisted, not only by the local government, but by the planters.

Some two years ago the home government made a grant of money to be used in building sugar factories on the island. They were to be operated under the management and control of the Government, and the large number of laborers required could not be advantageously employed under a yearly contract, as the law requires a condition to be inserted in the grant specifying that the labor law should be abolished within three years from the time the first factory was ready to commence work. One of the factories was completed about the first of this year; but after a few months' trial proved a failure, and work was suspended. While in operation, the laborers employed were paid from 25 to 50 cents per day, in violation of law. These laborers, by exhibiting the wages they received to their comrades on the estates, increased the dissatisfaction with the law regulating their wages.

The open disregard of the law by the government officials, sanctioned as it was by the governor of the island, led the laborers to believe that the law would be abolished on the expiration of the then existing contracts, September 30. They took the precaution, however, in August, to give the necessary notice of their intention to leave the estates on which they were at work, and made no selection of ground for garden cultivation, as they had universally done before.

By custom the laborers have been allowed the 1st, 2d, and 3d of October to select the estates on which they desired to work for the ensuing year and to make all necessary arrangements. These days are regarded by them as holidays, and great numbers of them spend the same in town. There they meet the planters, or their agents, who, for a small bonus or bribe, procure from them their written acknowledgment from their former employers that the proper notice of their intention to leave their employ has been given, as prescribed by law, the simple possession of which is legal evidence of contract.

Those who desire to leave the island try to get away during these three days. It is a rule that they do not succeed, on account of obstacles thrown in the way to prevent them. The supply of labor is not equal to the demand, and if they can be prevented from leaving during the three days specified, they are saved to the planter for another year. This is not a very difficult thing to do, as no vessels leave the island for ports other than St. Thomas, and these vessels are owned by citizens of the island who are more or less interested in estates.

By law no vessel is allowed to carry a passenger from the island unless he is provided with a passport duly issued by the policeman, the legal cost of which is 33 cents to St. Thomas and \$1 to the islands. The local law of St. Thomas not permitting any one to be landed who has no means of support, or, in other words, who cannot deposit \$15 with the policeman as a guarantee for two weeks' support, the policeman, by an arbitrary order to the policemen at St. Croix, required them to collect from all laborers coming to St. Thomas a sufficient amount to pay their passages to other islands before issuing them a passport. The amount fixed in pursuance of this unwarranted order was about \$10.

Many of the laborers are natives of the English islands, and it is impossible for them to get home without first coming to St. Thomas. Should one have been fortunate enough to have saved enough money out of his earnings to make this deposit, the chances are that he will find no vessel in port to take him away.

On the 1st of October some five or six hundred men and women congregated, as customary, in Fredericksted. They were disappointed to learn that the "labor law" was to remain in force another year at least, and that they must select their masters as usual. Those who wanted to leave the island could not get away owing to the requirements at the police office and the absence of vessels in port. The latter commenced to drink freely, and, in their intoxicated condition, were bitter in their denunciations of the officials, planters, owners of vessels, and the law. They accused the officials of charging them \$10 for a passport, while a white man could get one for 33 cents, and the planters and owners of vessels with having entered into an agreement to keep the vessels away from the port.

Late in the afternoon a policeman attempted to arrest one for boisterous language. The man declared that he had done nothing to be arrested for, and would not submit to it. The policeman struck him on the head with his club, knocking him senseless. He was at once taken to the hospital, and his companions, believing him to be dead, spread the report throughout the town that he had been killed. The excitement among the laborers became intense, and they threatened to avenge his death on the policeman.

After being fully convinced that the man was not dead, and being assured by Du Bois, English consular agent, that if they would go home and select twelve of their number to come to him the following day to state their grievances, he would go with them to the governor and see what steps could be taken in their behalf, they became pacified and consented to leave town.

As they were about to do so, two mounted policemen, with swords drawn, rode in

among them, striking right and left. Instantly the air was full of stones and sticks hurled at the policemen, who beat a hasty retreat and sought refuge in the fort. An assault was at once made on the fort, during which a planter by the name of Fontaine, who bore the name of being a very hard master, rode up with his revolver in hand and threatened to kill the next man who threw a stone. The next one thrown knocked him mortally wounded from his horse, having hit him on the head.

The entire police force of the town was in the fort, as well as the police-master and several officials. The rioters, not being able to beat the doors down, and several having been shot by the besieged parties, made a rush for the customs-house and stores and residences of such parties as were particularly obnoxious to them, which they forced open, saturated their contents with kerosene, and applied the match.

They continued at their work during the entire night, occasionally making an assault upon the fort.

The families of the white men living in the town took refuge in the churches and residences of the ministers and on board of a ship lying in the harbor, soon after the general rioting commenced. In going to places of safety, they had to pass through bands of the rioters, none of whom offered to molest them in any way. This action on the part of the rioters shows conclusively that they did not intend to take life. Had they so intended, every man, woman, and child in the town was completely in their power. The only persons they might have killed were the police-master and his men.

By sunrise the entire business portion of the town was in ashes, as well as many private residences. Nothing whatever was saved except a few small articles of wearing apparel or furniture taken charge of by house-servants. The books belonging to the consulate were saved, but the seals and other property were burned.

Shortly after sunrise a detachment of one officer and twenty-five soldiers, sent from Christiansted, entered the town. The firing of a few volleys was sufficient to clear the town. The riot commenced between two and three o'clock on the 1st, and the soldiers arrived about six o'clock on the morning of the 2d, some fifteen hours after its commencement. Christiansted is fifteen miles from Fredericksted. I have often driven from one town to the other in one hour and a half. Light spring-wagons were used to transport the soldiers; therefore the delay was not caused by a fatiguing march.

As the officer had seen no indications of a disturbance in the country he concluded that the riot was over, and sent two of his men unarmed to a plantation some two miles distant to feed his horses.

The rioters, when driven out of town, collected near by, and hearing that the two soldiers were on the plantation, went there, captured and killed them.

They then sent messengers to the different estates to tell what they had done, and to urge all to join them in their struggle for their freedom, and to threaten all who did not do so with death.

As the planters commenced to flee to town the demoralization among the laborers became general. The ranks of the rioters were increased until probably they numbered six or eight hundred, and then commenced the work of burning the buildings on the estates. The officer was bottled up in the fort, having used all his ammunition; therefore the rioters met with no resistance whatever.

On the morning of the 2nd I received the following telegrams from Mr. Willard, consular agent at Christiansted, viz:

First. Government unable to open communication with Fredericksted. Mob moving towards Christiansted. Send armed vessel, if possible.

Second. If any assistance can be had, send it here. Fredericksted in ashes. Mob still advancing towards Christiansted. Several prominent citizens murdered.

On receipt of these telegrams I repeated the substance of same to the Department. The English and French consuls telegraphed for armed vessels to protect English and French and also American interests.

The telegrams received here created the impression that the blacks contemplated the murder of the whites and the overthrow of the government.

Hearing that Governor Garde had chartered a steamer and was going to St. Croix with fifty soldiers, all the force available here, I asked permission to go over on the steamer which was chartered.

The steamer left here at one o'clock in the afternoon and arrived at Christiansted at five o'clock. The soldiers were safely landed by half past eight, only three hours and a half after arrival. The people in the town were in the wildest state of excitement and terror. The planters and their families had sought refuge there, and those who had not arrived were reported murdered. The rioters were reported to be six or eight thousand strong and steadily advancing towards the town, destroying all property as they came. All places of apparent safety were filled with women and children.

The reports were so exaggerated and conflicting, that it was impossible to form any correct idea as to the true state of affairs. One report was evidently true, and that was that the estates were being burned. The fires could be distinctly seen from the town.

The governor issued a proclamation declaring the island in a state of siege, a copy of which I inclose, and proceeded to organize for the defense of the town. The regular troops under his command numbered about 80, and the volunteer force organized numbered about 100, making an available force of 180 men.

The rioters continued, undisturbed, to burn estates during the entire night of the 2d, and by daylight on the 3d were within a few miles of the town.

At nine o'clock, after the troops had taken coffee, the governor started with them to attack the rioters, or rebels, as they are called. At an estate called Anna's Hope, about two and a half miles from town, about a dozen rioters were found. They had broken open the provision cellar, and seven of the number were locked up in the manager's house eating their breakfast when the troops arrived. The door was broken down and they were all shot to death in the house.

This was telegraphed as a bloody engagement, in which 200 were killed, the troops being victorious. The line of march after this battle was again taken up for Fredericksted. After proceeding about a mile, a large steam-plow was found in the road. Two men from an estate near by were called to remove it. After doing so they were accidentally shot.

No more of the rebels were seen or encountered until their arrival at an estate called Carleton, about two miles from Fredericksted. Here the bodies of the two soldiers killed on the previous day were found lying by the side of the road. To avenge their death an attack was made on the laborers, who were in their quarters, and some fifteen or twenty were killed. After this heroic exploit the troops marched triumphantly into Fredericksted.

Great must have been the disappointment of the governor in not having encountered more than a dozen rioters, although he had marched over the ground where they were reported to be thousands strong.

The volunteers, composed principally of planters and overseers, seeing that there was not the least show of resistance on the part of the rioters, became very brave, and commenced to go from estate to estate searching for those who had been engaged in the riot. Many of them were found at home as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. They were either summarily shot or arrested and imprisoned in the fort. At night the governor returned with his forces by sea and the volunteers by land. During the night a few more estates were burned.

On the 4th two men-of-war arrived, one English and one French. The former anchored off Fredericksted and the latter in the harbor of Christiansted.

Notwithstanding the arrival of these vessels, and the fact that no rioters could be found assembled together, women and children continued to flee to St. Thomas whenever an opportunity offered.

The volunteers again went into the country, where they killed and arrested many of the rioters. As those killed or arrested were all on the estates where they belonged, the riot might safely have been considered ended.

On the 5th the governor issued an order creating a court-martial for the trial of the prisoners, a copy of which I inclose. This court is still in session. To date, twelve of the rioters have been sentenced to death by it and have been executed. They did not deny their participation in the riot and died like martyrs. For several days the planters continued to kill and arrest those accused of having been engaged in the riot. I estimate, from the best information I can get, the number of killed to be 250. The hospitals are filled with the wounded and the prisons hold about 270. There is no doubt but that many were killed who had taken no active part in the riot. At first the planters were so enraged that they were not particular in requiring proof of guilt before they shot. If evidence was necessary, no difficulty was found in procuring it. By placing a gun at the head of some laborer who had remained on the estate and threatening him with instant death if he did not give the names of the parties who destroyed it, they succeeded in getting the names of the men they wanted to kill. The unlucky owners of the names given have no one who will take enough interest in them to prove their innocence if they were so.

The method of obtaining evidence in the courts is somewhat similar. If the accused does not confess his guilt of the offense charged satisfactorily to the judge, or if a witness does not testify as he is wanted to, the court official standing near *perduces* the accused or witness with a rattan to confess or testify as desired. This method of obtaining confessions and evidence is daily practiced in the police courts of both islands.

I inclose herewith a list of the estates burned, together with a map of the island, on which I have marked the same.

The Plymouth arrived at Christiansted on the 16th and on the 18th came to St. Thomas for coal. By request of the governor the captain goes to Fredericksted to-day, where he will remain for several days, perhaps until the arrival of a Danish man-of-war, which is said to be on the way.

Notwithstanding the laborers are at work as peaceably as ever, a general apprehension is felt that they will again attempt to accomplish what they failed to do by their first effort, that is, the repeal of the "labor law."

I regret to say that there are many citizens on the island who would not hesitate to demand that the Danish Government should keep a large force of troops on the island, and to accept the moral support of the men-of-war of foreign nations, in order that they might have the services of the laborer without paying him an equivalent for it. As it is well known to the laborers that a law had been passed stipulating that the labor act must be repealed within three years, one of which had expired, and that officials sent out by the home Government, with the knowledge of the governor and courts, had openly violated the letter and spirit of the said act, during the year, by paying much higher wages to the employes of the factory than it allowed to be paid, and for doing which planters had previously been fined, they had good reason to suppose that the act would not be enforced after the 1st of October. It is undeniable that if the officials had, instead of violating the law in question, secured its immediate repeal, which they could easily have done, there would have been no riot, and consequently no destruction of property.

The sufferers by the riot, as well as nine-tenths of the white inhabitants, openly accuse the governor and other officials with maladministration, as follows:

- 1st. That they created discontent among the laborers by violating the law.
- 2d. That they dismantled the forts at Fredericksted and King's Hill, and removed the troops to Christiansted against their protest, thereby leaving them entirely unprotected.
- 3d. That the officials should have asked for assistance as soon as they saw there would be trouble.

4th. That prompt action, even after the arrival of the governor with re-enforcements, would have saved the estates.

5th. That the governor permitted their works to be destroyed in order to force them to use the factory to grind their cane and manufacture their sugar.

I understand that on these grounds they propose to claim indemnity for their losses. One of the planters so told the governor, who at once had him arrested and confined in jail. Another is being prosecuted by the courts for having done the same.

I estimate the property destroyed to be worth at from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The general estimate of citizens of the island is more than twice the latter amount.

In a few months the works on the estates will be in as good condition as before, and if the labor law is repealed, as it should be, the island will soon recover from its loss, and all danger of a repetition of the riot will have passed for years to come.

I am, &c.,

V. V. SMITH.

[Inclosures to Consul Smith's report.]

*Provisional act to regulate the relations between the proprietors of landed estates and the rural population of free laborers.*

I, Peter Hansen, Knight Commander of the Order of Dannebrog, the King's Commissioner for and officiating Governor-General of the Danish West India Islands, make known:

That whereas the ordinance dated 29th July, 1848, by which yearly contracts for labor on landed estates were introduced, has not been duly acted upon; whereas the interest of the proprietors of estates, as well as of the laborers, requires that their mutual obligations should be defined; and whereas on inquiry into the practice of the island, and into the private contracts and agreements hitherto made, it appears expedient to establish uniform rules throughout the island for the guidance of all parties concerned, it is enacted and ordained:

PARA. 1. All engagements of laborers now domiciled on landed estates and receiving wages in money, or in kind, for cultivating and working such estates, are to be continued as directed by the ordinance of 29th July, 1848, until the first day of October of the present year; and all similar engagements shall in future be made, or shall be considered as having been made, for a term of twelve months, viz, from the first of October till the first of October year after year.

Engagements made by heads of families are to include their children between five and fifteen years of age, and other relatives depending on them and staying with them.

PARA. 2. No laborer engaged as aforesaid in the cultivation of the soil shall be discharged or dismissed from, nor shall be permitted to dissolve, his or her engagement before the expiration of the same on the first of October of the present or of any following year, except in the instances hereafter enumerated:

- A. By mutual agreement of master and laborer before a magistrate.
- B. By order of a magistrate, on just and equitable cause being shown by the parties interested.

Legal marriage, and the natural tie between mothers and their children, shall be



deemed by the magistrate just and legal cause of removal from one estate to another. The husband shall have the right to be removed to his wife, the wife to her husband, and children under fifteen years of age to their mother, provided no objection to employing such individuals shall be made by the owner of the estate to which the removal is to take place.

PARA. 3. No engagement of a laborer shall be lawful in future unless made in the presence of witnesses, and entered in the day-book of the estate.

PARA. 4. Notice to quit service shall be given by the employer, as well as by the laborer, at no other period but once a year, in the month of August, not before the first nor after the last day of the said month. An entry thereof shall be made in the day-book, and an acknowledgment in writing shall be given to the laborer.

The laborer shall have given or received legal notice of removal from the estate where he serves before any one can engage his services. Otherwise, the new contract to be void, and the party engaging or tampering with a laborer employed by others will be dealt with according to law.

In case any owner or manager of an estate should dismiss a laborer during the year without sufficient cause, or should refuse to receive him at the time stipulated, or refuse to grant him a passport when due notice of removal has been given, the owner or manager is to pay full damages to the laborer and to be sentenced to a fine not exceeding \$20.

PARA. 5. Laborers employed or rated as first, second, or third class laborers, shall perform all the work in the field, or about the works, or otherwise concerning the estate, which it hitherto has been customary for such laborers to perform, according to the season. They shall attend faithfully to their work, and willingly obey the directions given by the employer or the person appointed by him. No laborer shall presume to dictate what work he or she is to do, or refuse the work he may be ordered to perform, unless expressly engaged for some particular work only. If a laborer thinks himself aggrieved, he shall not therefore leave the work, but in due time apply for redress to the owner of the estate or to the magistrate.

It is the duty of all laborers, on all occasions and at all times, to protect the property of his employer, to prevent mischief to the estate, to apprehend evildoers, and not to give countenance to or conceal unlawful practices.

PARA. 6. The working days to be as usual, only five days in the week, and the same days as hitherto. The ordinary work of estates is to commence at sunrise and to be finished at sunset every day, leaving one hour for breakfast and two hours at noon from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Planters who prefer to begin the work at 7 o'clock in the morning, making no separate breakfast-time, are at liberty to adopt this plan, either during the year or when out of crop.

The laborers shall be present in due time at the place where they are to work. The list to be called and answered regularly; whoever does not answer the list when called, is too late.

PARA. 7. No throwing of grass or of wood shall be exacted during working-hours, all former agreements to the contrary notwithstanding; but during crop the laborers are expected to bring home a bundle of longtops from the field where they are at work.

Cartmen and crook-people, when breaking off, shall attend properly to their stock, as hitherto usual.

PARA. 8. During crop the mill-gang, the crook-gang, boilermen, firenten, stillmen, and any other person employed about the mill and the boiling-house, shall continue their work during breakfast and noon hours, as hitherto usual; and the boilermen, firemen, magase-carriers, &c., also during evening hours after sunset, when required; but all workmen employed as aforesaid shall be paid an extra remuneration for the work done by them in extra hours.

The boiling-house is to be cleared, the mill to be washed down, and the magase to be swept up, before the laborers leave the work, as hitherto usual.

The mill is not to turn after six o'clock in the evening, and the boiling not to be continued after ten o'clock, except by special permission of the governor-general, who then will determine, if any, and what, extra remuneration shall be paid to the laborers.

PARA. 9. The laborers are to receive, until otherwise ordered, the following remuneration:

A. The use of a house, or dwelling-rooms, for themselves and their children, to be built and repaired by the estate, but to be kept in proper order by the laborers.

B. The use of a piece of provision ground, thirty feet in square, as usual, for every first and second class laborer, or, if it be standing ground, up to fifty feet in square. Third-class laborers are not entitled to, but may be allowed, some provision ground.

C. Weekly wages at the rate of 15 cents to every first-class laborer, of 10 cents to every second-class laborer, and of 5 cents to every third-class laborer for every working-day.

Where the usual allowance of meal and herrings has been agreed on in part of wages, full weekly allowance shall be taken for 5 cents a day, or 25 cents a week.

Nurses losing two hours every working-day shall be paid at the rate of four full working-days in the week.

The wages of minors to be paid, as usual, to their parents, or to the person in charge of them.

Laborers not calling at pay-time personally, or by another authorized, to wait till next pay-day, unless they were prevented by working for the estate.

No attachment of wages for private debts to be allowed, nor more than two-thirds to be deducted for debts to the estate, unless otherwise ordered by the magistrate.

Extra provisions occasionally given during the ordinary working-hours, are not be claimed as a right nor to be bargained for.

PARA. 10. Work in extra hours during crop is to be paid as follows:

To the mill-gang and to the crook-gang for working through the breakfast-hour one stiver, and for working through noon two stivers per day.

Extra provision is not to be given, except at the option of the laborers, in place of the money or in part of it.

The boilermen, firemen, and magass-carriers are to receive for all days when the boiling is carried on until late hours a maximum pay of 20 cents per day. No bargaining for extra pay by the hour is permitted.

Laborers working such extra hours only by turns are not to have additional payment.

PARA. 11. Tradesmen on estates are considered as engaged to perform the same work as hitherto usual: assisting in the field, carting, potting sugar, &c. They shall be rated as first, second, and third class laborers, according to their proficiency. Where no definite terms have been agreed on previously, the wages of first-class tradesmen, having full work in their trade, are to be 20 cents per day. Any existing contract with tradesmen is to continue until October next.

No tradesman is allowed to keep apprentices without the consent of the owner of the estate. Such apprentices to be bound for no less period than three years, and not to be removed without the permission of the magistrate.

PARA. 12. No laborer is obliged to work for others on Saturdays, but if they choose to work for hire, it is proper that they should give their own estate the preference. For a full day's work on Saturday there shall not be asked for, nor given more than—

Twenty cents to a first-class laborer, 13 cents to a second-class laborer, 7 cents to a third-class laborer.

Work on Saturday may, however, be ordered by the magistrate as a punishment to the laborer for having absented himself from work during the week for one whole day or more, and for having been idle during the week; and then the laborer shall not receive more than his usual pay for a common day's work.

PARA. 13. All the male laborers, tradesmen included, above 18 years of age, working on an estate, are bound to take the usual night-watch by turns, but only once in ten days, notice to be given before noon to break off from work in the afternoon with the nurses and to come to work next day at eight o'clock. The watch to be delivered in the usual manner by nightfall and by sunrise.

The above rule shall not be compulsory, except where voluntary watchmen cannot be obtained at a hire the planters may be willing to give to save the time lost by employing their ordinary laborers as watchmen.

Likewise, the male laborers are bound, once a month, on Sundays and holidays, to take the day-watch about the yard and to act as pasturemen, on receiving their usual pay for a week-day's work. This rule applies also to the crook-boys.

All orders about the watches to be duly entered in the day-book of the estate.

Should a laborer, having been duly warned to take the watch, not attend, another laborer is to be hired in the place of the absentee, and at his expense; not, however, to exceed 15 cents. The person who willfully leaves the watch, or neglects it, is to be reported to the magistrate and punished as the case merits.

PARA. 14. Laborers willfully abstaining from work on a working-day are to forfeit their wages for the day; and will have to pay over and above the forfeit a fine, which can be lawfully deducted in their wages, of 7 cents for a first-class laborer, 5 cents for a second-class laborer, and 2 cents for a third-class laborer.

In crop, on grinding days, when employed about the works, in cutting canes or in crook, an additional punishment will be awarded for willful absence and neglect by the magistrate, on complaint being made.

Laborers abstaining from work for half a day, or breaking off from work before being dismissed, to forfeit their wages for one day.

Laborers not coming to work in due time, to forfeit half a day's wages.

Parents keeping their children from work shall be fined instead of the children.

No charge of house-rent is to be made in future on account of absence from work on the Saturday.

PARA. 15. Laborers willfully abstaining from work for two or more days during the

week, or habitually absenting themselves, or working badly or lazily, shall be punished as the case merits, on complaint to the magistrate.

PARA. 16. Laborers assaulting any person in authority on the estate, or planning or conspiring to retard or to stop the work of the estate, or uniting to abstain from work, or to break their engagements, shall be punished according to law on investigation before a magistrate.

PARA. 17. Until measures can be adopted for securing medical attendance to the laborers, and for regulating the treatment of the sick and the infirm, it is ordered:

That infirm persons unfit for any work shall as hitherto be maintained on the estates where they are domiciled, and be attended to by their next relations.

That parents or children of such infirm persons shall not move from the estate, leaving them behind, without making provision for them to the satisfaction of the owner or of the magistrate.

That laborers unable to attend to work on account of illness, or on account of having sick children, shall make a report to the manager or any other person in authority on the estate, who, if the case appears dangerous and the sick person destitute, shall cause medical assistance to be given.

That all sick laborers willing to remain in the hospital during their illness shall there be attended to at the cost of the estate.

PARA. 18. If a laborer reported sick shall be at any time found absent from the estate without leave, or is trespassing about the estate, or found occupied with work requiring health, he shall be considered skulking and willfully absent from work.

When a laborer pretends illness and is not apparently sick, it shall be his duty to prove his illness by medical certificate.

PARA. 19. Pregnant women shall be at liberty to work with the small gang as customary, and, when confined, not to be called on to work for seven weeks after their confinement.

Young children shall be fed and attended to during the hours of work at some proper place at the cost of the estate.

Nobody is allowed to stay from work on pretense of attending a sick person, except the wife and the mother in dangerous cases of illness.

PARA. 20. It is the duty of the managers to report to the police any contagious or suspicious cases of illness and death, especially when gross neglect is believed to have taken place, or when children have been neglected by their mothers, in order that the guilty person may be punished according to law.

PARA. 21. The driver or foreman on the estate is to receive in wages four and a half dollars monthly, if no other terms have been agreed on. The driver may be dismissed at any time during the year with the consent of the magistrate. It is the duty of the driver to see the work duly performed, to maintain order and peace on the estate during the work and at other times, and to prevent and report all offenses committed. Should any laborer insult or use insulting language towards him during or on account of the performance of his duties, such person is to be punished according to law.

PARA. 22. No laborer is allowed without the special permission of the owner or manager to appropriate wood, grass, vegetables, fruits, or the like, belonging to the estate, nor to appropriate such produce from other estates, nor to cut canes, or to burn charcoal. Persons making themselves guilty of such offenses shall be punished according to law with fines or imprisonment with hard labor; and the possession of such articles not satisfactorily accounted for shall be sufficient evidence of unlawful acquisition.

PARA. 23. All agreements contrary to the above rules are to be null and void, and owners and managers of estates convicted of any practice tending willfully to counteract or avoid these rules, by direct or indirect means, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$200.

Government House, St. Croix, 26th January, 1849.

P. HANSEN.

*Ordinance containing further provisions relative to the second section of the ordinance of the 26th of January, 1849, for Saint Croix, &c.*

We, Frederik the Seventh, by the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg, and Oldenburg, make known:

On the report of our minister of finance, who has laid before us the deliberation of the colonial council in our West India possessions, on a draft of ordinance abrogating the provisions contained in the 2d section of the ordinances of the 26th of January, the 18th of May, and the 13th of June, 1849, concerning marriage being a legal cause for dissolving contracts for agricultural labor, we most graciously decree:

The provisions contained in the 2d section of the ordinances of the 26th January, 1849, for St. Croix, of the 18th May, same year, for St. Johns, and of the 13th June, same year, for St. Thomas, relative to the dissolution of contracts of labor on account

of marriage, shall in future be interpreted thus: that only in the case of marriage being entered during the course of the year of contract it shall be considered to establish a claim to have the contract dissolved on the conditions therein mentioned, and in such cases the party who intends to move to another estate shall give notice at least three weeks previous to the marriage ceremony.

To which all concerned have to conform.

Given at our Castle Christiansborg the 22d of February, 1855, under our royal hand and seal.

[L. S. R.]

FREDERIK R.

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ANDRÆ.

*Ordinance concerning medical attendance on the landed properties in the islands of St. Croix and St. Johns.*

We Frederik the Seventh, by the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vándals and the Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg, and Oldenborg, make known:

On the report of our minister of finance, who has laid before us the deliberation of the colonial council in our West India possessions, on a draft of ordinance concerning medical attendance at the sugar estates, we most graciously decree:

§ 1. When the owner of any estate or landed property in St. Croix engages a physician to attend the laborers and their families residing on the property (comprising all persons of the laboring class who, with the consent or knowledge of the owner, are domiciled or reside on the estate), and furnishes them with the requisite medicines, he shall be entitled to collect from every such individual 3 cents (2 stivers) per week as a contribution towards the expenses, invalids, and children under the age of 12 years, excepted. If the owner has not engaged any physician, he, or the person who on his behalf at the time represents him on the property, shall nevertheless be bound, in cases of disasters or of dangerous illness, to procure medical aid; if, and in what manner, the expenses arising therefrom are to be refunded by the individual concerned, or by the parents or master of the individual concerned, shall in every case be decided by the police-master according to equity.

§ 2. In the island of St. Johns all owners of estates shall pay to the physician that will be appointed by His Majesty the King an annual remuneration for attendance and traveling expenses of 75 cents (to be paid quarterly) for each of the laborers and their families (comprising each individual of the laboring class who with the consent or knowledge of the owner is domiciled or resides on the estate), and, besides, they shall furnish them with medicines. No deduction from the laborers' wages can be made for reimbursing these expenses.

To which all concerned have to conform.

Given at our Castle Christiansborg the 22d of February, 1855, under our royal hand and seal.

[L. S. R.]

FREDERIK R.

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ANDRÆ.

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EGYPT.

AGRICULTURAL AND LABORING CLASSES.

[The following extract from a report by the agent and consul-general of the United States at Cairo (see Commercial Relations for 1877), is inserted in the appendix to this volume, in order to give as complete a view as possible of the condition of labor in the several countries. As a marked contrast to the condition of labor in the United States, this view of the condition of the agricultural classes in Egypt cannot fail to impress our people with a deep sense of thankfulness for the innumerable comforts and blessings which are the result of our more advanced civilization and of that form of government whose aim is the happiness of the people.]

*Condition of the rural or fellakeen classes.*—The rural districts of Egypt present a strange anomaly. The richest and most productive lands in the world are occupied and cultivated by a people in extreme poverty, living in mud or unburnt brick hovels, little, if any, better than those of the barbarians of Central Africa.

The black slaves brought from the interior are as intelligent and, in everything that pertains to modern civilization, little if at all inferior to the native rural population.

of Egypt, and so far as relates to their treatment and physical comforts, they are quite as well off and equally contented.

Of the two and sometimes three crops annually produced, only enough is left the fellah for his scantiest subsistence. With the price of all kinds of provisions higher than in the United States, his circumstances are such as not to permit him to consume on an average to exceed five cents' worth of food a day. Everything not required for his actual physical necessities is taken in one manner or another for taxes, and if the amount demanded is not forthcoming, the whip is freely used until it is paid. This instrument is in fact indispensable to the collector of taxes.

The tax agent demands the taxes of the sheiks of the small villages, and if the required sum is not paid, the sheik is whipped and sent away to procure the money; and chagrined, if not smarting from his own punishment, he does not fail to repeat the same process upon the fallahs under his jurisdiction. Sometimes when there is a deficiency in the payment of the amount required in a particular district, the tax agent summons all the sheiks to meet him at some designated place, and such as do not produce the sums demanded are whipped, and the process is afterward repeated from time to time until the money is paid.

The manner of procedure above described and occasional imprisonment are the ordinary means of enforcing the payment of delinquent taxes.

The sheiks sometimes suffer more than their share of the punishment. This arises from their relations to those under them. Their appointment is somewhat democratic, and their continuance in office to a certain extent a matter of sufferance. The older and chief men of the village designate one of their number to act as sheik, and if he were not sufficiently inspired with a sense of his duty to his constituents to resist the payment of taxes to the extent of subjecting himself to an occasional flogging, he would have very little excuse for punishing those under him, and a poor chance for continuance in his position, which is one of great power in his little community.

The idea of the fellah is that if he pays freely the amount asked, for which, in fact, he rarely has sufficient money, more will be demanded under the belief that he is able to pay it, and that in any event he will finally be punished. There is probably some truth in this, for the rule that governs many of the subcollectors is to take all they can find, and the sum demanded by the Government is often so large that, with the good-will and the most strenuous efforts of all parties, it could only be procured with the greatest difficulty.

The time of collecting taxes is very irregular, and they are often demanded long before due, and in sums greatly in excess of those authorized by law. In the latter respect there are great abuses on the part of the subordinate officers and sometimes the sheiks. The Government often demands of the provincial governor a certain sum to be paid within a fixed number of days, and in order to obtain it, he is compelled to resort to measures that would be regarded as excessively severe in any Christian country.

*The products of Egypt.*—Notwithstanding the little apparent inducement, the fellah labors faithfully, and the land produces, if not to its maximum capacity, as nearly as it would be likely to do if it were cultivated according to the modes of more enlightened countries. The products per acre are very large. This will be readily seen when we consider the fact that the land of Egypt (not including Nubia) capable of cultivation has an area only of about one-sixth of that of the State of New York, and that from this small territory about 5,000,000 of people receive their support and pay annual taxes to the amount of \$50,000,000.

*Irrigation.*—While the land produces thus bountifully, the labor required in its cultivation is proportionally great.

The tillable land of Egypt consists of the delta of the Nile and a narrow valley extending from Cairo southward. This valley is generally from one to ten miles wide, though for 150 miles above Cairo it has a width of from ten to thirty miles. Both the delta and the valley, except so far as the former borders on the Mediterranean, are bounded on all sides by mountainous deserts, and for more than 2,000 miles from its mouths the river has not the smallest tributary. It rolls on toward the sea, unlike other rivers, constantly decreasing in volume. As there are no rains of any practical importance, it sustains all vegetation, and all the inhabitants of Egypt and all its herds drink its waters. It is to this country the source of life, and should its flow be stopped, every plant, shrub, and tree would wither and die in less than three months, and the whole land become as uninhabitable as the Great Sahara. The millions of native inhabitants, who have never drunk any other water, await its accustomed annual rise with more solicitude than a northern farmer awaits the return of spring.

The facts above stated are known to most well-informed persons, but comparatively few know or have anything more than the vaguest conception of the amount of labor required to conduct the waters of this great river and raise and distribute them, at precisely the right time and in the required quantities, upon every acre of cultivated land.

For two or three months in the year a considerable portion of the country may be

irrigated by the natural rise of the river, but, with the exception of certain sections, the water is not permitted to flow freely over the land. It is taken from the river and conducted by canals alongside the fields where it is to be used and then let upon the different parcels of land, if it is sufficiently high, and if not, it is raised by some of the various modes employed for that purpose. Small embankments prevent the water from running on to other lands that may not at the time be in a condition to receive it. In fact, the processes of overflowing the lands, plowing, sowing, and harvesting are often being carried on simultaneously in adjoining fields.

When the land is sufficiently irrigated, the water is shut off or the pumping discontinued.

The process of irrigation is required to be repeated several times before the maturity of the crop, the quantity of water depending very much upon the kind of product. Rice requires a large amount of water, and wheat, oats, and rye much less.

There are in Egypt 8,406 miles of irrigating canals, of which 1,897 miles are navigable. There are also great dikes along the river and its various delta branches to prevent their overflow, and innumerable small ditches and embankments everywhere throughout the country.

In consequence of the muddiness of the waters of the Nile, the canals require frequent cleanings, and the high waters injure the dikes and render it necessary to repair them each year. The greatest amount of labor is, however, that required in raising the water from the river and canals to the level of the lands. Dipping, drawing, and pumping are processes going on nearly the whole year, and more than half of all the irrigation is done by these means. The water is raised from one or two feet to twenty, and sometimes more, according to the location of the land and the height of the river. A single case will illustrate the amount of labor required in this mode of irrigation. Those who have made the ascent of the Nile for any considerable distance above Cairo will have seen along its banks people in considerable numbers raising water by means of the shadoof. This is simply a leather basket-shaped bucket attached to a pole suspended in the same manner as the ordinary well-sweep. The sweep is very short and the bucket of water balanced by a mud weight. The instrument is of the rudest character, but by this means water is raised to the height of eight or nine feet with considerable rapidity. If the water is to be raised twenty feet, one man close to the river raises it four or five feet into a basin made of clay in the side of the bank, and from this point two men, each with a bucket, raise it about eight feet to a similar basin, and two others in the same manner to the required height, whence it is conducted by small earth-sluiques to the required place, often a considerable distance from the river. It requires the constant working of these five shadoofs for forty-eight hours to water one feddan (acre). This, by changing once in four or six hours, would require ten men, each of whom would apply twenty-four hours' labor to the watering of one acre. The process requires repeating at least three times for each crop. Thus the labor required for the irrigation of one acre would be 720 hours, or 72 days of ten hours each.

This is an extreme case; still a very large amount of irrigation is done all along the banks of the river where the water is required to be raised in this manner to a height of from sixteen to twenty feet.

The labor is, of the severest kind, and the fellah, with nothing except a cloth around his loins, is compelled to apply himself to his task with all the energy at his command.

In the delta and some parts of Upper Egypt, the water, being taken from the river at some distance above the point where it is used, is kept for a considerable portion of the year on very nearly the same level as the land. If, however, it has to be raised at all, it requires at least fifteen days to the acre.

When the water is raised only a few feet, the more ordinary method is that of the *sakia*, a rude machine propelled by oxen, cows, and horses, and sometimes camels and donkeys, and which raises the water by means of earthen jars attached to an endless rope-chain passing over a vertical wheel.

There are a few steam-pumps, but fuel is too expensive and labor too cheap to permit of their general use. The number employed is about 400, and these are mostly in Lower Egypt. They are used principally on large estates, but in some instances by those who irrigate the lands of the small farmers at a fixed price per acre. This is generally where cotton is produced, which requires watering once in eight or ten days throughout the season. The water has ordinarily to be raised but a few feet, and the quantity required each time when the watering is so frequent is much less. The usual price paid per acre is a half cantar of cotton, which is at the present time equivalent to \$7.50.

*Price of labor.*—It is only the low price of farm labor that renders it practicable to cultivate lands requiring so much irrigation. The price differs in the various provinces. The following table is compiled from a semi-official report published in 1873, and, so far as I can learn, the present price of labor does not materially differ from that then paid.

*Statement showing the number of agricultural laborers in the different moudiriehs of Egypt and the average price of labor per day in 1873.*

Name of moudirieh.	Laborers owning or leasing lands.	Common field laborers.	Total agricultural laborers.	Average price of labor per day.
Minie and Bénimazar .....	.....	11,602	.....	\$8 12½
Kané .....	28,899	5,860	34,759	12½
Dahaklieh .....	.....	4,000	.....	10
Galyoubieh .....	.....	20,909	.....	10
Ghirgeh .....	.....	.....	100,000	10
Manoufieh .....	47,430	12,000	59,430	10
Sharkieh .....	57,000	43,000	100,000	67½
Kéné .....	.....	22,888	.....	66½
Assiout .....	19,091	10,396	29,487	65½
Behera .....	18,495	4,253	22,747	66½

It appears from this statement that in 1873 there were in four moudiriehs 80,536 common field laborers, whose average pay was from 5½ to 7½ cents a day, and that the price exceeded 10 cents a day in but two moudiriehs, having only 17,463 common laborers. The average price of the different moudiriehs was 9 cents a day, but the average price of all the laborers was much less, being only 7½ cents.

It must not be understood that the laborer is also furnished with food. He provides this himself, so that the prices above named are the whole cost of the labor.

Even at these low prices the laborer does not find constant employment. He is only hired by the day at such times as his services are required. He is also subject to a personal tax, which, though small, represents from ten to twenty-five days' labor.

In addition to the agricultural laborers mentioned in the above table, there were employed at the same time 1,735 gardeners, who were distributed as follows: Cairo, 700; Alexandria, 414; Rosetta, 373; in the rest of Egypt, 248. Their average daily pay was 3 piasters, or 15 cents.

*Agricultural implements.*—Labor-saving machines and improved agricultural instruments are of little value in a country where labor is only worth from six to ten cents a day, and all attempts to introduce American machines or agricultural tools will only result, in the future as in the past, in absolute failure.

The shadoof and tabout, the latter being a simple basket worked by two men, are the cheapest means for raising water in most parts of Egypt; and the most economical mode of constructing canals, dikes, and roads is that now employed, which consists of loosening the earth with a kind of mattock, and filling, with the same instrument and the hands, rude baskets, which are carried on the heads of boys and girls from eight to fourteen years old to the desired place. The same principle applies to all kinds of agricultural implements.

The rudest and cheapest are the best adapted to the present condition of Egypt. A spade or shovel that would cost ten or more days' labor would be of little value in the hands of a barefooted, half-naked fellah; and, were he accustomed to its use, he could not afford the luxury of an instrument the cost of which would nearly equal the value of all his household effects.

## GERMANY.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

[Referred to in the report of the consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, at page 157.]

*Report, by Consul-General Lee, on the formation, principles, benefits, and present extent of the co-operative societies of Germany.\**

It is a notable fact that, notwithstanding the decline of labor prices, their present cheapness, the discharges of factory operatives, the advance in the cost of living, and the perpetual agitation of the socialists, there have been neither recently nor for many years past any serious labor strikes or troubles. Labor, with all its hardships, and

\* From Commercial Relations for 1877, page 280.

they are many, appears to be complacent, contented, and even prosperous. There must be some potent cause for this, and a careful consideration of the subject leads me to the conclusion that the great system of co-operation, which had its origin in Germany about eighteen years ago, and has had its principal growth within the last ten years, is the chief resolvent of this labor problem. It would be impossible to give an adequate review of this system within the compass of this report. That task must be reserved for future occasions affording better adaptations of time and space. A few salient features only may now be mentioned.

The founder, chief organizer, and present head of the system is Dr. Schulze-Delitzsch, an eminent member of the Prussian Parliament. It arose from no pressure of social disturbances or political agitations, but began and grew from a careful and systematic study of economical principles. It is a system of self-help, as distinguished from State help on the one hand and communal absolutism on the other. It was therefore opposed alike by the bureaucratic and the socialistic elements; the first jealous of all freedom of association, and the latter of all social organization stopping short of political dominion. The first of these forces soon relaxed its opposition, however, for it was directly seen that nothing could more effectually preserve the equilibrium of labor-capital and money-capital, and so set social agitators at defiance, than the organic growth of the self-helping principle.

The leading purpose of the system is that of affording labor direct access to capital by converting labor into a basis of credit. It proceeds from the idea that credit may be created by association; that while an individual artisan cannot borrow the necessary capital to make himself an independent producer, an association of artisans can do so, and that such an association, converting itself in turn into a lender, may obtain the minimum of risk and maximum of security in its transactions by confining its loans to its own members. Lenders and borrowers being virtually the same persons, the former must have the most accurate information possible as to the reliability of the latter, and may have the further advantage of retaining their loans perpetually within the range of their inspection. An additional diminution of risk is obtained by making the members of the association liable for its entire debts and the whole association liable for the debts of each member. So important is this principle of mutual liability, that it has been called the keystone of the whole system.

The first association of this kind established in Germany was organized by Dr. Schulze-Delitzsch, in 1851, at Delitzsch, a small town of Prussian Saxony. This pioneer society is the model from which the multitude of credit banks that now cover the face of the empire have been formed. The statutes of its organization were substantially as follows:

1. That all self-helping, industrious persons in regular employment may be eligible to membership.
2. Capital to be acquired by subscriptions of members and by loans.
3. Business to be kept strictly within advances to members.
4. Capital stock owned by the association never to be less than 10 per cent. of the borrowed stock, and to be raised as soon as practicable to 50 per cent.
5. A reserve fund of 6 per cent. of the owned capital and 10 per cent. of the borrowed to be maintained by a contribution of 20 to 25 per cent. of net profits.
6. Shares to be of equal amounts, proportionate to the number of members, and each member to have one share only.
7. Gains and losses to be distributed in proportion to money paid in.
8. Loans to be made mainly on personal security of members, but mortgage may be taken.
9. Rate of interest to be uniform for all, and to depend on state of the money market.
10. Management to be representative, and subject to control of the members in their general meetings. The managing body is a standing committee, or executive council, responsible to the general meeting; in the larger associations, the management is vested in the unlimitedly liable directors, who choose a board of control.

On these foundations, with such improvements as time and experience have developed, multitudes of credit societies have sprung into existence in all parts of the empire, affording the German laborer a practical school of business, a safe deposit, and profitable investment for his earnings, a wholesome and contenting incentive to toil, and the ability to borrow money on equal terms with the millionaire.

It must not be supposed, however, that the credit societies constitute the whole of the German co-operative system. They are the peculiarly German part of the system, but it also includes raw material and store unions, productive associations, or unions for the production and sale of finished wares, building unions, consumption unions, or associations for the purchase and sale of the necessities of life, and others, whose recent origin indicates the movement of the co-operative principle into new fields.

As early as 1863 a national union was formed of the different co-operative societies then existing, with Dr. Schulze-Delitzsch as anwalt, or presiding counselor. At the present time about three-fourths of all the societies belong to this union and send their annual balance-sheets to the central office. The general union is subdivided into



thirty-four provincial unions, each with its own president and staff, and all under the direction of the national anwalt. The legislative powers of the national union are vested in a general convention of delegates from the different societies, which meets once a year, and for which the business is prepared by the standing committee of the union, consisting of the presidents of the subunions.

The most recent of these conventions was held at Wiesbaden, beginning on the 3d of September last, Dr. Schulze-Delitzsch presiding. According to the reports of the eminent anwalt on that occasion, there now exist 2,830 credit societies, 743 special commercial societies, 1,049 co-operative stores, and 64 building societies, making a total of 4,686 co-operative associations. As there are probably many more not yet heard from at the central office, the actual number will not fall short of 4,800, with an aggregate membership of 1,400,000.

Of the 2,830 credit banks now in operation, 1,037 are in German Austria, 1,120 in Prussia, 160 in Saxony, 136 in Bavaria, 105 in Württemberg, 101 in Baden, 59 in Hesse, and the remainder scattered through the smaller States. From balance-sheets furnished to the anwalt, it appears (see table appended to this report) that 806 of these societies contained at the close of last year 431,216 members, and that their advances during that year amounted to 508,463,073 thalers,\* a sum sufficient to mitigate, at least, the prevailing money stringency. The amount of capital owned by members of these 806 societies was, including reserves, 23,536,097 thalers, and of credits, 79,604,474. There was a large increase of active capital and cash deposits during the year, while at the same time there was an encouraging decrease of the loans on mortgage. The amount of discounts during the year was 323,288,631 thalers; a large increase, indicating a corresponding increase of business. The losses were less than in 1875, being only one mark to 416 thalers (23½ cents to \$297). Eighteen societies closed up their affairs during the year, four of them being declared bankrupt. Others of the 18 failed through speculations in violation of their statutes of organization, and others through the dishonesty of managers, who were not kept under strict surveillance. Considering the protracted depression of business and the severity of the ordeal it has applied to all banking enterprises, the number of failures has been remarkably small.

Statistics of 702 credit societies show that 75,396, or 21.8 per cent., of their members are agriculturists, 3.8 per cent. manufacturers, and of the remainder over 20 per cent. miscellaneous workmen. Reports from 180 productive societies show that 36,628 of their members, or 51.2 per cent., are workingmen, 18.2 per cent. tradesmen of fixed positions, and 10.4 per cent. teachers, physicians, officials, and other professional persons. The proportion of working people in some of the other co-operative organizations is probably still greater.

A table accompanies this report giving a statistical review of the consumption societies from 1864 to 1876, inclusive.

ALFRED E. LEE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*Frankfort-on-the-Main, November 1, 1877.*

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\*Thaler = about 72 cents

Statement showing the progress of the union co-operative credit societies in Germany from 1859 to 1876.

Year.	Number of societies which have sent in balance-sheets.	Number of members	Sums advanced and re-novals granted.		Own capital.			Borrowed funds.				Average in per cent showing the difference between own and borrowed funds.	
			Total amount.	Average sum for each so-clety.	Amounts due to members.	Reserve.	Total amount of both.	Average sum for each so-clety.	A. From pri-vate per-sons.	B. From banks and socie-ties.	C. Saving de-posit.		Total amount A, B, C.
1859.	89	18,676	Thalers. 4,131,438	Thalers. 51,642	Thalers. 246,001	Thalers. 30,845	Thalers. 276,846	Thalers. 3,460	Thalers. 501,795	Thalers. 512,350	Thalers. 1,014,145	Thalers. 12,676	Per ct. 27.50
1860.	133	31,602	8,478,489	65,748	482,012	66,845	528,857	3,976	1,080,833	1,322,494	2,392,327	17,967	27.10
1861.	188	49,702	16,876,069	89,766	799,375	107,238	907,213	4,823	1,983,441	2,640,036	4,632,477	24,641	19.50
1862.	243	68,207	23,674,261	97,426	1,199,545	132,893	1,332,438	5,483	3,441,032	2,747,577	6,188,610	25,647	21.10
1863.	339	99,175	33,917,948	100,053	1,803,203	218,047	2,021,250	5,982	5,641,820	3,410,220	9,058,040	26,719	22.30
1864.	455	135,013	48,147,486	105,818	2,902,757	298,461	3,201,217	7,148	7,401,317	5,355,265	12,754,582	28,036	25.40
1865.	498	169,595	67,599,903	135,623	4,842,879	469,679	5,312,558	9,744	11,154,579	8,502,197	17,656,776	35,455	27.40
1866.	532	193,712	85,010,145	159,793	5,773,106	556,398	6,329,504	11,897	10,646,394	8,726,518	19,895,529	37,397	31.80
1867.	570	219,337	102,028,132	178,983	6,847,031	660,054	7,507,085	13,170	12,385,978	10,221,592	24,680,239	42,316	30.40
1868.	606	258,377	139,247,783	206,090	8,865,502	863,953	9,729,455	15,362	16,309,078	11,578,570	33,708,937	56,614	30.30
1869.	735	304,772	181,662,109	247,078	12,078,464	1,175,138	13,253,602	18,042	19,658,859	21,053,883	42,702,383	58,068	31.03
1870.	740	314,636	207,018,287	280,565	13,448,153	1,214,173	14,662,327	19,815	20,136,679	23,060,040	45,906,102	62,161	31.87
1871.	777	340,336	241,331,151	310,665	15,590,620	1,505,689	17,096,309	21,925	32,027,943	24,010,177	58,803,280	75,679	28.97
1872.	807	372,742	354,310,200	439,805	19,518,787	1,837,762	21,356,549	26,485	41,747,827	4,283,432	77,188,731	95,649	27.69
1873.	834	390,741	446,738,015	535,651	23,250,531	2,281,284	25,531,815	30,612	56,145,748	32,681,198	93,420,123	112,014	27.03
1874.	815	411,443	451,908,694	554,486	25,711,589	2,479,793	28,191,372	34,590	59,696,384	3,686,272	101,811,630	124,927	27.68
1875.	815	418,251	498,449,479	611,717	27,847,338	2,806,327	30,656,663	37,616	64,858,584	4,698,705	109,355,961	135,937	27.85
1876.	806	431,216	508,466,073	630,847	29,625,380	3,338,342	32,963,722	40,898	66,116,411	4,720,142	111,490,890	138,326	28.57

To show the progress between the years 1859 and 1876 the sums for these two years are reduced to United States dollars:

1859.	80	\$2,949,845	\$36,872	\$175,644	\$22,023	\$197,668	\$2,470	\$658,281		\$363,817	\$724,089	\$9,050	.....
1876.	806	363,042,634	430,424	21,182,821	2,383,576	23,566,397	29,201	47,297,117	3,370,181	29,027,175	79,604,474	98,764	.....

*Statement showing the progress of the union co-operative consumption societies in Germany from 1864 to 1876.*

Year.	Number of societies known at the central office.	Number of societies which have sent in balance-sheets.	Number of members.	Receipts from sales during the year.	Amount due to members.	Reserve.	Debts contracted.	Debts from the societies on goods bought on credit.	Sums due by members for goods sold on credit.
				Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1864...	97	38	7,709	267,589	21,433	4,912	16,951	12,636	5,750
1865...	157	34	6,647	308,461	22,226	2,767	16,529	18,948	5,225
1866...	199	46	14,083	826,508	46,982	6,058	51,062	29,394	9,275
1867...	316	49	18,884	967,974	72,186	11,160	72,070	44,060	10,897
1868...	555	75	33,656	2,124,141	153,244	25,179	125,717	68,272	11,425
1869...	627	109	42,296	2,375,417	208,717	40,657	115,842	80,295	14,106
1870...	739	111	45,761	8,002,620	272,935	50,408	182,126	155,760	20,077
1871...	827	143	64,517	4,507,658	529,857	73,842	268,976	209,658	32,444
1872...	902	170	72,622	5,219,849	558,377	98,135	419,761	248,180	23,186
1873...	973	189	87,504	7,294,136	804,709	117,688	688,593	308,391	23,425
1874...	1,089	178	90,088	7,530,831	896,407	142,611	723,547	268,007	26,802
1875...	1,034	179	98,055	7,568,321	970,755	167,803	809,882	291,948	41,473
1876...	1,049	180	101,727	8,126,137	1,015,364	185,466	890,805	334,729	47,574

To show the progress between the years 1864 and 1876 the sums for these two years are reduced below into United States dollars:

1864...	97	38	7,709	\$191,058	\$15,303	\$3,507	\$12,103	\$9,022	\$4,105	19
1876...	1,049	180	101,727	5,802,061	724,969	132,422	636,033	238,996	83,967	49

### LABOR, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, AND BANKING IN GERMANY.

The following very interesting report on the condition of labor, co-operative societies, and various statistics concerning their workings, banking and monetary statistics for the German Empire, comprised part of the annual commercial report for the year 1878, of the consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, but being more properly related to labor and labor statistics, is inserted in this Appendix; nothing appearing in the body of this work but those reports which were sent to the Department of State in special form in answer to the trade Circular issued by the Department:

#### LABOR.

Official tables have been recently published showing the classification of laborers and distribution of employments throughout the empire, but as these tables contain manifest inaccuracies, they can only be taken for approximate truth. They represent that the total number of establishments in the empire employing laborers is 2,936,572, and that the entire number of persons employed, including owners, directors, and other attaches, is 5,362,078 males and 1,105,492 females; making a total of 6,467,570 persons. From the same tables it appears that in Prussia 28.4 per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture and kindred pursuits; 30.4 per cent. in mining and mechanic arts; 8.9 per cent. in trade and commerce; 21 per cent. in what may be called personal service; 1.3 per cent. in the army and navy; 4 per cent. in various other professions; and 6 per cent. in no special business or employment. Of the population of the other German States, 29.7 per cent. are engaged in agriculture; 32.7 per cent. in mining and mechanic industry; 8.9 per cent. in trade; 17.3 per cent. in personal service; 1.2 per cent. in military service; 4.2 per cent. in the professions; and 6 per cent. in no special employment.

The rates of wages have declined rather than increased during the past twelve months. In the mining districts of Westphalia this decline has been especially notable, and in some parts of Southern Germany it has amounted to 5 and even 10 per cent. Nowhere is an advance reported. Many manufacturing establishments have reduced the number of their workmen, and the unemployed population of the cities and towns is unusually large. All are willing to work, however, though it be for nominal wages or a bare support, and the spectacle of gangs of idle vagrants roving from place to place, and living by begging or plunder, is not tolerated and seldom or never seen.

Increased discontent among the laboring classes is noticeable, owing to increased

socialist agitations, but the signs of this discontent have been almost entirely political, and no strikes or violent measures have been resorted to. At the same time the government, both local and general, has addressed itself in many ways to the mitigation of industrial distress. Public kitchens, for instance, have been established all over the country, where working people may buy substantial food at the lowest possible prices. An imperial law forbids the employment of children under sixteen years of age in factories, and makes the owner of a factory responsible to his employes for any injury caused to them by culpable accident. To insure the enforcement of these and other laws for the protection of factory operatives, government officials are charged with the inspection, from time to time, of the various establishments.

*Distribution of labor and professional employments in the German Empire.*

Kind of employment.	Number of establishments.	Number of persons employed.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
Gardening (for trade and art purposes) .....	13, 072	21, 966	2, 927	24, 893
Fisheries .....	15, 630	19, 143	480	19, 623
Mining .....	7, 893	421, 125	11, 964	433, 109
Ceramic industry .....	51, 235	246, 256	18, 883	265, 139
Metal works .....	164, 328	404, 137	16, 308	420, 445
Machinery .....	83, 635	304, 552	3, 153	307, 705
Chemical industry .....	8, 640	45, 876	5, 863	51, 739
Heating and lighting .....	8, 947	39, 113	3, 205	42, 318
Textile industry .....	380, 918	610, 764	314, 693	925, 457
Paper and leather .....	56, 614	157, 770	29, 404	187, 174
Woodcutting, &c .....	245, 703	443, 285	20, 248	463, 533
Food and liquors .....	241, 694	600, 653	92, 625	693, 278
Furnishing and dressing .....	755, 616	662, 785	386, 685	1, 040, 470
Building .....	234, 334	482, 616	3, 381	485, 997
Polygraphic industries .....	8, 108	48, 823	7, 029	55, 852
Art industries .....	5, 534	12, 810	873	13, 183
Trade .....	420, 129	540, 449	119, 539	659, 988
Transportation .....	74, 055	129, 018	4, 801	133, 819
Hotels, inns, &c .....	159, 881	170, 937	63, 911	234, 848
Total .....	2, 936, 572	5, 362, 078	1, 105, 492	6, 467, 570

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In my annual report for last year reference was made to the co-operative system of Germany as a mediatory agency between labor and capital, and some account was given of the history and operations of the co-operative societies down to the latest period for which statistics could be obtained. Further observation has confirmed the opinions then expressed as to the efficiency of those societies in preventing and neutralizing labor discontents. Perhaps no better proof could be given of the stability and usefulness of these associations than the success with which they have withstood the business depression which has broken down so many well-grounded enterprises, and in spite of which they have steadily increased in numbers, in membership, in profits, and in the extent of their operations. The system has, moreover, extended itself to other portions of the continent, and in Italy and Belgium the credit banks have become sufficiently numerous to form general unions and hold general congresses. The German union, to which it is believed all the societies of the empire will ultimately attach themselves, comprises about 1,100 societies, constituting thirty-two subordinate provincial unions, all under the presidency of Mr. Schulze-Delitzsch, the founder of the system.

The Austrian societies having about a year ago separated from the union, the statistics for the year 1877, which here follow, refer, unlike those for 1876, to the German societies only.

As appears from tabulations hereto appended, the number of co-operative or self-helping societies in the German Empire officially known to the general administration is 3,123, of which 1,827 are credit, 622 productive, 624 consumé, or provision supplying, and 50 building societies. The total number, as stated in the tabulations for 1876, was 4,666; but this included 1,606 Austrian societies, now not counted.

Many societies have made no report to the central office, and, including these, the total number in the empire cannot be much short of 3,300, containing about 1,000,000 members. The aggregate transactions of these societies during the year is estimated at 2,200,000,000 marks, or, say, \$50,000,000. These 3,300 societies have an aggregate capital invested in shares and reserve funds of 150,000,000 to 160,000,000 marks, besides about 400,000,000 marks in the form of interest-bearing loans. They contribute

about 25,000 marks per annum to educational purposes, and are represented in the press by several well-edited journals devoted to their interests.

During the year 74 new societies were organized and 40 were liquidated, making a net increase of 34. Only 5 were declared bankrupt, and of these part have been reorganized.

The credit, or loan, societies continue to hold the first place in the system. Of these 929 have reported balances, showing aggregate advances for the year amounting to 1,500,000,000 marks; a sum which, distributed among the masses, must afford very material relief in a time of financial stringency. The issues on account current during the year amounted to 515,988,709 marks and the receipts to 497,693,970, leaving outstanding 134,463,963, or 20 per cent. more than the year before. These credits, as extended under the safeguards of the system, are considered perfectly safe. The total transactions for the year exceed by about 25,000,000 marks those of 1876. The deposited funds amounted at the close of the year to about 351,000,000 marks, and the proportion of capital to deposits was about 2 per cent. better than the year before. In 1876 the issues on mortgage were 11,533,512 marks; in 1877 they were 12,065,635. Strenuous efforts have been made to reduce these mortgage transactions, but thus far with only relative success. The 929 reporting societies contain, as will be seen, nearly 470,000 members.

The productive, or raw-material producing, societies have increased in membership but have slightly declined in number. The reduction in the cost of raw material which they have effected is estimated at from 10 to 20 per cent.

An appended table shows the operations of the *consommé*, or provision-furnishing, societies from 1864 to 1877, inclusive. Reports from 202 of these societies show nearly 100,000 members, and sales during the year amounting to nearly 26,000,000 marks. Nearly three-fourths of them have reduced their business to a strictly cash basis, and the credits outstanding at the end of the year were trifling. The debts for goods purchased were less than 25 per cent. of the capital, and the reserves amounted to 20 per cent. of the capital shares. Owing to the depression of business, the number of *consommé* societies has decreased, especially in Saxony, Brandenburg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, but no losses of any consequence have occurred. On the contrary, handsome dividends have been realized even by the butcher and baker societies, which were experimental.

The building societies have also diminished in number during the year. Many of them were established in flush times, when rents were high, and the real-estate market active. The financial stringency has, therefore, obliged some of them to go into liquidation, but no serious losses have occurred. Thirty per cent. of the members of these societies are laborers.

Comparative view of operations of the co-operative loan societies of the German Empire from 1859 to 1877, inclusive

Societies enumerated in column 2.													
1. Year.	2. No. of societies that have reported balances.	4. Advances and prolongations.			5. Funds owned.			6. Deposits and credits.					7. Percentage of funds owned to other funds.
		a. Total.	b. Average per society.	a. Shares of members.	b. Reserves.	c. Total of a and b.	d. Average per society.	a. Loans from persons.	b. Credits from banks and societies.	c. Savings deposits.	d. Total from a to c.	e. Average per society.	
		Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
1859....	80	12,394,308	154,926	738,003	92,535	830,538	10,380	1,505,385	1,567,851	1,537,050	3,042,435	38,028	27.50
1860....	133	25,435,467	191,244	1,398,036	200,535	1,598,571	11,928	3,203,400	2,927,127	3,967,482	7,176,981	53,961	22.10
1861....	188	50,628,027	269,296	2,898,125	321,714	2,721,639	14,475	5,050,323	5,535,101	8,947,108	13,967,431	73,923	19.50
1862....	243	71,022,783	292,275	5,568,635	388,679	3,967,314	16,440	10,323,000	10,248,660	8,242,731	18,565,830	76,401	21.10
1863....	339	101,753,844	300,150	5,409,809	654,141	6,063,750	17,886	16,925,400	22,203,951	10,248,660	27,174,120	80,157	22.30
1864....	435	144,442,485	317,454	8,877,898	880,383	9,758,271	21,444	22,203,951	33,403,737	16,065,705	38,269,746	84,108	25.40
1865....	498	202,709,709	407,046	13,328,637	1,229,037	14,557,674	29,232	31,530,162	31,567,851	19,505,591	52,970,328	106,965	27.40
1866....	532	255,090,435	479,379	17,319,318	1,660,194	18,988,512	35,601	37,007,680	26,176,554	26,176,554	50,684,567	112,191	31.80
1867....	570	306,078,379	530,979	20,541,093	1,980,162	22,521,255	39,510	48,927,234	38,535,101	34,135,710	74,070,717	129,948	30.40
1868....	666	417,743,379	627,240	28,094,506	2,597,805	30,694,371	54,090	58,976,677	5,968,983	63,161,680	128,107,149	174,294	31.03
1869....	735	544,804,827	741,234	38,235,392	3,625,414	39,760,806	64,090	66,083,829	6,405,490	70,507,329	137,997,486	196,483	31.87
1870....	740	622,854,861	841,965	40,347,456	4,517,067	44,864,523	65,775	96,083,829	12,850,296	93,473,684	176,409,840	227,037	29.69
1871....	777	723,983,453	931,779	46,591,860	5,612,067	51,108,927	70,455	125,248,761	13,149,531	98,673,594	231,564,193	290,947	27.69
1872....	807	1,063,597,600	1,317,915	68,547,501	6,573,286	74,120,587	91,839	168,437,244	11,058,816	115,817,822	280,260,369	374,769	27.33
1873....	824	1,340,196,045	1,606,953	69,751,562	6,843,852	76,595,415	103,770	178,050,162	13,229,115	120,293,016	305,435,790	380,042	27.60
1874....	815	1,355,725,182	1,653,464	77,134,767	7,439,949	84,574,116	103,770	178,050,162	13,229,115	120,293,016	305,435,790	380,042	27.60
1875....	815	1,495,648,437	1,835,131	83,542,008	8,427,981	91,969,989	112,848	194,576,752	14,100,425	121,962,922	334,474,581	405,111	27.85
1876....	806	1,525,389,219	1,892,542	88,876,139	10,015,027	98,891,166	122,604	198,849,234	14,100,425	121,962,922	334,474,581	405,111	27.85
1877....	829	1,550,402,483	1,868,894	98,635,583	12,065,410	110,700,993	119,161	206,286,582	17,141,659	124,601,802	351,019,103	377,846	31.54

Comparative view of the results of the co-operative consumed societies from 1864 to 1877.

1. Year.	Results of societies mentioned in column 3.						10. Debts of mem- bers for credit granted.			
	2. Members of societies known to the administration.	3. Number of societies which have struck balances.	4. Number of members.	5. Amount of sales during year.	6. Balances of members.	7. Reserve funds.	8. Loans taken.	9. Debts for merchandise bought on credit.	Amount.	Societies.
1864	97	38	7,709	802,767	64,299	14,736	50,853	37,908	17,250	19
1865	157	34	6,647	925,383	60,678	8,292	49,587	56,544	15,675	17
1866	189	46	14,083	2,479,794	140,946	18,174	153,186	88,182	27,825	14
1867	316	49	18,894	2,903,922	216,558	23,480	216,210	132,180	32,691	14
1868	555	75	33,658	6,372,423	468,782	75,537	377,151	204,816	34,275	26
1869	627	109	42,268	7,126,251	628,151	122,571	346,026	247,885	42,318	30
1870	739	111	45,761	9,007,860	818,805	151,224	546,378	467,280	60,231	27
1871	827	143	64,517	12,522,974	1,589,671	221,526	808,928	628,974	97,332	51
1872	1072	170	72,622	15,650,547	1,675,131	258,405	1,259,343	744,540	69,558	57
1873	973	189	87,504	21,882,408	2,414,127	353,064	2,065,779	923,173	70,275	53
1874	1,089	178	90,088	22,597,493	2,695,221	427,633	2,170,641	804,621	80,406	53
1875	1,034	179	98,055	22,704,963	2,912,261	568,409	2,469,855	875,544	124,419	56
1876	1,049	180	101,727	24,378,410	3,046,083	556,398	2,672,415	1,004,186	142,722	49
1877	1,040	202	99,862	26,503,379	3,190,532	671,519	2,564,148	1,890,163	156,113	54

## BANKING.

Every bank of issue is required to redeem its notes in gold, or its equivalent, on presentation, and to issue new notes for damaged ones. The right of issue can be acquired only by a special law, and the withdrawal and cancellation of notes can take place only with the concurrence of the federal council. Banks of issue, other than the Imperial Bank, cannot offer their notes outside of the State from which they derive their privilege unless they fulfill all the conditions required of the Imperial Bank, in which case they may exchange their notes in Berlin or Frankfort-on-the-Main. Such banks are also forbidden to accept bills of exchange, to buy or sell on time, or to extend their credit to time transactions. They are required to publish a complete statement of their condition four times per month, and an annual report not more than three months from the close of the calendar year. When a bank loses or surrenders its right of issue, the Imperial Bank may increase its circulation an equivalent amount. Issues exceeding the reserves are taxed 5 per cent.

The Imperial Bank has an original capital of 120,000,000 marks, divided into 40,000 shares, issued in the names of the holders. Its general supervision is vested in a curatorium, consisting of the imperial chancellor and four other members, one of whom is named by the Emperor, and the other three by the Bundestag. The shareholders, who are personally responsible for the obligations of the bank, constitute a general assembly, with a central committee of fifteen members, which meet at least once a month. The special control is exercised by three members chosen for one year by this commission. The empire reserves the right on the 1st of January, 1891, and, on one year's notice, at intervals of ten years thereafter, either to dissolve the bank or to acquire its shares at their nominal value. The bank is authorized to conduct the following transactions: Purchase and sale of gold and silver in bars and coins; discount of bills of exchange running not more than three months, and bearing at least two solvent and well-known signatures; discount of obligations of German States and municipalities running not more than three months from date of the transaction; loans for not longer than three months, on deposit of satisfactory securities; purchase and sale of specified securities to an amount regulated by the general bank directory; collection of accounts on behalf of private individuals, corporations, or the Government; purchase and sale on commission of precious metals and all kinds of securities under fixed regulations; custody and administration of valuable trusts; reception of deposits, with or without interest; the total amount of deposits on interest not to exceed the total capital and reserves.

The bank must cover one-third of its issue by reserves in current German money, gold in bars, or foreign coins of the value of 1,392 marks per pound; the remaining two-thirds must be covered by discounted bills of exchange having not more than three months to run. The bank (and its branches) must redeem its notes in current money of the empire on presentation, and is exempt from all income or license taxes. Net profits are disposed of as follows: An ordinary dividend of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the original capital to the shareholders; 20 per cent. to the reserves, so long as they do not equal one-quarter of the original capital; remainder, half to the shareholders and half to the imperial treasury, except when the dividend to shareholders amounts to 8 per cent., in which case the surplus beyond that goes one-quarter to the shareholders and three-quarters to the treasury. If the net profit does not amount to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the original capital, the deficiency is taken from the reserves.

The dividends declared by the banks of issue for the year 1877 amounted to about one and a half million marks (16 per cent. less than the previous year). They were, in percentages, as follows:

	1877.	1876.
Five old Prussian banks .....	4.6	6.5
Four North German banks .....	4.7	5.5
Three Saxon banks .....	5.7	7.7
Three South German banks .....	5.2	4.9
Frankfort banks .....	6.7	6.7
Bavarian banks .....	8.0	8.0

The condition of these banks at the close of September, 1878, is stated as follows: Stock capital, in marks, 268,332,000; reserves, 29,929,000; notes in circulation, 858,944,000; circulation not covered by securities, 253,712,000; current deposits, 136,181,000; deposits on call, 52,216,000; sundry liabilities, 8,739,000; coin on hand, 555,073,000; notes of the empire, 33,885,000; notes of other banks, 16,274,000; loans, 90,212,000; securities, 18,859,000; sundry assets, 61,366,000; note reserves, 131,238,000.

The transactions of the Reichsbank for the present year will not be officially made known until some time next spring. The statements for 1877, recently published, show transactions for that year amounting, in marks, to 13,726,266,800 at the main office in Berlin, and at the branches to 33,815,353; making a total of 47,541,619,800 marks. This total exceeds by 10,856,989,200 marks that of the previous year. The



average bank rates during the year were  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for exchange and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  for loans. The owners of the bank shares were:

DECEMBER 31, 1876.		DECEMBER 31, 1877.	
	Shares.		Shares.
6,803 Germans, owning.....	29,033	6,346 Germans, owning.....	28,956
1,374 foreigners, owning.....	10,967	1,425 foreigners, owning.....	11,041
	<hr/> 40,000		<hr/> 40,000

The deposits reached their highest amount, 42,367,000, January 15, and their lowest amount, 14,665,000, December 31. The average note circulation during the year was 694,929,000 marks; an excess over the previous year of 10,062,000. On the 31st of December, 1877, the paper circulation comprised the following amounts and denominations:

	Marks.
7,679 ten-thaler notes.....	290,370
9,712 twenty-five thaler notes.....	728,400
1,803 fifty-thaler-notes.....	270,300
2,996 hundred-thaler notes.....	898,800
397 five-hundred-thaler notes.....	595,500
3,664,772 hundred-mark notes.....	366,477,200
237,397 five-hundred-mark notes.....	118,698,500
227,863 thousand-mark notes.....	227,863,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>715,822,070</b>

The operations of the bank during the year may be stated as follows:

	Marks.
Average amount of coin and bullion held..... (or 75.27 per cent. of paper circulation.)	523,104,000
Reserves at close of the year.....	14,145,583
Real estate.....	15,628,600
Gold coin and bullion.....	71,853,097
Deposits.....	555,406,414
Domestic bills remitted.....	2,944,711,874
Domestic bills collected.....	2,714,979,453
Foreign bills bought.....	20,204,383
Foreign bills sold.....	18,430,126
Total transactions in bills of exchange.....	3,851,121,579
Total loans.....	553,277,880
Loans outstanding at end of the year.....	65,420,480
Interest collected on loans.....	2,682,191
Transactions in gold bars and foreign gold coins.....	220,047,636
Expenses of bank administration.....	5,517,538
Net profits.....	10,770,229
Dividend to shareholders 6.29 per cent. against $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1876.	

The transactions of the imperial branch bank at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year are stated as follows:

	Marks.
Loans on securities.....	3,213,300
Bills of exchange (total).....	745,778,300
Money transfers with other banks.....	14,549,100
Current accounts (Giro-Verkehr).....	3,652,843,300
Deposits.....	2,000
Transactions with Imperial and State treasuries.....	97,761,800
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,514,147,800</b>

During the last twelve months banking has shared in the general depression. Capitalists have been content with moderate rates of interest, and the private rate of discount has generally been much lower than the bank rate. In Breslau transactions have been small, especially in bank and railway shares. In Cologne, where the money transactions of a large mining and manufacturing district are carried on, the depressed state of those industries has restricted business.

In Frankfort-on-the-Main banking has not been more prosperous than last year. No new banks have been established, and none have been suspended or liquidated. The bank rate of discount has ranged from 4 to 5 per cent., and the private rate from 2 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The favorite continental investments have been the preferred 3 and 5 per cent. Government railway securities, and the 4,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and 5 per cent. State obligations of Bavaria, Prussia, and Württemberg. The principal new loans placed in this

market during the year were those of the three governments just named. A new Prussian loan, it is expected, will shortly be issued.

The amount of United States securities held here has diminished during the year, considerable quantities having been sent home for redemption or on account of the silver agitation. The prices, however, are from 1 to 3 per cent. higher than last year, and our national bonds continue to stand in the foremost rank of favorite investments.

ALFRED E. LEE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*Frankfort-on-the-Main, November 1, 1878.*

### PRISON LABOR IN GERMANY.

[Supplementary to the report of Consul Stanton, of Barmen.]

In view of the repeated complaints from all sides of the injurious effect of the labor of criminals on various branches of manufacture, a committee was appointed to inquire what this effect was. I give below the opinions on the subject expressed by the Barmen and Hagen Boards of Trade:

In answering the question, in what manner the employment of criminals, i. e., the assignment of their working power for manufacturing purposes to the highest bidder, affects the labor of freemen injuriously, the fact is not to be lost sight of that the prisoners are not exclusively employed in their acquired trades, but without exception are employed in the manufacture of the article which the prison authorities have contracted for.

In the prisons, for instance, which compete with manufacturers of hardware, there are employed in—

Werden, on locks .....	104, of which	63 are smiths by trade.
Münster, on locks .....	67, of which	28 are smiths by trade.
Cologne, on locks .....	60, of which	11 are smiths by trade.
Benninghausen, on locks .....	64, of which	28 are smiths by trade.
Ratibor, on locks .....	135, of which	16 are smiths by trade.
Cologne, on chains .....	58, of which	8 are smiths by trade.
Düsseldorf, on chains .....	32, of which	6 are smiths by trade.

In all..... 520, of which 160 are smiths by trade.

According to this, but about 30 per cent. of the prisoners have been employed in a trade they had previously acquired, and since in the different prisons a few specialties in locks only are made, most unfavorable results for this branch ensue.

Now, as no branch of manufacture can flourish without due regard for the laws of supply and demand, it follows that every arbitrary increase of production must be prejudicial to the interests of free labor, and the injurious effects of an arbitrary increase of the workmen in a branch of manufacture by 360 criminals can hardly be estimated. The production of locks in Cologne, Werden, and Münster is so great as to make this article virtually a monopoly of those prisons.

For a certain amount of daily labor, which is clearly determined, contractors pay in the undermentioned prisons the following rates of wages:

- In Benninghausen, 50 pfennige, or about 12 cents.
- In Cologne, 60 pfennige, or about 14 cents.
- In Werden, 70 pfennige, or about 16½ cents.
- In Münster, 80 pfennige, or about 19 cents.
- In Düsseldorf, 60 to 70 pfennige, or about 14 to 16½ cents.
- In Ratibor, 80 pfennige, or about 19 cents.

Besides these advantages, the contractors have the free use of all apprentices until the prisoners have thoroughly mastered the work to be done, or on the average from six to twelve months.

It is difficult to draw an accurate comparison between the labor of freemen and criminals, but taking a day's wages as a standard, and assuming that a criminal produces half as much as a freeman, although this is a low estimate, since the use of machinery places skilled and unskilled labor nearly on a par, the daily wages of a criminal amount to but 80 or 100 pfennige, or not 50 per cent. of the amount which must be paid to free labor, and the contractor has moreover the free use of shops, heat, light, and in some prisons of steam in consideration of a small remuneration for coal; while if against this the cost of free labor, together with that of factories, repairs, interest, &c., be placed, it becomes perfectly plain that contractors for prison labor are secure from all competition.

A proof of this is afforded in the official reports of the Ratibor prison, where, according to which reports, the contractors, having but a few years ago introduced the manufacture of hardware, have conquered the markets of Silesia, Prussia, Pomerania, and

Saxony. They underbid every competitor, and where free labor enters the lists against them it inevitably succumbs, for prison contractors are in a position to sell much cheaper than they do. If it be opposed that the products of free labor are of much superior quality, this advantage is more than balanced by the cheap prices of prison wares.

Whilst ordinarily the competition of criminals is bad enough, in times of depression and business stagnation the effect is simply ruinous, for the terms of the contract forbidding any limitation of the production, contractors, in order to realize, are compelled to throw their goods at any price on the already overstocked markets, which in the district of Hagen has resulted in the utter ruin of many branches of hardware.

Again, whilst the prison wares are sufficiently well known at home, and consequently less fatal to the reputation of the products of free labor, they have a very different effect in foreign markets. Abroad they are known as German wares, and undermine the good name of that country's products. The best example of this is the article of chains, which was formerly an important article of export to all transatlantic lands, and which now, in consequence of the competition of the Cologne prison, are scouted in all foreign markets.

The prescriptive quality of a chain is strength, which depends not only on the excellence of the material, but also on the proper welding of each link, *i. e.*, the perfect union of the ends of the links. The manipulation is an excessively difficult one, requiring long practice, since it is dependent not only on great mechanical dexterity, but also on the knowledge of the degree of heat and the seizure of the proper moment. Externally it is generally impossible to determine whether a welding has succeeded or not; wherefore, a badly-welded chain is not to be distinguished with certainty from a well-made one, which fact renders this article one of confidence entirely.

If it be considered that of the 58 criminals employed on chains in Cologne but 8 had formerly learned the trade, it is not to be wondered at that the article produced by no means satisfies the demands as to strength which are made on it, or that the above-mentioned result should ensue. Externally the prison-made chains are not to be distinguished from the products of free labor, and both receive the same condemnation. English chains, on the contrary, being less polished, are easily recognizable, and although in this respect the German wares have the advantage, the English article, on account of the bad experience had in Cologne chains, are invariably preferred in foreign markets.

The necessity for employing criminals is duly admitted, but the system at present in vogue is injurious to the trading community. It is thought it would be better were the prisoners employed in the manufacture of articles for their own needs, or that such work only should be done in prisons as could not conflict with mercantile enterprise, such as what is needed for the prisons, province, or community, or in the partial manufacture of articles which, before entering into consumption, should be finished by free labor. It is also suggested that the criminals be employed on public works, such as highways, canals, fortifications, &c.

It is also believed that a systematic grouping of the prisons, after the performance of certain work, and the assignment of the criminal to the prison his trade most fits him for, would soon enable the prisons to manufacture every article needed by them.

EDGAR STANTON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *September 20, 1878.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.—ENGLAND.

### FACTORY ACT.

The following is the English factory act referred to by Consul Shepard in his report (see page 197) on labor and wages in Bradford and vicinity:

A. D. 1877.

A BILL to consolidate and amend the law relating to factories and workshops.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

#### *Preliminary.*

1. This act may be cited as the factory and workshop act, 1877.

2. This act shall come into operation on the *first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight*, which day is in this act referred to as the commencement of this act: Provided that at any time after the passing of this act, any appointment, regulation, or order may be made, any notice issued, form prescribed, and act done which appears to a secretary of state necessary or proper for the due execution of this act at the commencement thereof.

## PART I.

## GENERAL LAW RELATING TO FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

(1.) *Sanitary provisions.*

3. Every factory and every workshop shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance.

A factory or workshop shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of those employed therein, and shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

4. Where it appears to an inspector under this act that any act, neglect, or default in relation to any drain, watercloset, earthcloset, privy, ashpit, water-supply, nuisance, or other matter in any factory or workshop is punishable or remediable under the law relating to public health, but not under this act, that inspector shall give notice in writing of such act, neglect, or default to the sanitary authority in whose district the factory or workshop is situate, and it shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to make such inquiry into the subject of the notice, and take such action thereon, as to that authority may seem proper for the purpose of enforcing the law.

An inspector under this act may, for the purposes of this section, take with him into a factory or a workshop a medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or other officer of the sanitary authority.

(2.) *Safety.*

5. With respect to the fencing of machinery in a factory the following provisions shall have effect:

- (1.) Every hoist or teagle near to which children or young persons are liable to pass or to be employed, and every fly-wheel directly connected with the steam or water or other mechanical power, whether in the engine-house or not, and every part of a steam-engine and water-wheel, shall be securely fenced; and
- (2.) Every wheel-race not otherwise secured shall be securely fenced close to the edge of the wheel-race; and
- (3.) Every part of the mill-gearing shall either be securely fenced or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed in the factory as it would be if it were securely fenced; and
- (4.) All fencing shall be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion by the action of steam, water, or other mechanical power for any manufacturing process.

A factory in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

6. Where an inspector considers that in a factory any part of the machinery of any kind, moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power to which the foregoing provisions of this act with respect to the fencing of machinery do not apply, is not securely fenced, and is so dangerous as to be likely to cause bodily injury to any person employed in the factory, he shall serve on the occupier of the factory a notice requiring him to fence the part of the machinery which he so deems to be dangerous.

The occupier, within *fourteen days* after the receipt of the notice, may serve on the inspector a requisition requiring the matter to be referred to arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall be referred to arbitration, and two skilled arbitrators shall be appointed, the one by the inspector and the other by the occupier, and the provisions of the companies clauses consolidation act, 1845, with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, shall, subject to the express provisions of this section, apply to the said arbitration.

If the arbitrators or their umpire decide that it is unnecessary or impossible to fence the machinery alleged in the notice to be dangerous, the notice shall be canceled, and the occupier shall not be required to fence in pursuance thereof, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be paid as the expenses of the inspectors under this act.

If the occupier does not appoint an arbitrator within *fourteen days* after he served on the inspector the requisition requiring the matter to be referred to arbitration, or if neither the arbitrators nor the umpire decide that it is unnecessary or impossible to fence the machinery alleged in the notice to be dangerous, the occupier shall securely fence the said machinery as required by the notice, or by the award of the arbitrators or umpire if it modifies the notice, and the expenses of the arbitration

shall be paid by the occupier of the factory, and shall be recoverable from him by the inspector in the county court.

Where the occupier of a factory fails to comply within a reasonable time with a notice or award under this section, or fails to keep the machinery mentioned in such notice or award securely fenced as thereby required, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

For the purpose of this section and of any provisions of this act relating thereto, "machinery" shall be deemed to include any driving band or strap.

7. Where an inspector observes in a factory that any grindstone, worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power, is in itself so faulty or is fixed in so faulty a manner as to be likely to cause bodily injury to the grinder using the same, such inspector shall serve on the occupier of the factory a notice requiring him to replace such faulty grindstone, or to properly fix the grindstone fixed in the faulty manner, and the provisions of this act with respect to the notice requiring dangerous machinery to be fenced and arbitration thereon shall apply in like manner as if they were re-enacted in this section with the necessary modifications.

Where the occupier of a factory fails to comply within a reasonable time with a notice or award under this section, or fails to keep the grindstone mentioned in such notice or award in such a state and fixed in such manner as not to be dangerous, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

8. A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion.

A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed—

- (1.) to clean any part of the mill-gearing in a factory while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery; nor
- (2.) to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion by the action of steam, water, or other mechanical power.

A child, young person, or woman allowed to clean or to work in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

### (3.) *Employment and meal hours.*

9. A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed in a factory or a workshop, except during the period of employment fixed by the occupier in pursuance of this act and specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop.

10. With respect to the employment of young persons and women in a textile factory the following regulations shall be observed:

- (1.) The period of employment, except on Saturday, shall be a period of *twelve* consecutive hours, inclusive of meal hours, and either shall begin at *six o'clock* in the morning and end at *six o'clock* in the evening, or shall begin at *seven o'clock* in the morning and end at *seven o'clock* in the evening; and
- (2.) The period of employment on Saturday shall begin either at *six o'clock* or at *seven o'clock* in the morning; and
- (3.) Where the period of employment on Saturday begins at *six o'clock* in the morning, such period—
  - (a.) If not less than *one hour* is allowed for meals, shall end at *one o'clock* in the afternoon as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at *half past one o'clock* in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever; and
  - (b.) If less than *one hour* is allowed for meals, shall end at *half an hour after noon* as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at *one o'clock* in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever; and
- (4.) Where the period of employment on Saturday begins at *seven o'clock* in the morning, such period shall end at *half past one o'clock* in the afternoon as regards any manufacturing process, and at *two o'clock* in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever; and
- (5.) There shall be allowed for meals during the period of employment for young persons and women in the factory—
  - (a.) on every day, except Saturday, not less than *two hours*, of which *one hour* at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before *three o'clock* in the afternoon; and
  - (b.) on Saturday, not less than *half an hour*; and
- (6.) A young person or woman shall not be employed continuously for more than *four hours and a half*, without an interval of at least *half an hour* for a meal.

11. With respect to the employment of children in a textile factory, the following regulations shall be observed:

- (1.) Children shall not be employed except on the system either of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or of employment on alternate days only;

- (2.) The period of employment for a child in a morning set shall, except on Saturday, begin at the same hour as if the child were a young person, and end at *one o'clock* in the afternoon, or, if the dinner time begins before *one o'clock*, at the beginning of dinner time; and
- (3.) The period of employment for a child in an afternoon set shall, except on Saturday, begin at *one o'clock* in the afternoon, or any later hour at which the dinner time terminates, and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person; and
- (4.) The period of employment for a child in a morning or afternoon set on Saturday shall begin and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person; and
- (5.) A child, whether employed in a morning or afternoon set, shall not be employed on Saturday in *two successive weeks*, nor on Saturday in any week, if on any other day in the same week he has been employed for more than *five hours*; and
- (6.) When a child is employed on the alternate day system, the period of employment for such child and the time allowed for meals shall be the same as if the child were a young person, but the child shall not be employed on *two successive days*, and shall not be employed on the same day of the week in *two successive weeks*; and
- (7.) A child shall not be employed continuously for any longer period than he could be if he were a young person without an interval of at least *half an hour* for a meal.

**12.** With respect to the employment of young persons and women in a non-textile factory, and of young persons in a workshop, the following regulations shall be observed:

- (1.) The period of employment, except on Saturday, shall (save as is in this act specially excepted) be a period of *twelve consecutive hours*, inclusive of meal hours, and either shall begin at *six o'clock* in the morning and end at *six o'clock* in the evening, or shall begin at *seven o'clock* in the morning and end at *seven o'clock* in the evening; and
- (2.) The period of employment on Saturday shall (save as is in this act specially excepted) begin at *six o'clock* in the morning or at *seven o'clock* in the morning, and end at *two o'clock* in the afternoon; and
- (3.) There shall be allowed for meals during the period of employment in the factory or workshop—
  - (a.) on every day except Saturday not less than *one hour and a half*, of which *one hour* at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before *three o'clock* in the afternoon; and
  - (b.) on Saturday not less than *half an hour*; and
- (4.) A young person or a woman in a non-textile factory and a young person in a workshop shall not be employed continuously for more than *five hours* without an interval of at least *half an hour* for a meal.

**13.** With respect to the employment of children in a non-textile factory and a workshop, the following regulations shall be observed:

- (1.) Children shall not be employed except either on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or, in a factory or workshop in which the actual hours of work of young persons and women, exclusive of meal hours, are restricted to *ten hours* a day, on the system of employment on alternate days only; and
- (2.) The period of employment for a child in a morning set on every day, including Saturday, shall begin at the same hour as if the child were a young person, and end at *one o'clock* in the afternoon, or, if the dinner time begins before *one o'clock*, at the beginning of dinner time; and
- (3.) The period of employment for a child in an afternoon set on every day, including Saturday, shall begin at *one o'clock* in the afternoon, or at any later hour at which the dinner time terminates, and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person; and
- (4.) A child shall not be employed in *two successive weeks* in a morning set, or in *two successive weeks* in an afternoon set; and
- (5.) When a child is employed on the alternate-day system the period of employment for such child and the time allowed for meals shall be the same as if the child were a young person, but the child shall not be employed in any manner on *two successive days*, and shall not be employed on the same day of the week in *two successive weeks*; and
- (6.) A child shall not be employed continuously for any longer period than he could be if he were a young person without an interval of at least *half an hour* for a meal.

**14.** In a workshop in which a young person or a child is employed a woman shall not be employed except during the same period and subject to the same restrictions as if she were a young person; and the regulations of this act with respect to the em-

ployment of young persons in a workshop shall apply accordingly to the employment of women in that workshop.

In a workshop in which no young person or child is employed—

- (1.) The period of employment for a woman shall, except on Saturday, be a period not exceeding *twelve hours*, inclusive of meal hours, between *six o'clock* in the morning and *nine o'clock* in the evening, and shall on Saturday be the period between *six o'clock* in the morning and *two o'clock* in the afternoon; and
- (2.) There shall be allowed to a woman for meals during the period of employment on any day except Saturday not less than *one hour and a half*, and on Saturday *half an hour*.

15. In a workshop which is a dwelling-house and in which the family only of the occupier living in that dwelling-house are employed, the foregoing regulations of this act with respect to the employment of women young persons and children shall not apply, and in lieu thereof the following regulations shall be observed:

- (1.) A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed in the workshop except during the period of employment fixed by the occupier in accordance with this section;
  - (2.) The period of employment for young persons and women shall, except on Saturday, be a period not exceeding *twelve hours*, inclusive of meal hours, between *six o'clock* in the morning and *nine o'clock* in the evening, and shall on Saturday be the period between *six o'clock* in the morning and *two o'clock* in the afternoon; and
  - (3.) There shall be allowed to every woman and young person for meals during the period of employment on any day except Saturday not less than *one hour and a half*, and on Saturday *half an hour*; and
  - (4.) The period of employment for a child shall be a period not exceeding *six hours and a half* between *six o'clock* in the morning and *one o'clock* in the afternoon, or between *noon* and the hour of *eight* in the evening, or (on Saturday) of *two* in the afternoon, and for the purpose of the provisions of this act respecting education, such child, shall be deemed, according to circumstances, to be employed in a morning or afternoon set; and
  - (5.) A child shall not be employed continuously for more than *five hours* without an interval of at least *half an hour* for a meal.
16. With respect to meals the following regulations shall (save as is in this act specially excepted) be observed in every factory and workshop:

- (1.) All children young persons and women employed therein shall have the time allowed for meals at the same time in the day; and
- (2.) A child young person or woman shall not during any part of the time allowed for meals in the factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on.

17. The occupier of a factory or workshop may from time to time fix within the limits allowed by this act, and shall (save as is in this act specially excepted) specify in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop, the period of employment, the times allowed for meals, and whether the children are employed on the system of morning and afternoon sets, or of alternate days.

The period of employment and the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop shall be deemed to be the period and times specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop, and all the children in the factory or workshop shall be employed either on the system of morning and afternoon sets or on the system of alternate days according to the system for the time being specified in such notice;

Provided that a change in the period of employment and in the times allowed for meals, or in the system of employment of the children shall not be made, until after the occupier has served on an inspector and affixed in the factory or workshop notice of his intention to make such change, and shall not be made oftener than *once a quarter*, unless for special cause allowed in writing by an inspector.

18. A child under the age of *ten years* shall not be employed in a factory or a workshop.

19. A child young person or woman shall not (save as is in this act specially excepted) be employed on Sunday in a factory or workshop.

#### (4.) Holidays.

20. The occupier of every factory and workshop shall allow to every child young person and woman employed therein the following holidays; that is to say,

- (1.) The whole of Christmas Day, and either the whole of Good Friday, or, if it is so specified by the occupier in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop, of the next public holiday under the holidays extension act, 1875; and in addition

- (2.) *Eight* half holidays in every year, but a whole holiday may be allowed in lieu of any *two* such half holidays; and
- (3.) At least half of the said half holidays or whole holidays shall be allowed between the *fifteenth day of March* and the *first day of October* in every year; and
- (4.) Cessation from work shall not be deemed to be a half holiday or whole holiday, unless a notice of the half holiday or holiday has been affixed in the factory or workshop for at least the whole period of employment on the last previous work day; and
- (5.) A half holiday shall comprise at least *one half* of the period of employment for young persons and women some day other than Saturday.

A child, young person, or woman who—

- (1.) on a whole holiday fixed by or in pursuance of this section for a factory or workshop, is employed in the factory or workshop; or
- (2.) on a half holiday fixed in pursuance of this section for a factory or workshop, is employed in the factory or workshop during the portion of the period of employment assigned for such half holiday

shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

(5.) *Education of children.*

**21.** The parent of a child employed in a factory or in a workshop shall cause that child to attend some certified efficient school (which school may be selected by such parent) as follows:

- (1.) The child, when employed in a morning or afternoon set, shall on each work day of every week, during any part of which he is so employed, be caused to attend for at least one attendance (as defined for the time being by a secretary of state with the consent of the education department), between the hours of *eight* in the morning and *six* in the evening; and
- (2.) The child, when employed on the alternate day system, shall be caused to attend school for at least *two* attendances (as defined for the time being by a secretary of state with the consent of the education department), between the hours of *eight* in the morning and *six* in the evening on each work day preceding each day of employment in the factory or workshop:

Provided that—

- (1.) A child shall not be required by this act to attend school on Saturday or on any holiday or half holiday allowed by or in pursuance of this act in the factory or workshop in which the child is employed; and
- (2.) The non-attendance of the child shall be excused on every day on which he is certified by the teacher of the school to have been prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable cause, also when the school is closed during the ordinary holidays or for any other temporary cause; and
- (3.) Where there is not within the distance of *two miles*, measured according to the nearest road, from the factory or workshop in which the child is employed or from the residence of the child a certified efficient school which the child can attend, attendance at a school temporarily approved in writing by an inspector under this act, although not a certified efficient school, shall for the purposes of this act be deemed attendance at a certified efficient school until such certified efficient school as aforesaid is established, and with a view to such establishment the inspector shall immediately report to the education department every case of the approval of a school by him under this section.

A child who has not in any week attended school for all the attendances required by this section shall not be employed in the following week, until he has attended school for the deficient number of attendances.

The education department shall from time to time by the publication of lists or by notices, or otherwise as they think expedient, provide for giving to all persons interested information of the schools in each school district which are certified efficient schools.

**22.** The occupier of every factory or workshop in which a child is employed shall on *Monday* in every week after the first week in which such child began to work therein, or on some other day appointed for that purpose by an inspector, obtain from the teacher of the certified efficient school attended by the child, a certificate (according to the prescribed form and directions) respecting the attendance of such child at school in accordance with this act.

The employment of a child without obtaining such certificate as is required by this section shall be deemed to be employment of a child contrary to the provisions of this act.

The occupier shall keep every such certificate for *two months* after the date thereof if the child so long continues to be employed in his factory or his workshop, and shall produce the same to an inspector when required during that period.

**23.** The principal teacher of a certified efficient school attended by a child em-



ployed in a factory or workshop may apply in writing to the occupier of the factory or workshop to pay a weekly sum specified in the application not exceeding *twopence a week*, and not exceeding *one-twelfth* part of the wages of the child, and after that application the occupier, so long as he employs the child, shall be liable to pay to the applicant while the child attends his school the weekly sum specified in the application, and the sum may be recovered as a debt, and the occupier may deduct the sum so paid by him from the wages payable for the services of the child.

24. When a child of the age of *thirteen years* has obtained from a person authorized by the education department a certificate of having attained such standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school, as hereinafter mentioned, that child shall be deemed to be a young person for the purposes of this act.

The standards for the purposes of this section shall be such as may be from time to time fixed for the purposes of this act by a secretary of state, with the consent of the education department, and the standards so fixed shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall not have effect until the expiration of at least *six months* after such publication.

Attendance at a certified day industrial school shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be attendance at a certified efficient school.

#### (6.) *Certificates of fitness for employment.*

25. In a factory a child or young person under the age of *sixteen years* shall not be employed for more than *seven*, or if the certifying surgeon for the district resides more than *three miles* from the factory *thirteen*, working days, unless the occupier thereof has obtained a certificate, in the prescribed form, of the fitness of such child or young person for employment in that factory.

A certificate of fitness for employment for the purposes of this act shall be granted by the certifying surgeon for the district, and shall be to the effect that he is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of birth or otherwise, that such child or young person is of the age named in the certificate of fitness, and that such child or young person has been personally examined by him and is not incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working daily for the time allowed by law in the factory named in the certificate.

26. In order to enable occupiers of workshops to better secure the observance of this act, and prevent the employment in their workshops of children and young persons under the age of *sixteen years* who are unfitted for that employment, an occupier of a workshop is hereby authorized to obtain, if he thinks fit, from the certifying surgeon for the district, a certificate of the fitness of children and young persons under the age of *sixteen years* for employment in his workshop, in like manner as if that workshop were a factory, and the certifying surgeon shall examine the children and young persons, and grant certificates accordingly.

27. Where an inspector is of opinion that any child or young person under the age of *sixteen years* is by disease or bodily infirmity incapacitated from working daily for the time allowed by law in the factory or workshop in which he is employed, he may serve written notice thereof on the occupier of the factory or workshop, and the occupier shall not continue for more than *seven days* after the service of such notice to employ such child or young person (notwithstanding a certificate of fitness has been previously obtained for such child or young person), unless the certifying surgeon for the district has, after the service of the notice, personally examined such child or young person and has certified that such child or young person is not so incapacitated as aforesaid.

28. All factories and workshops in the occupation of the same occupier, and in the district of the same certifying surgeon, or any of them, may be named in the certificate of fitness for employment, if the surgeon is of opinion that he can truly give the certificate for employment therein.

The certificate of birth (which may be produced to a certifying surgeon) shall either be a certified copy of the entry in the register of births, kept in pursuance of the acts relating to the registration of births, of the birth of the child or young person (whether such copy be obtained in pursuance of the elementary education act 1876 or otherwise), or be a certificate from a local authority within the meaning of the elementary education act 1876, to the effect that it appears from the returns transmitted to such authority in pursuance of the said act by the registrar of births and deaths that the child was born at the date named in the certificate.

Where a certificate of fitness for employment is to the effect that the certifying surgeon has been satisfied of the age of a child or young person, otherwise than by the production of a certificate of birth, an inspector may, by notice in writing, annul the surgeon's certificate if he has reasonable cause to believe that the real age of the child or young person named in it is less than that mentioned in the certificate, and thereupon that certificate shall be of no avail for the purposes of this act.

When a child becomes a young person a fresh certificate of fitness must be obtained. The occupier shall, when required, produce to an inspector at the factory or workshop in which a child or young person is employed the certificate of fitness of such child or young person for employment which he is required to obtain under this act.

(7.) *Accidents.*

29. Where there occurs in a factory or a workshop any accident which either—

(a.) Causes loss of life to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop, or

(b.) Causes bodily injury to a person employed in the factory or the workshop, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam water or other mechanical power, or by explosion or escape of gas, steam or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within *forty-eight hours* after the occurrence of the accident,

written notice of the accident shall forthwith be sent to the certifying surgeon for the district, stating the residence of the person injured, or the place to which he may have been removed, and if such notice is not sent the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five pounds*.

If any such accident as aforesaid occurs to a person employed in an iron mill or blast furnace, the actual employer of the person killed or injured shall immediately report the same to the occupier, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five pounds*.

A notice of an accident of which notice is required by section sixty-three of the explosives act, 1875, to be sent to a government inspector, need not be sent to the certifying surgeon in pursuance of this section.

30. Where a certifying surgeon receives in pursuance of this act notice of an accident in a factory or a workshop, he shall send a copy of such notice to an inspector by the first post after the receipt thereof, and shall with the least possible delay proceed to the factory or workshop, and make a full investigation as to the nature and cause of the death or injury caused by that accident, and shall within the next *twenty-four hours* send to the inspector a report thereof.

The certifying surgeon, for the purpose only of an investigation under this section, shall have the same powers as an inspector, and shall also have power to enter any room in a building to which the person killed or injured has been removed.

There shall be paid to the said surgeon for the investigation such fee, not exceeding *ten* nor less than *three shillings*, as a Secretary of State considers reasonable, which fee shall be paid as expenses incurred in the execution of this act.

PART II.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTICULAR CLASSES OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

(1.) *Special provisions for health in certain factories and workshops.*

31. For the purpose of securing the observance of the requirements of this act as to cleanliness in every factory and workshop, all the inside walls of the rooms of such factory or workshop, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms, whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not, and all the passages and staircases of every such factory or workshop, if they have not been painted with oil once at least within *seven years*, shall be limewashed once at least within every successive period of *fourteen months*, to date from the period when last limewashed; and if they have been so painted, shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least within every successive period of *fourteen months*, to date from the period when last washed.

A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

Where it appears to a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, the regulations in this section are not required for the purpose of securing therein the observance of the requirements of this act as to cleanliness, or are by reason of special circumstances inapplicable, he may if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this act, grant to such class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, a special exception that the regulations in this section shall not apply thereto.

32. Where a bakehouse is situate in any city, town, or place containing, according to the last published census for the time being, a population of more than *five thousand persons*, all the inside walls of the rooms of such bakehouse, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms, whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not, and all the passages and staircases of such bakehouse, shall either be painted with oil or be lime-

washed, or partly painted and partly limewashed; where painted with oil there shall be three coats of paint, and the painting shall be renewed once at least in every *seven years*, and shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every *six months*; where limewashed, the limewashing shall be renewed once at least in every *six months*.

A bakehouse in which there is any contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

33. Where a bakehouse is situate in any city, town, or place containing, according to the last published census for the time being, a population of more than *five thousand persons*, a place on the same level with the bakehouse, and forming part of the same building, shall not be used as a sleeping place, unless it is constructed as follows; that is to say,

Unless it is effectually separated from the bakehouse by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling; and

Unless there be an external glazed window of at least *nine superficial feet in area*, of which at least *four and a half superficial feet* are made to open for ventilation.

Any person who lets or occupies, or continues to let or knowingly suffers to be occupied, any place contrary to this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding, for the first offense, *twenty shillings*, and for every subsequent offense *five pounds*.

34. If in a factory or workshop where grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel, or any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appears to an inspector under this act that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may direct a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation, to be provided within a reasonable time; and if the same is not provided, maintained, and used, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

35. A child, young person or woman shall not be employed in any part of a factory in which the wet-spinning of flax, hemp, jute, or tow is carried on, unless sufficient means be employed and continued for protecting the workers from being wetted, and, where hot water is used, for preventing the escape of steam into the room occupied by the workers.

A factory in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

(2.) *Special restrictions as to employment, meals, and certificates of fitness.*

36. A child or young person shall not, to the extent mentioned in the first schedule of this act, be employed in the factories or workshops or parts thereof named in that schedule.

Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies.

37. A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed to take a meal or to remain during the time allowed for meals in the parts of factories or workshops to which this section applies; and a child, young person, or woman allowed to take a meal or to remain in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies.

This section applies to the parts of factories or workshops named in part one of the second schedule of this act.

Where it appears to a secretary of state that by reason of the nature of the process in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof not named in the said part of the said schedule, the taking of meals therein is specially injurious to health, he may, if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this act extend the prohibition in this section to the said class of factories or workshops or parts thereof.

If the prohibition in this section is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state to be no longer necessary for the protection of the health of children, young persons and women in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof to which the prohibition has been extended by an order, he may, by an order made under this part of the act, rescind the order of extension, without prejudice nevertheless to the making of another order at a future period.

38. In print works and bleaching and dyeing works, the period of employment for a child, young person, and woman and the time allowed for meals shall be the same as if the said works were a textile factory, and the regulations of this act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women in a textile factory shall apply accordingly as if print works and bleaching dyeing works were textile factories; save that nothing in this section shall prevent the continuous employment in the said works, without an interval of *half an hour* for a meal, of a child, young person, or woman for the period allowed by this act in a non-textile factory.

39. In a workshop to which this section applies, a child or young person under the age of *sixteen years* shall not be employed for more than *seven*, or, if the certifying surgeon for the district resides more than *three miles* from the workshop, *thirteen working days*, unless the occupier thereof has obtained a certificate in the prescribed form of fitness of such child or young person for employment in that workshop, and the provisions of this act with respect to certificates of fitness for employment shall apply in like manner as if that workshop were a factory.

This section applies to the workshops specified in part two of the second schedule to this act.

Where it appears to a secretary of state that by reason of special circumstances affecting any class of workshops not named in the said part of the said schedule, it is expedient, for protecting the health of the children and young persons under the age of *sixteen years* employed therein, to extend this section to such class of workshops, he may, if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this act, extend this section accordingly.

If the prohibition in this section is proved to the satisfaction of the secretary of state to be no longer necessary for the protection of the health of children and young persons under the age of *sixteen years* employed in any class of workshops to which this section has been extended by an order, he may, by order made under this part of this act, rescind the order of extension, without prejudice nevertheless to the making of another order at a future period.

(3.) *Special exceptions relaxing general law in certain factories and workshops.*

(a.) *Period of employment.*

40. In the factories and workshops or parts thereof to which this exception applies the period of employment for young persons and women, if so fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, may, except on Saturday, begin at *eight o'clock* in the morning and end at *eight o'clock* in the evening, and may on Saturday begin at *eight o'clock* in the morning and end at *four o'clock* in the evening; and the beginning of the period of employment for a child in a morning set and the end of the period of employment for a child in an afternoon set may be altered accordingly.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in part one of the third schedule of this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require the extension thereto of this exception, and that the extension can be made without injury to the health of the children young persons and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act extend this exception accordingly.

41. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the young persons and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to such class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, a special exception that the period of employment for young persons and women therein, if so fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, may on any day, except Saturday, begin at *nine o'clock* in the morning and end at *nine o'clock* in the evening, but in such case the period of employment for a child shall end at *eight o'clock* in the evening or some earlier hour.

42. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons in textile factories shall not prevent the employment in the part of a textile factory in which a machine for the manufacture of lace is moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, of any male young person above the age of *sixteen years* between *four o'clock* in the morning and *ten o'clock* in the evening, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely:

- (a.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning or after the end of the period of employment for young persons under *sixteen years* of age or women in the factory, his hours of actual work on that day shall not exceed *nine hours*; and
- (b.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning of the period of employment for young persons under *sixteen years* of age or women in the factory, he shall not be employed on the same day after the end of that period; and
- (c.) Where such young person is employed on any day after the end of the period of employment for young persons of *sixteen years* of age or women in the factory, he shall not be employed next morning before the beginning of such period of employment.

If young persons under the age of *sixteen years* or women are not employed in the factory, the period of employment for the purpose of this exception shall mean such period as can, under this act, be fixed for the employment of such young persons and women in the factory, and notice of such period shall be affixed in the factory.

43. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons in non-textile factories or workshops shall not prevent the employment in the part of a bakehouse in which the process of baking bread is carried on of any male young person above the age of *sixteen years* between *five o'clock* in the morning and *nine o'clock* in the evening, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely :

- (a.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning or after the end of the period of employment for young persons under *sixteen years* of age or women in the bakehouse, his hours of actual work on that day shall not exceed *nine hours* ; and
- (b.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning of the period of employment for young persons under *sixteen years* of age or women in the bakehouse, he shall not be employed after the end of that period on the same day ; and
- (c.) Where such young person is employed on any day after the end of the period of employment for young persons under the age of *sixteen years* or women in the bakehouse, he shall not be employed next morning before the beginning of such period of employment.

If young persons under the age of *sixteen years* or women are not employed in the bakehouse, the period of employment for the purpose of this exception shall mean such period as can under this act, be fixed for the employment of such young persons and women in the bakehouse, and notice of such period shall be affixed in the bakehouse.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the exigencies of the trade carried on in bakehouses, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the male young persons affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to bakehouses, or to bakehouses situate in the said locality, a special exception permitting the employment of male young persons of *sixteen years* of age and upwards as if they were no longer young persons.

44. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of factories or workshops, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require some other day in the week to be substituted for Saturday as regards the hour at which the period of employment for children young persons and women is required by this act to end on Saturday, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to such class of factories or workshops, a special exception, authorizing the occupiers of every such factory and workshop to substitute by a notice affixed in the factory or workshop some other day for Saturday, and in such case this act shall apply in such factory and workshop in like manner as if the substituted day were Saturday, and Saturday were an ordinary work day.

45. In the process of Turkey red dyeing, nothing in part one of this act shall prevent the employment of young persons and women on Saturday until *half past four o'clock* in the afternoon.

46. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of factories or workshops, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to such class of factories or workshops a special exception, authorizing the occupier of any such factory or workshop to allow all or any of the half holidays, or whole holidays in lieu of them, on different days to any of the children young persons and women employed in his factory or workshop, or to any sets of such children young persons and women, and not on the same days.

47. Where the occupier of a factory or workshop is a person of the Jewish religion, the regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent him—

- (1.) If he keeps his factory or workshop closed on Saturday until sunset, from employing young persons and women on Saturday from after sunset until *nine o'clock* in the evening ; or
- (2.) If he keeps his factory or workshop closed on Saturday both before and after sunset, from employing young persons and women one hour on every other day in the week (not being Sunday), in addition to the hours allowed by this act, so that such hour be at the beginning or end of the period of employment, and be not before *six o'clock* in the morning or after *nine o'clock* in the evening.

48. No penalty shall be incurred by any person in respect of any work done on Sunday in a factory or workshop by a young person or woman of the Jewish religion, subject to the following conditions :

- (1.) The occupier of the factory or workshop shall be of the Jewish religion ; and

- (2.) The factory or workshop shall be closed on Saturday and shall not be opened for traffic on Sunday; and
- (3.) The occupier shall not avail himself of the exception in this part of this act for the employment of young persons and women on Saturday evening, or for an additional hour during any other day of the week.

Where the occupier avails himself of this exception, this act shall apply to the factory or workshop in like manner as if Sunday were Saturday and the Saturday were Sunday.

(b.) *Meal hours.*

49. The provisions of this act which require that all the children young persons and women employed in a factory or workshop shall have the time allowed for meals at the same time in the day shall not apply in the cases mentioned in part two of the third schedule to this act.

The provisions of this act which require that a child young person and woman shall not, during any part of the time allowed for meals in a factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, shall not apply in the cases and to the extent mentioned in part two of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the process, or of special circumstances affecting such class, or of any temporary or special emergency affecting the business carried on in such class, to extend thereto the exceptions in this section or either of them, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children young persons and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act extend such exceptions or exception accordingly.

(c.) *Overtime.*

50. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons and women, shall not prevent the employment in the factories and workshops or parts thereof to which this exception applies, of young persons, if upwards of *fourteen years* of age, and of women for *fourteen hours* (inclusive of meal hours), on any one day, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely:

- (1.) The period of employment shall end at *eight o'clock* in the evening, or if such period begins at *seven o'clock* or any later hour in the morning, at *nine o'clock* in the evening; and
- (2.) Where the time allowed for meals under the said regulations of this act is less than *two hours* during the period of employment, there shall be allowed an additional *half an hour* for a meal after the hour of *five* in the evening; and
- (3.) Any such young person or woman shall not be so employed on the whole for more than *five days* in any one week, nor for more than *forty-eight days* in any period of *twelve months*.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in part three of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, it is necessary, by reason of the nature of the business depending on the weather or the seasons of the year, or by reason of any special emergency affecting the business, to employ young persons and women in manner authorized by this exception, and that such employment will not injure the health of the young persons and women affected thereby, he may, by order made under this part of this act, extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof.

51. If in any factory or workshop or part thereof to which this exception applies, the process in which a child, young person, or woman is employed is in an incomplete state at the end of the period of employment of such child, young person, or woman, the provisions of this act with respect to the period of employment shall not prevent such child, young person, or woman from being employed for a further period not exceeding *thirty minutes*:

Provided that the hours of actual work of such child, young person or woman in that week do not exceed the total number of hours for which such child, young person, or woman would have been permitted to actually work if this exception did not apply.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops specified in part four of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof the time for the completion of a process cannot by reason of the nature thereof be accurately fixed, and that the extension to such class of factories or workshops or parts thereof of this exception can be made without injury to the health of the children young persons and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of the act extend this exception accordingly.

52. Nothing in this act shall prevent the employment of young persons and women so far as is necessary for the purpose only of preventing any damage which may arise from spontaneous combustion in the process of Turkey red dyeing, or from any extraordinary atmospheric influence in the process of open-air bleaching.

53. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent the employment in the factories and workshops and parts thereof to which this exception applies of women for *fourteen hours* (inclusive of meal hours) on any one day, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely:

- (a.) The period of employment shall end at *eight o'clock* in the evening, or if such period begins at *seven o'clock* or any later hour in the morning, at *nine o'clock* in the evening; and
- (b.) There shall be allowed an additional *half an hour* for a meal after the hour of *five* in the evening; and
- (c.) Any such woman shall not be so employed on the whole for more than *five days* in any one week, nor for more than *ninety-six days* in any period of *twelve months*.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in part five of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, it is necessary by reason of the perishable nature of the articles or materials which are the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft to employ women in manner authorized by this exception, and that such employment will not injure the health of the women employed, he may, by order made under this part of this act, extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof.

(d.) *Nightwork.*

54. Nothing in this act shall prevent the employment in factories and workshops to which this exception applies of male young persons when upwards of *fourteen years of age* during the night, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions:

- (1.) The period of employment shall not exceed *twelve consecutive hours* (inclusive of meal hours), and shall begin and end at the hours specified in the notice; and
- (2.) The provisions of part one of this act with respect to the allowance of time for meals to young persons shall be observed with the necessary modifications as to the hour at which the times allowed for meals are fixed; and
- (3.) A male young person employed during the night shall not be employed during any part of the *twelve hours* preceding or succeeding the period of employment; and
- (4.) A male young person shall not be employed on more than *six nights*, or in the case of blast furnaces or paper mills *seven nights*, in any *two weeks*.

The provisions of this act with respect to the period of employment on Saturday, and with respect to the allowance to young persons of eight half holidays in every year, or of whole holidays in lieu of them, shall not apply to a male young person employed in day and night turns in pursuance of this exception.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops specified in part six of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof it is necessary, by reason of the nature of the business requiring the process to be carried on throughout the night, to employ male young persons at night, and that such employment will not injure the health of the male young persons employed, he may by order made under this part of this act extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof.

55. In a factory or workshop in which the process of printing newspapers is carried on not more than *two nights* in the week, nothing in this act shall prevent the employment of a male young person of *sixteen years* of age and upwards at night during not more than *two nights* in a week, as if he were no longer a young person.

56. In a factory or workshop in which the making of glass is carried on, nothing in this act shall prevent any male young person of upwards of *fourteen years* of age from working according to the accustomed hours of the factory or workshop, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely:

- (1.) The total hours of the periods of employment shall not exceed *sixty* in any one week; and
- (2.) The periods of employment (inclusive of meal hours) for any such young person shall not exceed *fourteen hours* in *four* separate turns per week, or *twelve hours* in *five* separate turns per week, or ten hours in six separate turns per week, or any less number of hours in the accustomed number of separate turns per week, so that such number of turns do not exceed *nine*; and

- (3.) Such young person shall not work in any turn without an interval of time not less than one full turn; and
- (4.) There shall be allowed to such young person during each turn (so far as is practicable) the same intervals for meals as are required by this act to be allowed in any other non-textile factory or workshop.

(4.) *Special exception for domestic and certain other workshops.*

57. The provisions of this act, which relate—

- (1.) To the cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting, and washing), or to the overcrowding, or ventilation of a workshop; or,
- (2.) To all children young persons and women employed in a workshop having the time allowed for meals at the same time in the day, or during any part of the time allowed for meals being employed or being allowed to remain in any room; or,
- (3.) To the affixing of any notice or abstract in a workshop; or, specifying any matter in the notice; or,
- (4.) To the allowance of any holidays to a child young person or woman; or,
- (5.) To the sending notice of accidents;

shall not apply to a workshop

- (1.) In which no young person or child is employed; or,
- (2.) Which is a dwelling-house, and in which the family only of the occupier living in that dwelling-house carry on the handicraft:

Provided that nothing in this section shall exempt a bakehouse from the provisions of this act with respect to cleanliness (including limewashing, painting, and washing).

(5.) *Supplemental as to special provisions.*

58. Where it appears to a secretary of state that the adoption of any special means or provision for the cleanliness or ventilation of a factory or workshop is required for the protection of the health of any child young person or woman employed in pursuance of an exception under this part of this act, either for a longer period than is otherwise allowed by this act, or at night, he may by order made under this part of this act direct that the adoption of such means or provision shall be a condition of such employment.

59. Where an exception has been granted or extended under this part of this act by an order of a secretary of state, and it appears to a secretary of state that such exception is injurious to the health of the children young persons or women employed in, or is no longer necessary for the carrying on of the business in the class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, to which the said exception was so granted or extended, he may by an order made under this part of this act rescind the grant or extension, without prejudice to the making of another order at a future period.

60. Where a secretary of state has power to make an order under this part of this act, the following provisions shall apply to that order:

- (1.) The order shall be under the hand of the secretary of state and shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall come into operation at the date of the publication in the London Gazette of the order, or at any later date mentioned in the order:
- (2.) The order may be temporary or permanent, conditional or unconditional, and may extend a provision prohibition or exception, grant an exception, or rescind a previous order, either wholly or partly:
- (3.) The order shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and if either House of Parliament, within *forty days* after the same has been so laid before it, resolve that such order ought to be annulled, the same shall after the date of such resolution be of no effect, without prejudice to the validity of anything done in the mean time under such order or to the making of any new order:
- (4.) The order, while it is in force, shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, apply as if it formed part of the enactment which provides for the extension or grant or otherwise for making the order.

61. An occupier of a factory or workshop, not less than *seven days* before he avails himself of any special exception under this part of this act, shall (except in the case of a workshop to which the provisions of this act with respect to notices do not apply) affix in his factory or workshop and serve on an inspector notice of his intention so to avail himself, and whilst he avails himself of the exception shall keep the notice so affixed.

The notice so affixed shall specify the hours for the beginning and end of the period of employment, and the times to be allowed for meals to every child young person and woman where they differ from the ordinary hours or times.

An occupier of a factory or workshop shall enter in the prescribed register, and re-



port to an inspector, the prescribed particulars respecting the employment of any child young person or woman in pursuance of any exception.

Where the occupier of a factory or workshop avails himself of an exception under this part of this act, and a condition for availing himself of such exception (whether specified in this part of this act, or in the order granting or extending the exception) is not observed in that factory or workshop, then

- (1.) If such condition relates to the cleanliness, ventilation, or overcrowding of the factory or workshop, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act; and
- (2.) In any other case a child young person or woman employed in the factory or workshop, in alleged pursuance of the said exception, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

### PART III.

#### ADMINISTRATION, PENALTIES, AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

##### (1.) *Inspection.*

**62.** A secretary of state from time to time may appoint such inspectors (under whatever title he may from time to time fix), and such clerks and servants as he may, with the approval of the treasury, think necessary for carrying into effect the execution of this act, and may assign to them their duties, and may constitute a principal inspector with an office in London, and may regulate the cases and manner in which they or any of them are to execute and perform the powers and duties of inspectors under this act, and *may award such salaries as he, with the consent of the treasury, thinks proper, and may remove such inspectors, clerks, and servants.*

*All salaries paid to inspectors, clerks, and servants appointed under this act, and all expenses incurred by them or by a secretary of state in the execution of this act, shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.*

Notice of the appointment of every such inspector shall be published in the London Gazette.

A person who is the occupier of a factory or workshop or is directly or indirectly interested therein or in any process or business carried on therein or in a patent connected therewith, or is employed in or about a factory or workshop, shall not act as an inspector under this act.

An inspector under this act shall not be liable to serve in any parochial or municipal office.

Such annual report of the proceedings of the inspectors under this act as the secretary of state from time to time directs shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

A reference in this act to an inspector refers, unless it is otherwise expressed, to an inspector appointed in pursuance of this section, and a notice or other document required by this act to be sent to an inspector shall be sent to such inspector as a secretary of state may from time to time, by declaration published in the London Gazette or otherwise as he thinks expedient for making the same known to all persons interested direct, and the inspector named in such declaration shall be deemed to be for the purposes mentioned in the declaration the inspector of the district.

**63.** An inspector under this act shall for the purpose of the execution of this act have power to do all or any of the following things, namely:

- (1.) To enter, inspect, and examine at all reasonable times by day and night any factory and workshop and every part thereof when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and to enter by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory or workshop, and to take with him on every such entry a certifying surgeon and any constable whom he may need to assist him, and any other officer whom he is authorized by this act to take into a factory or workshop; and
- (2.) To require the production of the registers certificates notices and documents kept in pursuance of this act, and to inspect, examine, and copy the same; and
- (3.) To make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the enactments of this act and the enactments for the time being in force relating to public health are complied with, so far as respects the factory or workshop and the persons employed therein; and
- (4.) To enter any school in which he has reasonable cause to believe that children employed in a factory or workshop are for the time being educated; and
- (5.) To examine either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this act, every person whom he finds in a factory or workshop, or such a school as aforesaid, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been within the preceding *two months* employed in a factory or workshop, and to require such person to be so examined and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined; and

(6.) To exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this act into effect.

The occupier of every factory and workshop his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by an inspector as necessary for an entry inspection examination or inquiry under this act in relation to such factory and workshop.

Every person who wilfully delays an inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition of an inspector in pursuance of this section, or who conceals or prevents or attempts to conceal or prevent a child young person or woman from appearing before or being examined by an inspector, shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this act.

Where an inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties under this act in a factory or workshop, the occupier of that factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five*, or where the offence is committed at night *twenty*, pounds.

64. Every inspector under this act shall be furnished with the prescribed certificate of his appointment, and on applying for admission to a factory or workshop shall, if required, produce to the occupier the said certificate.

Every person who forges or counterfeits any such certificate, or makes use of any forged, counterfeited, or false certificate, or personates the inspector named in any such certificate, or falsely pretends to be an inspector under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable on conviction on indictment to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding *three months*, with or without hard labor.

## (2.) *Certifying surgeons.*

65. Subject to such regulations as may be from time to time made by a secretary of state, an inspector may from time to time appoint a sufficient number of legally qualified medical practitioners to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this act, and may from time to time revoke any such appointment.

Every appointment and revocation of appointment of a certifying surgeon may be annulled by a secretary of state upon appeal to him for that purpose.

A surgeon who is the occupier of a factory or workshop, or is directly or indirectly interested therein or in any process or business carried on therein or in a patent connected therewith, shall not be a certifying surgeon for that factory or workshop.

A secretary of state may from time to time make rules for the guidance of certifying surgeons, and for the particulars to be registered respecting their visits, and for the forms of certificates and other documents to be used by them.

66. A certificate of fitness for employment shall not be granted for the purposes of this act, except upon personal examination of the person named therein.

A certifying surgeon shall not examine any child or young person for the purposes of a certificate of fitness for employment, or sign any such certificate elsewhere than at the factory or workshop where such child or person is or is about to be employed, unless the number of children and young persons employed in that factory or workshop are less than *ten*, or unless for some special reason allowed in writing by an inspector.

If a certifying surgeon refuses to grant for any person examined by him a certificate of fitness for employment, he shall when required give in writing and sign the reasons for such refusal.

67. With respect to the fees to be paid to certifying surgeons in respect of the examination of, and grant of certificates of fitness for employment for, children and young persons in factories or workshops the following provisions shall have effect:

(1.) The occupier may agree with the certifying surgeon as to the amount of such fees:

(2.) In the absence of any such agreement the fees shall be those named in the following scale:

When the examination is at a factory or workshop not exceeding one mile from the surgeon's residence.	{ 2s. 6d. for each visit and 6d. for each person after the first <i>five</i> examined at that visit.
When the examination is at a factory or workshop more than one mile from the surgeon's residence.	{ The above fees and an additional 6d. for each complete <i>half mile</i> over and above the <i>mile</i> .
When the examination is not at the factory or workshop but at the residence of the surgeon, or at some place, day, or hour appointed by the surgeon for the purpose, and published in the prescribed manner.	{ 6d. for each person examined.

(3.) The occupier shall pay the fees at the time at which the surgeon signs the certificates, or at any other time that may be directed by the inspector.

- (4.) The occupier may deduct the fee or any part thereof, not exceeding in any case *threepence*, from the wages of the person for whom the certificate was granted.
- (5.) A secretary of state may from time to time, if he think it expedient, alter any fees fixed by this section.

(3.) *Miscellaneous.*

68. Every person shall, within *one month* after he begins to occupy a factory, serve on an inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

69. Where an inspector, by notice in writing, names a public clock, or some other clock open to public view, for the purpose of regulating the period of employment in a factory or workshop, the period of employment and time allowed for meals for children young persons and women in that factory or workshop shall be regulated by that clock, which shall be specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop.

70. The occupier of every factory and the occupier of every workshop in which a child or young person under the age of *sixteen years* is prohibited by or in pursuance of this act from being employed without a certificate of fitness for employment, shall keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars registers of the children and young persons employed in that factory or workshop, and of their employment, and other matters under this act.

The occupier of a factory or workshop shall send to an inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this act as the inspector may from time to time require for the execution of his duties under this act.

Where by reason of the number of children and young persons employed in a workshop (other than one above in this section mentioned), or otherwise, it seems expedient to a secretary of state so to do, he may order the occupier of that workshop to keep a register under this section, with power to rescind such order, and while such order is in force this section shall apply to that workshop in like manner as if it were a factory.

In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *forty shillings*.

71. There shall be affixed at the entrance of every factory and workshop, and in such other parts thereof as an inspector may for the time being direct, and be constantly kept so affixed in the prescribed form and in such position as to be easily read by the persons employed in the factory or workshop—

- (1.) The prescribed abstract of this act; and
- (2.) A notice of the name and address of the prescribed inspector; and
- (3.) A notice of the name and address of the certifying surgeon for the district; and
- (4.) A notice of the clock (if any) by which the period of employment and time for meals in the factory or workshop are regulated; and
- (5.) Every notice and document required by this act to be affixed in the factory or workshop.

In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *forty shillings*.

72. Any notice, order, requisition, summons, and document under this act may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Any notice, order, requisition, summons, and document required or authorized to be served or sent for the purposes of this act may be served and sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person to whom it is addressed, or where addressed to the occupier of a factory or workshop by delivering the same or a true copy thereof to the agent of the occupier or some person in the factory or workshop; it may also be served or sent by post by a prepaid letter, and if served or sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending, it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice, order, requisition, summons, or document was properly addressed and put into the post, and the same when required to be served on or sent to the occupier of any factory or workshop shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the occupier of such factory or workshop at the factory or workshop, with the addition of the proper postal address, but without naming the person who is the occupier.

(4.) *Public establishments.*

73. A factory or workshop shall not be exempted from the provisions of this act by reason that it belongs to the Crown, or that the articles manufactured therein, or

otherwise the subject of any manufacturing process or handicraft therein, being the property of the Crown, are not intended for sale.

Provided that in case of any public emergency it shall be lawful for a secretary of state to exempt any such establishment from any of the provisions of this act during the period named by him.

(5.) *Penalties.*

**74.** If a factory or workshop is not kept in conformity with this act, the occupier thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *ten pounds*.

The court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to or instead of inflicting such fine, may order certain means to be adopted by the occupier, within the time named in the order, for the purpose of bringing his factory or workshop into conformity with this act; the court may, upon application, enlarge the time so named, but if, after the expiration of the time as originally limited or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *one pound for every day* that such non-compliance continues.

**75.** If any person suffers any bodily injury in consequence of the occupier of a factory having neglected to fence any machinery required by or in pursuance of this act to be securely fenced, the occupier of the factory shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *one hundred pounds*, the whole or any part of which may be applied for the benefit of the injured person, or otherwise as a secretary of state determines.

Provided that the occupier of a factory shall not be liable to any fine under this section if an information against him for not fencing the part of the machinery by which the bodily injury was inflicted has been heard and dismissed previous to the time when the bodily injury was inflicted.

**76.** Where a child, young person, or woman is employed in a factory or workshop contrary to the provisions of this act, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *three*, or if the offence was committed during the night, *five pounds* for each child young person or woman so employed.

A child, young person, or woman who is not allowed time for meals as required by this act, or during the time allowed for meals is employed in the factory or workshop or allowed to remain in any room in contravention of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

**77.** The parent of a child or young person shall—

(1.) If such child or young person is employed in a factory or workshop contrary to the provisions of this act, be liable to a fine not exceeding *twenty shillings* for each offence, unless it appears to the court that such offence was committed without the consent, connivance or wilful default of such parent; and

(2.) If he neglects to cause such child to attend school in accordance with this act, be liable to a fine not exceeding *twenty shillings for each offence*.

**78.** Every person who forges or counterfeits any certificate required for the purposes of this act (for the forgery or counterfeiting of which no other punishment is provided), or gives or signs any such certificate knowing the same to be false in any material particular, or utters or knowingly makes use of any certificate so forged, counterfeited, or false as aforesaid, or utters or knowingly makes use of as applying to any person any certificate which does not so apply, or personates any person named in any certificate, or wilfully connives at the forging, counterfeiting, giving, signing, uttering, making use, or personating as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding *three months, with or without hard labour*.

Every person who wilfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate, or document required by this act to be kept, or wilfully makes or signs a false declaration under this act, or knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three months, with or without hard labour*.

**79.** Where an offence for which the occupier of a factory or workshop is liable under this act to a fine, has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman, or other person, such agent, servant, workman, or other person shall be liable to the same fine as if he were the occupier.

**80.** Where the occupier of a factory or workshop is charged with an offence against this act, he shall be entitled upon information duly laid by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier of the factory or workshop proves to the satisfaction of the court that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the act, and that the said other person had committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, the said other person shall be summarily convicted of such offence, and the occupier shall be exempt from any penalty.

When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of an inspector at the time of discovering the offence, that the occupier of the factory or workshop had used all due dili-

gence to enforce the execution of this act, and also by what person such offence had been committed, and also that it had been committed without the personal consent, connivance or knowledge of the occupier, and in contravention of his orders, then the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance, without first proceeding against the occupier of the factory or workshop.

81. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger amount of fines than the highest fine fixed by this act for the offence, except—

- (a.) where the repetition of the offence occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offence; or
- (b.) where the offence is one of employing two or more children young persons or women contrary to the provisions of this act.

(4.) *Legal proceedings.*

82. Save as is otherwise provided by this act, all offences under this act shall be prosecuted, and all fines under this act shall be recovered, on summary conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the summary jurisdiction acts.

A summary order may be made for the purposes of this Act by a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the summary jurisdiction acts.

All fines imposed in pursuance of this act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by this act, be paid into the exchequer.

The court of summary jurisdiction, when hearing and determining a case arising under this act, shall be constituted either of two or more justices of the peace in petty sessions sitting at a place appointed for holding petty sessions, or of some magistrate or officer sitting alone or with others at some court or other place appointed for the administration of justice, and for the time being empowered by law to do alone any act authorised to be done by more than one justice of the peace.

Where any proceeding is taken before a court of summary jurisdiction with respect to an offence against this act alleged to be committed in or with reference to a factory or workshop, the occupier of that factory or workshop, and the father son or brother of such occupier, shall not be qualified to act as a member of such court.

83. If any person feels aggrieved by a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction on determining an information or complaint under this act, he may appeal therefrom; subject, in England, to the conditions and regulations following:

- (1.) The appeal shall be made to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause of appeal has arisen, holden not less than *twenty-one days* after the decision of the court from which the appeal is made:
- (2.) The appellant shall, within *ten days* after the decision of the court, give notice to the other party and to the court of summary jurisdiction of his intention to appeal, and of the ground thereof:
- (3.) The appellant shall, within *three days* after such notice, enter into a recognizance before a justice of the peace, with *two* sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court, or shall, if such appeal is against an order or against a conviction whereby only a sum of money is adjudged to be paid, give such other security by deposit of money with the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction or otherwise as the justice may allow:
- (4.) The appellant, after entering into such recognizance or giving such other security as aforesaid, shall forthwith give notice in writing thereof to the other party:
- (5.) The clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction shall, *seven days at least* before the sessions, transmit to the clerk of the peace the recognizance duly signed by the justice, or if such other security as aforesaid is taken a certificate thereof signed by such justice or clerk:
- (6.) Where the appellant is in custody the justice may, if he think fit, on the appellant entering into such recognizance or giving such other security as aforesaid, release him from custody:
- (7.) The court of appeal may adjourn the appeal, and upon the hearing thereof may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction, or remit the matter to the court of summary jurisdiction with the opinion of the court of appeal thereon, or make such other order in the matter as the court thinks just:
- (8.) The court of appeal may make such order as to costs to be paid by either party as the court thinks just:

- (9.) Whenever a decision is reversed by the court of appeal the clerk of the peace shall indorse on the conviction order or other adjudication a memorandum that the same has been so reversed, and whenever any copy or certificate of such conviction order or other adjudication is made, a copy of such memorandum shall be added thereto, and shall be sufficient evidence that the conviction order or other adjudication has been reversed, in every case where such copy or certificate would be sufficient evidence of such conviction order or other adjudication:
- (10.) Every notice in writing required by this section to be given by an appellant may be signed by him or his attorney on his behalf, and every such notice and every recognizance and certificate mentioned in this section may be transmitted by the post in the ordinary way.

**84.** The following provisions shall have effect with respect to proceedings for offences and fines under this act:

(1.) The information shall be laid within *two months*, or, where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment, or is a breach of the provisions of this act with respect to holidays, within *three months* after the commission of the offence:

(2.) The description of an offence in the words of this act, or as near thereto as may be, shall be sufficient in law:

(3.) Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse, or qualification, whether it does or not accompany the description of the offence in this act, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information, and if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant:

(4.) It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory or workshop is a factory or workshop within the meaning of this act without more; and

(5.) It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible occupier of the factory or workshop or the title of the firm by which the occupier employing persons in the factory or workshop is usually known:

(6.) A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction against which a person is authorized by this act to appeal shall not be removed by certiorari or otherwise, either at the instance of the Crown or of any private person, into a superior court, except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case.

**85.** If any person is found in a factory, except at meal times, or while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for the sole purpose of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory between the hours of *four and five o'clock* in the afternoon, such person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this act to have been then employed in the factory:

Provided that yards, playgrounds, and places open to the public view, schoolrooms, waiting rooms, and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on, shall not be taken to be any part of the factory within the meaning of this enactment.

Where a child or young person is, in the opinion of the court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child or young person is not of that age.

A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon for the district that he has personally examined any person employed in a factory or workshop in that district, and believes him to be under the age set forth in the declaration, shall be admissible in evidence of the age of that person.

A copy of a conviction for an offence against this act purporting to be certified under the hand of the clerk of the peace having the custody of such conviction to be a true copy shall be receivable as evidence, and every such clerk of the peace shall, upon the written request of an inspector and payment of a fee of *one shilling*, deliver to him a copy of the conviction so certified.

#### PART IV.

#### DEFINITIONS, SAVINGS, APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, AND REPEAL.

##### (1.) *Definitions.*

**86.** For the purposes of this act, unless the context otherwise requires—  
 “Manufacturing process” as respects a factory, and “handicraft” as respects a workshop, means any manual labour exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the making any article or part of an article, or in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or otherwise adapting for sale any article; and

"Factory" means any premises within the same close or curtilage in which or in any part of which any manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical power; and

A part of such premises which is used solely for the purpose of a dwelling-house or for any purpose other than the said manufacturing process or some works incidental to or connected with the said manufacturing process shall not by reason only of its being within the same close or curtilage be deemed to be part of the factory, but save as aforesaid every part of such premises shall be deemed to be part of the factory, although not containing any machinery; and

"Textile factory" means, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any factory in which there is carried on the preparing, manufacturing, or finishing, or any process incident to the manufacture of cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, or tow, either separately or mixed together, or mixed with any other material or of any fabric made thereof; and

"Non-textile factory" means any factory not a textile factory; and "workshop" means any premises, room, or place in which any handicraft is carried on by any person, and which is not a factory as before defined, and to which and over which the employer of such persons has the right of access and control; and

A part of any such premises, room, or place which is used solely for the purpose of a dwelling-house shall not be deemed to be part of the workshop; and

Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory or a workshop by reason only that the same are or is in the open air.

Any part of a factory or workshop may be taken to be a separate factory or workshop within the meaning of this act.

87. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Bakehouse" means any premises room or place in which bread, biscuits, or confectionery are baked from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived:

"Blast furnace" means any blast furnace or other furnace or premises in which the process of smelting or otherwise obtaining any metal from the ores is carried on:

"Bleaching and dyeing works" means any premises room or place in which the processes of bleaching, beetling, dyeing, calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, and making up and packing any yarn or cloth of any material, or the dressing or finishing of lace, or any one or more of such processes, or any process incidental thereto, are or is carried on:

"Iron mill" means any mill, forge, or other premises or place in which any process is carried on for converting iron into malleable iron, steel, or tin plate, or for otherwise making or converting steel:

"Pit-bank" means any premises or place in which the dressing of ore obtained from a mine within the meaning of the metalliferous mines regulation act, 1872, is carried on, whether such premises do or do not form part of the mine within the meaning of that act:

"Print works" means any premises room or place in which persons are employed to print figures, patterns, or designs upon any cotton, linen, woollen, worsted, or silken yarn, or upon any woven or felted fabric, not being paper:

"Public laundry" means any premises room or place in which the business of washing articles of wearing apparel, sheets, towels, or other articles is carried on for profit:

"Quarry" means any premises or place, not being a mine, in which persons work in getting slate, stone, coprolites, or other minerals:

"Rope works" means any ropery, ropewalk, or rope work in which machinery moved by steam water or other mechanical power is not used for drawing or spinning the fibres of flax hemp jute or tow, but only for laying or twisting or other process of preparing or finishing the lines twines cords or ropes, and which has no internal communication with any buildings or premises forming or forming part of a textile factory within the meaning of this act, except such as is necessary for the transmission of power:

"Shipbuilding yard" means any premises or place in which any ships, boats, or vessels used in navigation are made, finished, or repaired:

Any premises or place shall not be excluded from a definition in this section by reason only that the same are or is in the open air.

88. Where a part of any premises within the same close or curtilage defined by this act to be a textile factory is used solely for the purpose of the manufacture of goods made entirely of any material other than those enumerated in the definition of textile factory, such part shall be deemed not to be a textile factory, but shall be deemed, according to circumstances, to be a non-textile factory or a workshop.

Hat manufactories, paper mills, and rope works shall not be deemed for the purposes of this act to be textile factories, but shall be deemed, according to circumstances, to be non-textile factories or workshops.

Blast furnaces, bleaching and dyeing works, and print works shall be deemed for the purposes of this act to be non-textile factories, whether the manufacturing process is or is not carried on with the aid of steam water or other mechanical power.

This act shall apply to a pit-bank, public laundry, quarry, and shipbuilding yard in like manner, if the work therein is carried on with the aid of steam water or other mechanical power, as if the same were a non-textile factory, and if the work therein is carried on without such aid, as if the same were a workshop.

89. A child young person or woman who works in a factory or workshop, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory or workshop used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, shall, save as is otherwise provided by this act, be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this act.

90. "Certified efficient school" in this act means a public elementary school within the meaning of the elementary education acts, 1870 and 1873, and any workhouse school in England certified to be efficient by the local government board, and also any elementary school which is not conducted for private profit, and is open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and requires the like attendance from its scholars as is required in a public elementary school, and keeps such registers of those attendances as may be for the time being required by the education department, and is certified by the education department to be an efficient school.

91. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Child" means a child under the age of *fourteen years* :

"Young person" means a person of the age of *fourteen years*, and under the age of *eighteen years* :

"Woman" means a woman of *eighteen years* of age and upwards :

"Parent" means a parent guardian or person having the legal custody of or the control over a child or young person, or having direct benefit from the wages of a child or young person :

"Treasury" means the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury :

"Secretary of state" means one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state :

"Education department" means the lords of the committee of the privy council on education :

"Sanitary authority" means an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the public health act, 1875 :

"Person" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate :

"Week" means the period between midnight on Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night :

"Night" means the period between *nine o'clock* in the evening and *six o'clock* in the succeeding morning :

"Prescribed" means prescribed for the time being by a secretary of state :

"Summary jurisdiction acts" means the act of the session of the eleventh and twelve years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intitled "An act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders," and any acts amending the same :

"Court of summary jurisdiction" means any justice or justices of the peace, metropolitan police magistrate, stipendiary or other magistrate, or officer, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given by the summary jurisdiction acts or any acts therein referred to :

"Mill-gearing" comprehends every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, or pulley by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process.

## (2.) *Savings.*

92. Where in any factory the owner or hirer of any machine or implement moved by steam water or other mechanical power, in or about or in connection with which machine or implement children young persons or women are employed, is some person other than the occupier of the factory, and such children, young persons, or women are in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement, in any such case such owner or hirer shall, so far as respects any offence against this act which may be committed in relation to such children young persons or women, be deemed to be the occupier of the factory.

93. Nothing in this act shall extend—

- (1.) To any young person, being a mechanic, artisan, labourer, working only in repairing either the machinery in or any part of a factory or workshop ; or
- (2.) To the process of gutting salting and packing fish immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats.

94. The provisions of section ninety-one of the public health act, 1875, with respect to a factory, workshop or workplace, not kept in a cleanly state or not ventilated or



overcrowded, shall not apply to a factory or workshop which is subject to the provisions of this act relating to cleanliness, ventilation and crowding.

95. Any enactment or document referring to the factory acts, 1833 to 1874, or to the workshop acts, 1867 to 1871, or any of them, or to any enactment thereof, shall be construed to refer to this act and to the corresponding enactment thereof.

### (3.) *Application of act to Scotland and Ireland.*

96. The provisions of this act shall, in the case of a factory or workshop in Scotland or Ireland, be modified as follows: that is to say,

- (1.) Shall apply during *twelve months* after the commencement of this act to children of the age of *nine years* and upwards, as if they were of the age of *ten years*; and
- (2.) Shall not prevent a child who, before the commencement of this act, is lawfully employed in any factory or workshop as a child under the age of *nine years*, or any child who during the *twelve months next after the commencement of this act* is lawfully employed in any factory or workshop as a child under the age of *ten years*, from continuing to be employed in a factory or workshop in like manner as if the child were above the age of *ten years*; and
- (3.) Shall apply during *twelve months* after the commencement of this act to children of the age of *thirteen years* and upwards as if they were young persons; and
- (4.) Shall not prevent a child, who before the expiration of *twelve months* after the commencement of this act is lawfully employed in a factory or workshop as a young person, from continuing to be employed in a factory or workshop as a young person.

97. In Scotland or Ireland where the age of any child is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this act, or for any purpose connected with the elementary education or employment in labour of such child, any person, on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by a secretary of state, and on payment of such fee, not exceeding *one shilling*, as a secretary of state from time to time fixes, shall be entitled to obtain—

- (1.) In Scotland an extract under the hand of the registrar under the act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty, and any acts amending the same, of the entry in the register kept under those acts; and
- (2.) In Ireland a certified copy under the hand of the registrar or superintendent registrar under the registration of births and deaths (Ireland) act of the entry in the register under that act of the birth of the child named in the requisition.

98. In the application of this act to Scotland—

- (1.) "Certified efficient school" means any public or other elementary school under government inspection;
- (2.) In lieu of Christmas Day, and either Good Friday or the next public holiday under the holidays extension act, 1875, there shall be allowed as a holiday to every child, young person and woman employed in a factory or workshop the whole of *two days* separated from each other by an interval of not less than *three months*, one of which shall be a day set apart by the Church of Scotland for the observance of the sacramental fast in the parish in which the factory or workshop is situate, or some other day substituted for such day as aforesaid by the occupier specifying the same in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop;
- (3.) "Sanitary authority" means the local authority under the public health (Scotland) act, 1867;
- (4.) "Medical officer of health" means the medical officer under the public health (Scotland) act, 1867, or where no such officer has been appointed, the medical officer appointed by the parochial board;
- (5.) The "companies clauses consolidation act, 1845," means the companies clauses consolidation (Scotland) act, 1845;
- (6.) "Summary jurisdiction acts," means "the summary procedure act, 1864," and any acts amending the same;
- (7.) "Court of summary jurisdiction" means the sheriff of the county or any of his substitutes;
- (8.) "Education department" means the lords of the committee of the privy council appointed by Her Majesty on education in Scotland;
- (9.) "County court" means the sheriff court;
- (10.) All matters required by this act to be published in the London Gazette shall (if they relate exclusively to Scotland) instead of being published in the London Gazette, be published in the Edinburgh Gazette only;
- (11.) "Misdemeanor" means crime and offence:

- (12.) "Information" means petition or complaint:
- (13.) "Informant" means petitioner, pursuer, or complainer:
- (14.) "Defendant" means defender or respondent:
- (15.) "Clerk of the peace" means sheriff clerk:
- (16.) All offences under this act shall be prosecuted and all penalties under this act shall be recovered under the provisions of the summary jurisdiction acts at the instance of the procurator fiscal or of an inspector under this act:
- (17.) The court may make and may also from time to time alter or vary, summary orders under this act on petition by such procurator fiscal or inspector presented in common form:
- (18.) All fines under this act in default of payment, and all orders made under this act failing compliance, may be enforced by imprisonment for a term to be specified in the order or conviction, but not exceeding *three months*:
- (19.) It shall be no objection to the competency of an inspector to give evidence as a witness in any prosecution for offences under this act, that such prosecution is brought at the instance of such inspector:
- (20.) Every person convicted of an offence under this act shall be liable in the reasonable costs and charges of such conviction:
- (21.) All penalties imposed and recovered under this act shall be paid to the clerk of the court, and by him accounted for and paid to the Queen's and lord treasurer's remembrancer, on behalf of Her Majesty's exchequer, and shall be carried to the consolidated fund:
- (22.) All jurisdictions, powers, and authorities necessary for the purposes of this section are conferred on the sheriffs and their substitutes:
- (23.) Any person may appeal from any order or conviction under this act to the court of justiciary, under and in terms of the act of the twentieth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second, chapter forty-three, or under any enactment amending that act, or applying or incorporating its provisions or any of them, with regard to appeals, or to the court of justiciary at Edinburgh under and in terms of "The summary prosecutions appeal (Scotland) act, 1875."
- 99. In the application of this act to Ireland—
- (1.) "Certified efficient school" means any national school:
- (2.) "Sanitary authority" means an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the public health (Ireland) act, 1874, and any act amending the same:
- (3.) "Medical officer of health" means the medical sanitary officer of the sanitary district:
- (4.) Any act authorised to be done or consent required to be given by the education Department under this act shall be done and given by the lord lieutenant or lords justices of Ireland, acting by and with the advice of the privy council in Ireland:
- (5.) "County court" means the civil bill court:
- (6.) "Summary jurisdiction acts" means within the police district of Dublin metropolis, the acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district, and elsewhere in Ireland the petty sessions (Ireland) act, 1851, and any act amending the same:
- (7.) A court of summary jurisdiction when hearing and determining an information or complaint in any matter arising under this act shall be constituted within the police district of Dublin metropolis of one of the divisional justices of that district sitting at a police court within the district, and elsewhere of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone, or with others, or of *two or more* justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions at a place appointed for holding petty sessions:
- (8.) Appeals from a court of summary jurisdiction shall lie in the manner and subject to the conditions and regulations prescribed in the twenty-fourth section of the petty sessions (Ireland) act, 1851, and any acts amending the same:
- (9.) All fines imposed under this act shall, save as is otherwise expressly provided by this act, be applied in the manner directed by the fines act (Ireland), 1851, and any act amending the same:
- (10.) The provisions of section nineteen of the public health act, 1866, or of any enactment substituted for that section, with respect to any factory, workshop, or workplace, not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated, or overcrowded shall not apply to any factory or workshop which is subject to the provisions of this act with respect to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding:
- (11.) All matters required by this act to be published in the London Gazette shall, if they relate exclusively to Ireland, instead of being published in the London Gazette, be published in the Dublin Gazette only.

(4.) *Repeal.*

**100.** The acts specified in the fourth schedule to this act are hereby repealed from and after the commencement of this act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned :

Provided that—

- (1.) All notices affixed in the factory in pursuance of the acts hereby repealed shall, so far as they are in accordance with the provisions of this act, be deemed to have been affixed in pursuance of this act; and
- (2.) All inspectors, subinspectors, officers, clerks, and servants appointed in pursuance of the acts hereby repealed shall continue in office as if they had been appointed in pursuance of this act; and
- (3.) All certifying surgeons appointed in pursuance of any act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been appointed in pursuance of this act; and
- (4.) All surgical certificates granted in pursuance of any act hereby repealed shall have effect as certificates of fitness for employment granted in pursuance of this act, and all registers kept in pursuance of any act hereby repealed shall, until otherwise directed by a secretary of state, be deemed to be the registers required by this act; and
- (5.) Any order made by the secretary of state in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed for granting any permission or relaxation to any factories or workshops may, if the secretary of state so direct, continue in force for a period not exceeding *three months* after the commencement of this act; and
- (6.) The standard of proficiency fixed by the education department in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been fixed in pursuance of this act; and
- (7.) A child exempted by section eight of the elementary education act, 1876, from the provisions of section twelve of the factory act, 1874, shall, on attaining the age of *thirteen years*, be deemed to be a young person within the meaning of this act.
- (8.) This repeal shall not affect—
  - (a.) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or
  - (b.) Any obligation or liability incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; or
  - (c.) Any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against an enactment hereby repealed; or
  - (d.) Any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such obligation, liability, penalty, or punishment as aforesaid, and any such legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on as if this act had not passed.

## SCHEDULES.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

*Factories or workshops in which employment of young persons and children is restricted.*

1. In a part of a factory or workshop in which there is carried on—  
The process of silvering of mirrors by the mercurial process; or  
The process of making white lead,  
a young person or child shall not be employed.
2. In the part of a factory or workshop in which the process of melting or annealing glass is carried on, a child or female young person shall not be employed.
3. In a factory or workshop in which there is carried on—  
(a.) The making or finishing of bricks or tiles not being ornamental tiles; or  
(b.) The making or finishing of salt,  
a girl under the age of *sixteen years* shall not be employed.
4. In a part of a factory or workshop in which there is carried on—  
(a.) Metal grinding, or  
(b.) The dipping of lucifer matches,  
a child shall not be employed.
5. In sustain cutting a child under the age of *eleven years* shall not be employed.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS.

PART ONE.—*Places forbidden for meals.*

The prohibition on a child, young person, or woman taking a meal or remaining during the time allowed for meals in certain parts of factories or workshops applies to the parts of factories and workshops following; that is to say,

(1.) In the case of a factory or workshop where glass is made, to any part of such factory or workshop in which the materials are mixed; and

(2.) In the case of any factory or workshop where flint glass is made, any part of that factory or workshop in which the work of grinding, cutting, or polishing is carried on; and

(3.) In the case of any factory or workshop, to any part of the factory or workshop in which the making of lucifer matches or any process incidental to the making of lucifer matches (except that of cutting the wood) is usually carried on; and

(4.) In the case of a factory or workshop where earthenware of any description is made or finished, to any part of the factory or warehouse known or used as dipper house, dippers drying room, or china scouring room.

#### PART TWO.—*Certificates of fitness in workshops.*

The provision prohibiting the employment of children and young persons under the age of *sixteen years* unless the occupier has first obtained a certificate of their fitness for employment applies to every workshop (other than one which is a dwelling-house where the family only of the occupier living in that dwelling-house carry on the handicraft) in which any of the following handicrafts is carried on, namely,

(a.) The making or finishing of earthenware (except bricks and tiles not being ornamental tiles):

(b.) The making of lucifer matches:

(c.) The making of percussion caps:

(d.) The making of cartridges (other than the manufacture of paper or other material for the cases of the cartridges):

(e.) The printing of a pattern in colours upon sheets of paper:

(f.) Fustian cutting:

(g.) The founding or casting of any metal:

(h.) The making of glass:

(i.) The manufacture of tobacco:

(j.) Letter-press printing:

(k.) Bookbinding; or,

(l.) The making of India-rubber or gutta percha, or of any article made wholly or partly of India-rubber or gutta percha.

#### THIRD SCHEDULE.

##### SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

#### PART ONE.—*Period of employment.*

The exception respecting the employment of children, young persons, and women between the hours of *eight* in the morning and *eight* in the evening, and on Saturday between the hours of *eight* in the morning and *four* in the afternoon applies to any factory or workshop or part thereof in which any of the following manufacturing processes or handicrafts are carried on; that is to say,

(a.) Letter-press printing:

(b.) Lithographic printing:

(c.) Book-binding:

(d.) Turkey-red dyeing:

(e.) The making of any article of wearing apparel

(f.) The making of furniture hangings:

(g.) Artificial flower making:

(h.) Bon-bon and Christmas present making:

(i.) Valentine making:

(j.) Fancy-box making:

(k.) Envelope making:

(l.) Almanac making:

(m.) Playing-card making:

(n.) Machine ruling:

(o.) Biscuit making:

(p.) Firewood cutting:

(q.) Job dyeing:

(r.) Aërated water making; and also to a part of a factory or workshop which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping, or packing up goods.

PART TWO.—*Meal hours.*

The cases in which the provisions of this act as to meals being allowed at the same time in the day are not to apply are—

(1.) The case of children, young persons, and women employed in the following factories and workshops;

Blast furnaces,

Iron mills,

Paper mills; and

Any factory or workshop in which the process of making glass or of letter-press printing is carried on; and

(2.) The case of male young persons employed in that part of any print works or bleaching and dyeing works in which the process of dyeing or open-air bleaching is carried on.

The cases in which and the extent to which the provisions of this act as to a child, young person, of woman during the time allowed for meals being employed or being allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, are not to apply are—

(1.) The case of children young persons and women employed in the following factories and workshops; that is to say,

Iron mills,

Paper mills; and

Any factory or workshop in which the process of making glass (save as otherwise provided by this act), or of letter-press printing is carried on; and

(2.) The case of a male young person employed in that part of any print works or bleaching and dyeing works in which the process of dyeing or open-air bleaching is carried on to this extent that the said provisions shall not prevent him, during the time allowed for meals to any other young person or to any child or woman, from being employed or being allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is carried on, and shall not prevent, during the time allowed for meals to such male young person, any other young person or any child or woman from being employed in the factory or allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is carried on.

PART THREE.—*Overtime.*

The exception with respect to the employment of young persons if upwards of *fourteen years* of age and women for *fourteen hours* a day applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof in which any of the following manufacturing processes or handicrafts are carried on; that is to say:

(a.) Letter-press printing;

(b.) Lithographic printing;

(c.) Book-binding;

(d.) Open-air bleaching or Turkey-red dyeing;

(e.) An open air process in rope works;

(f.) Glue making;

(g.) The making of any article of wearing apparel;

(h.) The making of furniture hangings;

(i.) Artificial flower making;

(j.) Bon bon and Christmas present making;

(k.) Valentine making;

(l.) Fancy box making;

(m.) Envelope making;

(n.) Almanack making;

(o.) Machine ruling;

(p.) Playing card making;

(q.) Biscuit making;

(r.) Firewood cutting;

(s.) Job dyeing; and

(t.) Aërated water making; and

(u.) The making or finishing of bricks or tiles not being ornamental tiles; and also to a part of a factory or workshop which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping, and packing goods.

PART FOUR.—*Additional half hour.*

The exception with respect to the employment of a child young person or woman for an additional thirty minutes where the process is in an incomplete state applies to the factories and workshops following; (that is to say,)

(a.) Bleaching and dyeing works;

(b.) Print works;

(c.) Iron mills in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night;

- (d.) A factory or workshop in which the process of founding or casting any metal is carried on, and in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night; and  
 (e.) Paper mills in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night.

**PART FIVE.—Overtime for perishable articles.**

The exception with respect to the employment of women for *fourteen hours* a day for *ninety-six days* in a year applies to a factory or workshop or part thereof in which any of the following processes is carried on; namely,

- The process of making preserves from fruit,  
 The process of preserving or curing fish, or  
 The process of making condensed milk.

**PART SIX.—Night work.**

The exception with respect to the employment of male young persons when upwards of *fourteen years* of age during the night applies to the factories and workshops following; (that is to say),

- (a.) Blast furnaces,  
 (b.) Iron mills,  
 (c.) A factory or workshop in which the process of letter-press printing is carried on,  
 (d.) Paper mills, and  
 (e.) Oil and seed crushing mills.

**FOURTH SCHEDULE.**

*Acts repealed.*

Session and chapter.	Title of act.	Extent of repeal.
42 Geo. 3., c. 73 ....	An act for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and others employed in cotton and other mills and cotton and other factories.	The whole act.
3 & 4 Will. 4., c. 103.	An act to regulate the labour of children and young persons in the mills and factories of the United Kingdom.	The whole act.
7 & 8 Vict., c. 15.	An act to amend the laws relating to labour in factories.	The whole act.
9 & 10 Vict., c. 40.	An act to declare certain ropeworks not within the operation of the factory acts.	The whole act.
13 & 14 Vict., c. 54.	An act to amend the acts relating to labour in factories.	The whole act.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 104.	An act further to regulate the employment of children in factories.	The whole act.
19 & 20 Vict., c. 38.	The factory act, 1856 .....	The whole act.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 117.	An act to place the employment of women, young persons, youths, and children in lace factories under the regulations of the factories acts.	The whole act.
26 & 27 Vict., c. 40	The bakehouse regulation act, 1863 .....	The whole act.
27 & 28 Vict., c. 48	The factory acts extension act, 1864 .....	The whole act.
29 & 30 Vict., c. 90	The sanitary act, 1867 .....	The following words (so far as unrepealed) in section nineteen, "not already under the operation of any general act for the regulation of factories or bakehouses."
30 & 31 Vict., c. 103.	The factory acts extension act, 1867 .....	The whole act.
30 & 31 Vict., c. 146	The workshop regulation act, 1867 .....	The whole act.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 62	The factory and workshop act, 1870 .....	The whole act.
34 & 35 Vict., c. 19.	An act for exempting persons professing the Jewish religion from penalties in respect of young persons and females professing the said religion working on Sundays.	The whole act.
34 & 35 Vict., c. 104.	The factory and workshop act, 1871 .....	The whole act.
37 & 38 Vict., c. 44.	The factory act, 1874 .....	The whole act.
38 & 39 Vict., c. 55.	The public health act, 1875 .....	The following words in section ninety-one, "not already under the operation of any general act for the regulation of factories or bakehouses."
39 & 40 Vict., c. 79.	The elementary education act, 1876 .....	Section eight and the following words in section forty-eight, "the factory acts, 1833 to 1874, as amended by this act, and includes the workshop acts, 1867 to 1871, as amended by this act, and".

## CHILDREN IN FACTORIES IN ENGLAND.

The following is the workshop-regulation act in relation to children employed in factories in England, and a page showing the form of schoolmasters' certificate, from "School certificate book," referred to in the report of Consul Shepard, of Bradford, at page 197.

[This book is to be forwarded to the school, for signature by the schoolmaster, every Friday morning.]

## WORKSHOP REGULATION ACT.

The occupier of a workshop in which any child is illegally employed is liable to a penalty not exceeding £3 for each child illegally employed.


The occupier of a workshop is required to obtain weekly a certificate of the attendance of every child employed in his workshop.

The parent of any child in any way illegally employed is liable to a penalty not exceeding 20s. for each child illegally employed.

## FACTORY ACT.—(7 VICT., CAP. 15.)

*School certificate*

I hereby certify that the undermentioned children, employed in the factory of ———, situated in ———, have attended the school kept by me at ——— for the number of hours and at the time on each day specified in the columns opposite to their names during the week ending on Saturday, the ——— day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and seventy —, and that the causes of absence stated are true, to the best of my belief.

Name of child.	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Causes of absence.
	*Time.		*Time.		*Time.		*Time.		*Time.		
	From—	To—	From—	To—	From—	To—	From—	To—	From—	To—	
											



(Signed.) ———, Schoolmaster, the ——— day of ———, 187—

\* When the schooling begins or ends at a half-hour, the half hour will be most conveniently inserted in figures, thus: 8½—11½, or 1½—4½, in the time columns.

Enter the names of the children who attend the forenoon school and those who attend the afternoon school separately.

## ENGLISH TRADE WORKING RULES.

The following (6) trade-working rules and (2) master-builders' statements are those referred to in the report of the consul-general of Liverpool, at page 217, in the following manner: "To any one investigating the condition of labor in this country, I think these rules will afford much valuable information."

## I.

## LIVERPOOL MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*Working rules of the Liverpool, Birkenhead, and district house-painters.*

## 1. RATE OF WAGES.

On and after 1st of March, 1878, efficient house-painters and those who are also paper-hangers to be paid at the rate of 7½d. per hour.

## 2. OVERTIME.

That all time worked, at the request of the employer, after one o'clock on Saturdays, and from 9.30 p. m. to 6 a. m. on other days, shall be paid for as time-and-a-half.

No overtime will be allowed unless the employer previously authorizes the men to make it.

## 3. HOURS OF WORK.

To commence work, from the 1st March to the 1st November, each morning at six o'clock, except on Monday, when they shall commence at seven o'clock, and leave off work each day at half past five, except on Saturday; and on that day to leave off at half past twelve o'clock. One hour for dinner and half an hour for breakfast to be allowed each day, except Saturday, when half an hour shall be allowed for breakfast. From 1st November to 1st March the working hours to be regulated as trade will allow. If any workman is late in the morning, he shall not commence work till 8.30 a. m.

## 4. PAY TIME.

All men working at jobs above 30 minutes' walk from the employer's place of business shall leave work in time to reach the pay-table at one o'clock on Saturday; if paid at the job, to work until 12.30.

## 5. BOUNDARY.

The boundary in Liverpool shall be taken at a radius of one mile and a half from St. George's Hall as a center, and in Birkenhead at one mile and a half from Charing Cross as a center, beyond which walking-time shall be allowed in the first quarter only at the rate of three miles an hour, but men to walk back in their own time. This rule applies only to men sent from the shop, and not to men engaged and paid at the job.

## 6. COUNTRY JOBS.

All men sent out to a country job shall have their traveling expenses paid going and returning, or if discharged or sent back to the shop, and 2s. 6d. per week for lodgings; any allowance beyond this to be by special arrangement.

## 7. UNION AND NON-UNION MEN.

That operative society men shall not be allowed to interfere with or molest in any way non-society men who may be employed along with them, or *vice versa*.

## 8. USE OF EMPLOYER'S TOOLS AND PLANT.

That no workman shall be allowed to use any brushes or other tools or plant belonging to his employer without first obtaining his consent thereto; neither shall any workman be allowed, under any circumstances, to work for another employer, or any one else, when his regular employer requires his services.

## 9. SMOKING.

That no smoking shall be allowed on the jobs, and any man found offending against this rule shall be liable to instant dismissal.

## 10. INSOBRIETY.

Any workman leaving his work and going for intoxicating liquors will be considered to have canceled all claim for expenses and wages due for work executed that day; also, any man found in a state of intoxication at his work shall not be paid for any work executed that day and also be liable to instant dismissal, at the option of his employer.

## 11. APPRENTICES.

That all boys coming into the trade, after date of these rules, shall be legally bound within three months of the time of coming into the shop, and serve not less than five years.

## 12. TIME SHEETS.

Every workman must send in his time-sheet, made up to Thursday night, properly filled up and signed by himself and also by the foreman of the job, when one is appointed, not later than Friday noon; or, if working in the country, the sheets must be posted not later than the first post on Friday morning, or otherwise he will forfeit his right to be paid to time as per Rule 3.

## 13. WORKMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR TOOLS AND PLANT.

That each man shall leave in the hands of his employer not less than one and a half days' wages, as provided by Rule 12, which shall be given up to him on leaving his



employment on condition that all his employer's tools are given up in a satisfactory state, and all damage or deficiency made good, reasonable wear and tear excepted. Each workman shall also be held responsible for all tools entrusted to his care, and shall make good any damage or deficiency.

WM. TOMKINSON, JUN<sup>R</sup>,  
President.

W. KNOX, Secretary.

\_\_\_\_\_, Employer.

6 LORD STREET,  
Liverpool, May, 1878.

## II.

### LIVERPOOL MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*Carpenters' and joiners' trade rules, as agreed to by the employers and operatives, to come into operation on 1st May, 1877.*

#### 1. HOURS OF WORK.

The ordinary hours of work shall be 55 hours per week, apportioned as follows: On Monday morning from 7 a. m. to half past 5 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 6 a. m. to half past 5 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; and on Saturday from 6 a. m. to half past twelve p. m., with half an hour for breakfast. But for the four winter months—November, December, January, and February—where artificial light is not provided, the ordinary hours of work shall be 47½ hours, from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. on the first five days, and from 7 a. m. to half past 12 p. m. on Saturday, with meal hours the same as in summer. No reduction to be made when men cannot see the full time.

#### 2. RATE OF WAGES.

Wages shall be paid by the hour at the average rate of 8½d. per hour, or £1 17s. 10d per week of 55 hours; but for the four winter months, where artificial light is not provided, the average rate of wages shall be 9d. per hour, or £1 15s. 7½d. per week of 47½ hours.

#### 3. STARTING TIME.

Starting time on Monday shall be at 7 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m.; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 6 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m.; on Saturday, 6 a. m. and 8.30 a. m. But for the four winter months, where artificial light is not provided, the starting time in the morning to be 7 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock a. m. Seven a. m. may be considered a starting time, when the first hour has been lost—not as a recognized rule, but as an exceptional convenience.

#### 4. OVERTIME.

All overtime made by the request of the employers to be paid by the hour, at time and a quarter up to 10 p. m., on the first five days of the week; all overtime after 10 p. m. to be time and a half. On Saturday all overtime to be time and a half; on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day double time.

#### 5. BOUNDARY.

The boundary shall be taken at a radius of one and a half miles from St. George's Hall as a center, beyond which walking-time shall be allowed in the first quarter at the rate of three miles an hour; but men to walk back in their own time. For shops outside the above radius the boundary shall be taken at a radius of one and a half mile from each employer's shop as a center. This rule applies only to men sent from the shop, and not to men engaged and paid at the job.

#### 6. COUNTRY JOBS.

All men sent out to a country job shall have their traveling expenses paid going and returning, if discharged, or sent back to the shop, and 3s. per week for lodgings. Any allowance beyond this to be by special arrangement.

#### 7. PAY TIME.

All men working at jobs above 30 minutes' walk from their employer's place of business shall leave work in time to reach the pay-table at 1 o'clock, if paid on Saturday,

or at 6 o'clock, if paid on Friday; if paid at the job, to work the same as in the shop. If pay is not commenced at the above times, overtime to be charged at the ordinary rate.

#### 8. AUTHORITY OF EMPLOYERS.

Each employer shall conduct his business in any way he may think advantageous in all details of management, not infringing the individual liberty of the workmen

#### 9. HOT WATER AND LOCK-UP PLACE.

That the employers provide hot water for workmen's meals; also a lock-up place in buildings for workmen's tools where the magnitude of the work renders it necessary.

#### 10. NOTICE OF DISMISSAL.

That, before discharging outside men, notice be always given them previous to leaving-off time, or the employer to forfeit two hours' pay.

#### 11. ALTERATION OF RULES.

Six months' notice in writing (to expire on the 1st of May) shall be given on both sides of any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars, and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month, either by giving a counter notice or otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of six working joiners shall be appointed to meet six employers, to endeavor to come to an understanding, failing which, both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings, and propose arbitration; and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed as follows:

#### 12. PUBLIC COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The court shall consist of six employers and six working joiners, who shall have power to come to terms, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but, if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire, to be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be the decision of the court, and shall be equally binding on both parties.

SAMUEL H. HOLME,  
THOMAS HAIGA,  
THOS. S. WYNSON,  
WILLIAM AITT,  
WM. TOMPKINSON, Jr.,  
EDWD HUGHES,

*Of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.*

H. McMILLEN,  
TOM BROOKSBANK,  
GEORGE MASSEY,  
JOHN COGLEY,  
JOHN PATTINSON,  
THOMAS WATT,

*Of the Amalgamated and General Union Societies of Carpenters and Joiners.*

Witness to the signatures of the above:

W. KNOX,

*Secretary to the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.*

6 LORD STREET, Liverpool.

### III.

#### LIVERPOOL MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*Bricklayers' trade rules, arranged between the master builders and operative bricklayers of Liverpool, 8th May, 1877, to come into operation on 17th May, 1877.*

#### 1. SUMMER RULE.

From the 1st day of March to the 31st day of October (both inclusive) the following regulations shall be observed: Work to commence on Monday morning at 7 a. m. and terminate at half past 5 p. m., allowing half an hour (from eight o'clock to half past) for breakfast, and one hour (from twelve to one) for dinner. Starting times to be 7 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m.

Work to commence on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, respectively, at 5 a. m. and terminate at half past 5 p. m., allowing half an hour (from eight o'clock

to half past) for breakfast and one hour (from twelve to one) for dinner. Starting times to be 6 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m.

Work to commence on Saturday at 6 a. m. and terminate at half past 12 p. m., allowing half an hour (from eight o'clock to half past) for breakfast. Starting times to be 6 a. m. and 8.30 a. m.

Wages to be paid at the rate of 9d. per hour on and after the 17th May, 1877.

## 2. WINTER RULE.

From the 1st day of November to the last day of February (both inclusive) the following regulations shall be observed: Work to commence on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, respectively, at 7 a. m. and terminate at 5 p. m., with meal hours the same as in summer. Starting times to be 7 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m.

Work to commence on Saturday at 7 a. m. and terminate at half past 12 p. m., with breakfast half-hour, same as in summer. Starting times to be 7 a. m. and 8.30 a. m.

Wages to be paid at the rate of 9d. per hour.

## 3. OVERTIME.

All overtime made by the request of the employers to be paid by the hour at time-and-a-quarter up to 10 p. m. on the first five days of the week; all overtime after 10 p. m. to be time-and-a-half. On Saturday all overtime to be time-and-a-half; on Sunday double time.

## 4. BOUNDARY.

The boundary shall be taken at a radius of one and a half miles from St. George's Hall as a center, beyond which walking distance will be allowed in the first quarter at the rate of three miles an hour; but no walking time to be allowed in the second quarter, and men to walk back in their own time, except when going to the shop for wages, then walking time to be allowed to the boundary. This rule to apply only when men are sent from the shop.

## 5. COUNTRY JOBS.

At country jobs, where the employer, instead of walking time, undertakes to pay lodgings, the allowance for lodging money shall be 2s. 6d. per week; and, if wages are paid on the job, no walking time shall be allowed except when first sent out and when sent home; but if wages are paid in the shop, then walking time shall be allowed in on Saturday to the boundary and out on Monday from the boundary, in accordance with Rule No. 4. The payment of wages at the job or in the shop to be at the option of the employer.

## 6. TRAVELING EXPENSES AND TIME.

If, instead of allowing walking time, the employer undertakes to pay traveling expenses, then the train or other conveyance which leaves Liverpool nearest 7 a. m. on Monday morning, and leaves the station in the vicinity of the work nearest 12.30 p. m. on Saturday, shall be taken in those cases where wages are paid in the shop; but if wages are paid on the job, then the traveling expenses only to be allowed when sent out to a job and when sent home.

## 7. PAYMENT OF WAGES.

If wages are not paid by half past one o'clock on Saturday, time may be charged at the same rate as if working, and no wages shall be paid in a public house or beer house.

## 8. AUTHORITY OF EMPLOYERS.

Each employer shall conduct his business in any way he may think advantageous in the matter of letting piece-work, taking apprentices, using machinery and implements, employment of society or non-society men, employment of town or country bricklayers, and in all details of management not infringing the individual liberty of the workmen.

## 9. ALTERATION OF RULES.

Six months' notice, in writing (to expire on 1st May), shall be given on either side of any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars, and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month, either by giving a counter notice or otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of six working bricklayers shall be appointed to meet six employers to endeavor to come to an understanding, failing which, both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings, and propose arbitration; and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed as follows:

## 10. COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The court shall consist of six employers and six working bricklayers, who shall have power to come to terms, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but, if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire, to be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be the decision of the court, and shall be equally binding on both parties.

WILLIAM LITT, *President,*

W. KNOX, *Secretary,*

*Of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.*

JOSEPH POVEY, *President,*

SAMUEL WEBSTER, *Secretary,*

*Of the Liverpool Operative Bricklayers Society.*

6 LORD STREET, *Liverpool.*

## IV.

## MASONS' TRADE RULES,

*Arranged between the master builders and operative stonemasons of Liverpool on the 24th April, and to come into operation on 1st May, 1876.*

## 1. WAGES AND WORKING TIME.

The current rate of wages for efficient workmen to be ninepence per hour all the year round, and the time to be worked as follows: From the 1st day of February to the 10th day of November, inclusive, from 7 o'clock in the morning to half past 5 in the afternoon; and from the 11th day of November to the 4th day of December from 7 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon; and from December 5 to January 10, inclusive, from half past 7 to half past 4; and from the 11th day of January to the 1st day of February, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Saturdays in each case excepted, when work shall cease at 12 o'clock throughout the year), and pay to commence not later than 12.30 p. m. on Saturdays.

## 2. MEAL HOURS.

Breakfast-time to be from 8.30 to 9 a. m.; dinner-time to be from 12 noon to 1 p. m.

## 3. WORK SHEDS.

In yards or other jobs the nature and extent of which render the demand reasonable, sheds shall be erected. The operatives, in conjunction with the masters, to have a voice in directing where a dispute exists relative to the erection of sheds. In the event of any disputes a deputation of two employers and two workmen not connected with the work in question to form a committee to decide whether such demand is reasonable; and any employers refusing to erect sheds, if this committee decide that the demand is reasonable, to pay half the time lost by his men through the non-erection of such sheds.

## 4. OVERTIME.

All overtime made by the request of the employers to be paid by the hour at time and a quarter up to 10 p. m. on the first five days of the week. All overtime after 10 p. m. to be time and a half. On Saturdays all overtime to be time and a half; on Sunday and Christmas Day double time.

## 5. APPRENTICES.

Boys entering the trade on no account to exceed 16 years of age, and to be bound until the age of 21 years. No boy to work longer than three months without being legally bound.

## 6. ALTERATION OF RULES.

Six months' notice in writing (to expire on the 1st of May) shall be given by either party of any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars; and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month either by giving a counter notice or otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of six working masons shall be appointed to meet six employers to endeavor to come to an understanding, failing which, both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings and propose arbitration, and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed as follows:

## 7. PUBLIC COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The court shall consist of six employers and six working masons, who shall have power to come to terms, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire who shall be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be the decision of the court and shall be equally binding on both parties.

D. RADCLIFFE, *President.*

W. KNOX, *Secretary,*

*Of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.*

BENJAMIN MARSH,

*President Stonemasons' Society.*

ROBERT IRVING,

*Secretary of the Operative Stonemasons' Society.*

## V.

## LIVERPOOL MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*Plasterers' trade rules, to come into operation on 7th May, 1877.*

## 1. HOURS OF WORK.

The ordinary hours of work shall be 49½ hours per week, apportioned as follows: Every morning from 7 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; and on Saturday from 7 a. m. to 12 at noon, and half an hour for breakfast. But for the four winter months, November, December, January, and February, the ordinary hours of work shall be 47 hours—from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. on the first five days, and from 7 a. m. to 12 at noon on Saturday, with meal hours the same as in summer.

## 2. STARTING TIME.

Starting time every day shall be at 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 1 p. m., excepting Saturday, when it shall be 7 and 9 a. m. only.

## 3. RATE OF WAGES.

Wages shall be paid by the hour, at the average rate of 9d. per hour all the year round.

## 4. AUTHORITY OF EMPLOYERS.

Each employer shall conduct his business in any way he may think advantageous in all details of management, not infringing upon the individual liberty of the workmen or these general rules.

## 5. OVERTIME.

All overtime made by the request of the employers shall be paid by the hour, at the following rates, viz: Full time and a quarter up to 10 p. m. on the first five days; after 10 p. m. time and a half; on Saturdays all overtime to be time and a half.

## 6. BOUNDARY.

The boundary shall be taken at a radius of one and a half miles from St. George's Hall as a center, beyond which walking time shall be allowed, in the first quarter only, at the rate of three miles an hour, but men to walk back in their own time. This rule applies to men only sent from the shop, and not to men engaged and paid at the job.

## 7. COUNTRY JOBS.

All men sent out to a country job shall have their traveling expenses paid going and returning, if discharged or sent back to the shop, and 2s. 6d. per week for lodgings; any allowance beyond this to be by special arrangement.

## 8. PAY TIME.

All men working at jobs above thirty minutes' walk from their employer's place of business shall leave work in time to reach the pay-table at 12.30 p. m. if paid on Saturday, or at 6 o'clock if paid on Friday; if paid at the job, to be paid at 12 noon.

## 9. ALTERATION OF RULES.

Six months' notice in writing (to expire between the 1st May and 1st August) shall be given on both sides of any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars; and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month, either by giving a counter notice or otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of six working plasterers, shall be appointed to meet six employers to endeavor to come to an understanding failing which, both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings and propose arbitration; and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed as follows:

## 10. PUBLIC COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The court shall consist of six employers and six working plasterers, who shall have power to come to terms, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but, if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire, to be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be the decision of the court, and shall be equally binding on both parties.

WILLIAM LITT, *President*,  
W. KNOX, *Secretary*,  
*Of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.*  
CHARLES LEAF, *President*,  
THOS. REILLY, *Secretary*,  
*Of the Operative Plasterers' Society.*

It was agreed that these rules come into operation on the 7th day of May, 1877.

## VI.

## WIRRAL BRANCH OF THE LIVERPOOL MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*Carpenters' and joiners' trade rules, as agreed to by the employers and operatives, to come into operation on 1st May, 1877.*

## 1. HOURS OF WORK.

The ordinary hours of work shall be 55 hours per week, apportioned as follows: On Monday morning from 7 a. m. to half past 5 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 6 a. m. to half past 5 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; and on Saturday from 6 a. m. to half past 12 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast. But for the four winter months—November, December, January, and February—where artificial light is not provided, the ordinary hours of work shall be 47½ hours—from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. on the first five days, and from 7 a. m. to half past 12 p. m. on Saturday, with meal hours the same as in summer. No reduction to be made when men cannot see the full time.

## 2. RATE OF WAGES.

Wages shall be paid by the hour at the average rate of 8½d. per hour, or £1 17s. 10d. per week of 55 hours; but for the four winter months, where artificial light is not provided, the average rate of wages shall be 9d. per hour, or £1 15s. 7½d. per week of 47½ hours.

## 3. STARTING TIME.

Starting time on Monday shall be 7 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m.; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 6 a. m., 6.30 a. m., 7 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m., and on Saturday, 6 a. m., 6.30 a. m., 7 a. m., and 8.30 a. m. But for the four winter

months, where artificial light is not provided, the starting time to be 7 a. m. (instead of 6 a. m.), 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m.; 6.30 a. m. and 7 a. m. are not recognized as starting times, but allowed for the convenience of the workmen.

#### 4. OVERTIME.

All time worked at the request of the employers after 5.30 p. m. on the first five days of the week to be paid at the following rates: Time and quarter for the first four hours; double time after, up to starting time next morning. On Saturday all time worked after 12.30 to be paid time and half up to 5 p. m., and double time after; on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday double time.

#### 5. BOUNDARY.

That the boundary shall be taken at a radius of one and a half miles from Charing Cross as a center, and all men employed within this boundary shall work the same as in the workshops; but if employed at any job beyond this boundary, workmen to be at the boundary at the time stated for starting and leaving off in these rules.

#### 6. PAYMENT OF WAGES.

All employers to commence to pay not later than ten minutes after leaving-off time. All men working at outside jobs to be at the pay-table not later than ten minutes after leaving-off time, unless paid at the job. If not paid within half an hour, overtime to be charged at the above rate (Rule 4).

#### 7. DISMISSAL OR LEAVING EMPLOY.

Two hours' notice shall be given by the employer or workman of an intention to put an end to the service, and in default either party shall forfeit and pay to the other two hours' wages. Such notice to be given, in all cases, so as to expire at the termination of the day's work.

#### 8. COUNTRY JOBS.

All men sent to country jobs shall have their traveling expenses paid going and returning once a week, together with 3s. per week lodging money within a radius of ten miles; beyond this to be by special agreement.

#### 9. PIECE WORK.

No piece-work to be allowed in any class of work except stairs or staircases.

#### 10. APPRENTICES.

All apprentices, after a month's trial, to be legally bound for not less than five years.

#### 11. HOT WATER AND LOCK-UP PLACE.

Employers to provide hot water for workmen's meals; also a lock-up place for the protection of workmen's tools.

#### 12. AUTHORITY OF EMPLOYERS.

Each employer shall conduct his business in any way he may think advantageous in all details of management, not infringing the individual liberty of the workmen.

#### 13. ALTERATION OF RULES.

Six months' notice in writing (to expire on the 1st of May) shall be given on both sides of any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars, and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month, either by giving a counter notice or otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of four working joiners shall be appointed to meet four employers, to endeavor to come to an understanding, failing which, both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings, and propose arbitration; and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed as follows:

## 13. PUBLIC COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The court shall consist of four employers and four working joiners, who shall have power to come to terms, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but, if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire, to be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be the decision of the court, and shall be equally binding on both parties.

HENRY FISHER,  
WILLIAM H. FORDE,  
JAMES HARKNESS & SON,  
ALEX'R BLEAKLEY,

*Of the Wirral Branch of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.*

THOS. GEO. KNIGHT,  
DAVID SMIL,  
RICHARD POTTER,  
JAMES DAVIES,

*Of the Birkenhead Branch of the Amalgamated Societies of Carpenters and Joiners.*

Witness to the signatures of the above:

W. KNOX,

*Secretary to the Wirral Branch of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.*

6 LORD STREET, Liverpool.

H. Ex. 5—26



## VII.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER BUILDERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

*Comparative statement (for the first six months of 1878) showing the hours worked per week and the rate of wages per hour in the various branches of the building trade in the undermentioned towns.*

Town.	MASONRY.				BRICKLAYERS.				CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.			
	SUMMER.		WINTER.		SUMMER.		WINTER.		SUMMER.		WINTER.	
	Hours per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.
Aberdeen .....	51	7½ and 8	45	7½	none	9	employed.	0	51	7½	45	Rate of wages per hour.
Abington .....	40½	8	47	0	54½	8	.....	8	54½	32s. wk	54½	8
Abington-Lyne .....	40½	8½	43½	8½	54½	35s. wk	40½	8	54½	32s. wk	54½	32s. wk
Aldersley Edge .....	40½	35s. wk	44	32s. wk	40½	35s. wk	40½	32s. wk	40½	32s. wk	40½	32s. wk
Barnford .....	54	8	48	8	54	35s. wk	48	8	54	7½	48	8
Barnstaple .....	40½	36s. wk	44½	36s. wk	40½	36s. wk	44½	36s. wk	40½	36s. wk	44½	36s. wk
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9	48½	7½	48½	8
Barnstaple .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	36s. wk	44	8½	54	7½ and 8	49	8
Barnstaple .....	48½	9	43½	9	48½	36s. wk	43½	9				

	56½	7	50½	7	56½	7	50½	7	50½	7	27a-31a.	50½	1t-dk	7	27a-31a.	50½	1t-dk	7	27a-31a.	50½	1t-dk	7	27a-31a.
Guildford.....	54	7½	54	7½	54	7	53	7	50½	7	50½	59½	1t-dk	59½	50½	59½	1t-dk	59½	50½	59½	1t-dk	59½	50½
Holmfirth.....	57	8	40	8	49½	9	49½	9	49½	9	49½	53	53	57	7	53	53	57	7	53	53	57	7
Inverness.....	49½	8½	44	8½	55	9	47½	9	47½	9	47½	54	54	55	7½	54	54	55	7½	54	54	55	7½
Lancaster.....	49½	9	41½	9	52½	9	48	9	48	9	48	52½	52½	52½	8½	52½	52½	52½	8½	52½	52½	52½	8½
Liverpool.....	52	9	48	9	50	8½	53 to 55	8½	53 to 55	8½	53 to 55	50	50	50	8	50	50	50	8	50	50	50	8
London.....	48½	7 to 8	53 to 55	7 to 8	61	6	53 to 55	6	53 to 55	6	53 to 55	61	61	61	6	61	61	61	6	61	61	61	6
Leeds.....	61	7 to 8	53 to 55	7 to 8	56	8	53 to 55	8	53 to 55	8	53 to 55	56	56	56	8	56	56	56	8	56	56	56	8
Leicester.....	54	9	54	9	53½	8	54	9	54	9	54	54	54	54	7½	54	54	54	7½	54	54	54	7½
Lincoln.....	53½	8	53½	8	51	10	53½	10	53½	10	53½	51	51	51	8½	51	51	51	8½	51	51	51	8½
Leith and Edinburgh.....	51	9	45	9	54½	10	47	10	47	10	47	52	52	52	8½	52	52	52	8½	52	52	52	8½
Manchester.....	49½	9	41½	9	54½	7½	51	7½	51	7½	51	54	54	54	7½	54	54	54	7½	54	54	54	7½
Northampton.....	54	8	51	8	54	7½	51	7½	51	7½	51	54	54	54	7	54	54	54	7	54	54	54	7
Northampton.....	54	7½	50½	7½	50½	8	47	8	47	8	47	54	54	54	8	54	54	54	8	54	54	54	8
Newport.....	50	8½	47	8½	50	8	47	8	47	8	47	50	50	50	8	50	50	50	8	50	50	50	8
North Shields.....	52	9	42	9	53	8	42	9	42	9	42	53	53	53	8	53	53	53	8	53	53	53	8
Nottingham.....	53	8	53	8	53	8	42	9	42	9	42	53	53	53	8	53	53	53	8	53	53	53	8
Oxford.....	49½	39a, wk	1t-dk	39a, wk	49½	30a, wk	1t-dk	30a, wk	1t-dk	30a, wk	1t-dk	49½	49½	49½	35a, wk	49½	49½	49½	35a, wk	49½	49½	49½	35a, wk
Preston.....	56½	7	51	7	56½	7	51	7	51	7	51	56½	56½	56½	7	56½	56½	56½	7	56½	56½	56½	7
Plymouth.....	55½	36a, wk	49½	36a, wk	56½	30a, wk	48	30a, wk	48	30a, wk	48	56½	56½	56½	35a, wk	56½	56½	56½	35a, wk	56½	56½	56½	35a, wk
Rumorn.....	56½	7	50½	7	56½	7	50½	7	50½	7	50½	56½	56½	56½	7	56½	56½	56½	7	56½	56½	56½	7
Southampton.....	48½	36a, wk	43½	36a, wk	50	36a, wk	46½ to 49	36a, wk	46½ to 49	36a, wk	46½ to 49	50	50	50	32a, wk	50	50	50	32a, wk	50	50	50	32a, wk
St. Helen's.....	50	36a, wk	1t-dk	36a, wk	50	36a, wk	1t-dk	36a, wk	1t-dk	36a, wk	1t-dk	50	50	50	32a, wk	50	50	50	32a, wk	50	50	50	32a, wk
South Shields.....	50	36a, wk	1t-dk	36a, wk	50	36a, wk	1t-dk	36a, wk	1t-dk	36a, wk	1t-dk	50	50	50	32a, wk	50	50	50	32a, wk	50	50	50	32a, wk
Southport.....	50	9	43½	9	43½	9	43½	9	43½	9	43½	50	50	50	32a, wk	50	50	50	32a, wk	50	50	50	32a, wk
Sunderland.....	59½	4½ to 5½	59½	4½ to 5½	59½	4½ to 5½	59½	4½ to 5½	59½	4½ to 5½	59½	59½	59½	59½	4½ to 5½	59½	59½	59½	4½ to 5½	59½	59½	59½	4½ to 5½
Taunton.....	54	8½	50½	8½	50½	8	50½	8	50½	8	50½	54	54	54	8	54	54	54	8	54	54	54	8
Wolverhampton.....	56½	9	50½	9	50½	9	50½	9	50½	9	50½	56½	56½	56½	9	56½	56½	56½	9	56½	56½	56½	9
Walsall.....	48½	36a, wk	40	36a, wk	40	36a, wk	34a, 62a, wk	36a, wk	34a, 62a, wk	36a, wk	34a, 62a, wk	40	40	40	36a, wk	40	40	40	36a, wk	40	40	40	36a, wk
Wigan.....	49½	36a, wk	40	36a, wk	40	36a, wk	34a, 62a, wk	36a, wk	34a, 62a, wk	36a, wk	34a, 62a, wk	49½	49½	49½	36a, wk	49½	49½	49½	36a, wk	49½	49½	49½	36a, wk
Wakefield.....	60	7	54	7	54	7	54	7	54	7	54	60	60	60	7	60	60	60	7	60	60	60	7
Winchester.....	49	9	40	9	40	9	40	9	40	9	40	49	49	49	9	49	49	49	9	49	49	49	9
Warrington.....	49½	8½	41½	8½	41½	8	41½	8	41½	8	41½	54½	54½	54½	8	54½	54½	54½	8	54½	54½	54½	8
York.....	49½	8½	41½	8½	41½	8	41½	8	41½	8	41½	53	53	53	7½	53	53	53	7½	53	53	53	7½

Abbreviations.—d, day; 1t-dk, light to dark; a, shop; b, building; wk, week; sq, square; be, best; r, rough; hr, hour.

Comparative statement showing the hours worked per week and the rate of wages per hour in the various branches of the building trade, &amp;c.—Continued.

Town.	PLASTERERS.				SLATERS.				PLUMBERS.			
	SUMMER.		WINTER.		SUMMER.		WINTER.		SUMMER.		WINTER.	
	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Rate of wages per hour.
Aberdeen .....	51	8	45	8	51	7	45	7	51	7½	45	7½
Ashton-under-Lyne .....	49½	8½	46½	36s. wk	49½	8½	46½	30s. wk	54½	30s. wk	49½	30s. wk
Alderley Edge .....	54	33s. wk	49½	33s. wk	54	32s. wk	50	32s. wk	54	32s. wk	49½	32s. wk
Bradford .....	54	7½	48	7½	54	7½	50	7½	54	7½ to 8	49½	7½ to 8
Bristol .....	54	8½	44	8½	54	8½	50	8½	54	8	54	8
Barnsley .....	54	38s. wk	47	38s. wk	54	38s. wk	47	38s. wk	54	38s. wk	47	38s. wk
Barnley .....	54	36s. wk	41	36s. wk	54	36s. wk	41	36s. wk	54	36s. wk	41	36s. wk
Bolton .....	54	7 to 8	50	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	48	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	48	7 to 8
Birmingham .....	56	7 to 8	50	7 to 8	56	7 to 8	48	7 to 8	56	7 to 8	48	7 to 8
Cambridge .....	56	7 to 8	50	7 to 8	56	7 to 8	48	7 to 8	56	7 to 8	48	7 to 8
Coventry .....	54	7 to 8	50	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	48	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	48	7 to 8
Cirencester .....	56	24s.-30s.	50	24s.-30s.	56	24s.-30s.	48	24s.-30s.	56	24s.-30s.	48	24s.-30s.
Cardiff .....	54	8	47	8	54	8	44	8	54	8	44	8
Chesham .....	54	6s. dy	48	6s. dy	54	6s. dy	44	6s. dy	54	6s. dy	44	6s. dy
Chichester .....	54	6s. dy	48	6s. dy	54	6s. dy	44	6s. dy	54	6s. dy	44	6s. dy
Crewe .....	54	6s. dy	48	6s. dy	54	6s. dy	44	6s. dy	54	6s. dy	44	6s. dy
Chatham .....	49½	8	47½	8	49½	8	47½	8	49½	8	47½	8
Doncaster .....	52	8½	47	8½	52	8½	47	8½	52	8½	47	8½
Droghda .....	52	6 to 7	47	6 to 7	52	6 to 7	47	6 to 7	52	6 to 7	47	6 to 7
Devizes .....	57½	5	57½	5	57½	5	57½	5	57½	5	57½	5
Dorchester .....	65	5	48	5	65	5	48	5	65	5	48	5
Derby .....	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8
Endley .....	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8	54	7 to 8
Darlington .....	49½	30s. wk	49½	30s. wk	49½	30s. wk	49½	30s. wk	49½	30s. wk	49½	30s. wk
Guildford .....	56	7	50	7	56	7	50	7	56	7	50	7
Holmfirth .....	56	7	50	7	56	7	50	7	56	7	50	7
Hartford .....	56	7	50	7	56	7	50	7	56	7	50	7
Inverness .....	55½	8½	53	8½	55½	8½	53	8½	55½	8½	53	8½
Lancaster .....	57	7	40	7	57	7	40	7	57	7	40	7
Lancaster .....	54	7½	50	7½	54	7½	50	7½	54	7½	50	7½
Liverpool .....	49½	9	47	9	49½	9	47	9	49½	9	47	9
London .....	62	10	48	10	62	10	48	10	62	10	48	10
Leeds .....	49½	8½	49½	8½	49½	8½	49½	8½	49½	8½	49½	8½

Lewes	61	8	53 to 63	8	done by bricklayers.		01	7	33 to 35	7
Lolchester	56½	8	47½	8	54	47½	50	7½	50	7½
Lincoln	53½	8	42	8	54	48	54	7½	50	7½
Leith and Edinburgh	51	10	40½	10	54	8	52	8	51	8
Manchester	48½	36s. 6d. wk	51	33s. wk	54	8½	52	8½	51	8½
Northampton	54	7½	50½	7½	54	7½	54	7½ to 8	51	7½ to 8
Newport	54	7½	50	8½	54	7½	54	7	54	7
North Shields	50	8	50	8	54	50½	54			
Nottingham	54	8								
Oxford	54	8	53½	8	54	53½	54	8 to 9	54	8 to 9
Preston	49½	36s. wk	lt-dk	36s. wk	49½	lt-dk	54	34s. wk	49½	34s. wk
Plymouth	54	7	53½	7	54	51	54	23s. wk	50	23s. wk
Ramcorn	54	8½	46½	5½	54	49½	54	30s. wk	43	30s. wk
Southampton	50½	7	50	7	54	50	50½	7 and 8	50½	7 and 8
St. Helen's	54	8½	54	8½	54	54	54	8	54	8
South Shields	50	36s. wk	lt-dk	33s. wk	50	36s. wk	54	34s. 6d. wk	54	34s. 6d. wk
Southport										
Sunderland	50	36s. wk	46	33s. wk	50	36s. wk	50	33s. wk	50	33s. wk
Taunton	50½	44 to 54	59½	44 to 54	50½	59½	59½	5 to 6	59½	5 to 6
Taunton	54	8	50½	8	54	44 to 54	54	8	54	8
Wolverhampton	50½	8	50½	8			50½	8	50½	8
Walsall										
Wigan	49½	8	47	8	49½	32s. wk or 7 hr	40½	8	47	8
Walsfield	50	8 to 8½	50	8 to 8½	49½	lt-dk	40½	29s. wk	49½	29s. wk
Winchester	60	7	54	7	54	piece-work	60	7	54	7
Warrington	54½	36s. wk	50	33s. wk	54½	7½	54½	8	54½	8
York	53	8	41	8						

Abbreviations.—dy, day; lt-dk, light to dark; a, shop; b, building; wk, week; sq, square; ba, beast; r, rough; hr, hour.

*Comparative statement showing the hours worked per week and the rate of wages per hour in the various branches of the building-trade, &c.—Continued.*

Town	PAINTERS.			MASONS' LABOURERS.			BRICKLAYERS' LABOURERS.			PLASTERERS' LABOURERS.			
	SUMMER.		WINTER. Rate of wages per hour.	SUMMER.		WINTER. Rate of wages per hour.	SUMMER.		WINTER. Rate of wages per hour.	SUMMER.		WINTER. Rate of wages per hour.	
	Hours worked	Rate of wages per hour.		Hours worked	Rate of wages per hour.		Hours worked	Rate of wages per hour.		Hours worked	Rate of wages per hour.		
Aberdeen	51	7	7	54	4½ and 5	48	4½ and 5	54	6	54	4½ and 5	48	4½ and 5
Aberdeen-under-Lyne	57	9	9	49½	54	47	54	54	21s. w	49½	54	48	24s. wk
Ashtedley Edge	54	7	7	49½	54	43½	54	54	24s. wk	49½	54	48	24s. wk
Bradford	49½	7	7	49½	25s. wk	44	24s. wk	49½	44	49½	27s. wk	48	24s. wk
Bristol	54	7 to 7½	43	54	26s. wk	48	24s. wk	54	48	54	4½	48	4½
Barnsley	49½	7½	49½	49½	26s. wk	44	24s. wk	49½	11-dk	49½	25s. wk	11-dk	24s. wk
Barnsey	54	8	44	54	44	44	24s. wk	54	48½	54	24s. wk	47	24s. wk
Barrow	54	8	39	48½	54 to 5½	48	54 to 5½	48½	47	48½	23s. wk	41	26s. wk
Bolton	56	7½	50½	54	6½	48	54	54	0	54½	6½	50	6½
Birmingham	56	5 to 6½	50½	54	54	48	54	54	0	54½	6½	50	6½
Cambridge	56	6½	50½	54	54	48	54	54	0	54½	6½	50	6½
Conventry	56	6½	50½	54	54	48	54	54	0	54½	6½	50	6½
Cardiff	54	6½ to 7	50½	54	4 to 5½	51	4½	54	4 to 5½	54	4½	51	4½ and 5
Cirencester	56	22s. - 27s.	56½	56½	16s. - 18s.	56½	16s. - 18s.	56½	16s. - 18s.	56½	16s. - 18s.	56½	16s. - 18s.
Chenille	54	7½	44	49½	5	48	5	54	5	54	5	48	5
Chichester	58	0	48	58	4	48	4	58	4	58	4	48	4
Cirencester	54	7	54	54	6	54	6	54	5	54	6	54	6
Chatham	56	6½ to 7	54	54	4½	54	4½	54	4½	54	4½	54	4½
Doncaster	54	7	44	49½	5½	47	5½	49½	5½	49½	5½	47	5½
Drogheda	56	5 to 6½	57½	57½	3½	57½	3½	57½	3½	57½	3½	57½	3½
Devizes	57½	5 to 5½	60	65	48	48	3½	57½	48	57½	3½	48	3½
Dorchester	66	5	60	65	48	48	3½	57½	48	57½	3½	48	3½
Derby	54	6½	54	54	4½ to 5	54	4½ to 5	54	4½ to 5	54	5	54	5
Dudley	54	6½	54	54	4½ to 5	54	4½ to 5	54	4½ to 5	54	5	54	5
Darlington	54	6½	50½	54	26s. wk	50½	24s. wk	54	24s. wk	54	26s. wk	50½	24s. wk
Guildford	56	6½	50½	56	26s. wk	50½	24s. wk	56	3s to 4	56	3s to 4	50½	3s to 4
Holmthorpe	54	7	48	54	4½	48	4½	54	4½	54	4½	48	4½
Hartford	54	7	48	54	4½	48	4½	54	4½	54	4½	48	4½
Inverness	57	0	48	60	4½	44	4½	60	4½	60	4½	44	4½
Liverpool	54	7½	57½	49½	5½	44	5½	49½	5½	49½	5½	44	5½
Liverpool	54	10	49	53	6½	48	6	53	6	53	6½	48	6
London	54	7	48	54	4½	48	4½	54	4½	54	4½	48	4½
Leeds	54	7	48	54	4½	48	4½	54	4½	54	4½	48	4½

Lewes	61	0	53 55	6	01	24 to 4	53 55	34 to 4	01	34 to 4	53 55	34 to 4	53 55	34 to 4
Leicester	50	74	474	74	54	6	54	5 to 54	54	5	474	54	54	54
Lincoln	51	74	40	74	51	6	45	6	51	6	42	6	51	51
Leith and Edinburgh	554	74	40	74	52	6	47	6	54	54	47	54	54	54
Manchester	60	7	45	7	54	4	51	44	54	5	51	5	51	5
Northampton	54	6	54	6	54	4	504	4	50	5	47	44	504	44
Newport	54	6	54	6	50	54	47	5	54	5	42	5	54	54
North Shields	54	6	54	6	50	54	42	64	54	5	47	5	54	54
Nottingham	54	6 to 74	534	6 to 74	53	44	53	44	54	54	42	54	54	54
Oxford	494	74	46	74	494	24a. wk	11-dk	24a. wk	494	44	11-dk	44	534	44
Preston	56	28a. wk	48	54	564	44 to 44	51	44 to 44	504	24a. wk	44 to 44	44	534	44
Plymouth	534	6 to 7	56	6 to 7	564	4 and 44	564	4 and 44	564	4 and 44	464	4 and 44	564	4 and 44
Runcorn	564	6 to 7	56	6 to 7	564	4 and 44	564	4 and 44	564	4 and 44	464	4 and 44	564	4 and 44
Southampton	54	74	54	74	54	44	54	6	54	64	49	6	54	6
St. Helen's	50	38a. wk	50	38a. wk	50	23a. wk	11-dk	23a. wk	50	23a. wk	11-dk	23a. wk	50	23a. wk
South Shields	53	32a. wk	48	30a. wk	50	23a. wk	434	22a. wk	50	23a. wk	434	22a. wk	50	23a. wk
Southport	594	4 to 5	54	4 to 5	594	4	594	3 to 4	594	3 to 4	594	3 to 4	594	3 to 4
Taunton	54	74	54	74	54	54	54	5	54	5	54	5	54	5
Wolverhampton	564	64	564	64	564	6	564	44	564	44	504	6	564	6
Walsall	494	8	47	8	494	64	47	64	494	64	47	64	494	64
Wigan	494	7	47	7	494	22a. wk	11-dk	22a. wk	494	22a. wk	11-dk	22a. wk	494	22a. wk
Widnes	60	4a. 4a. 6d.	54	4a. 4a. 6d.	60	3a. 4d. dy	54	2a. 4d. dy	60	3a. 4d. dy	54	2a. 4d. dy	60	3a. 4d. dy
Winchester	544	74 and 8	544	74 and 8	544	21a. 23a.	49	21a. 23a.	544	2a. 8d. 3a.	54	2a. 8d. 3a.	54	2a. 8d. 3a.
Warrington	544	74 and 8	544	74 and 8	544	54	47	54	54	6	47	54	54	6
York	544	74 and 8	544	74 and 8	544	54	47	54	54	6	47	54	54	6

Abbreviations.—dy, day; lt-dk, light to dark; s, shop; h, building; wk, week; sq, square; be, best; r, rough; hr, hour.

W. KNOX, Secretary, 6 Lord Street, Liverpool.

## VIII.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER BUILDERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*Tabular statement of the state of trade and the labor market.*

Town	State of trade.	In what branch.	Supply of labor.	In what branch.	Demands (if any) from operatives.
Aberdeen	Fair, but prospects not bright.	All	Good	In all branches, and abundant in joiners, plumbers, and painters.	
Ashton-under-Lyne	Quiet	do	Fair	do	Bricklayers want 1d. per hour additional making 9d., to come into operation 1st May.
Alderly Edge	Very quiet, and not good prospects.	do	Bricklayers, good; masons and plasterers not equal to the demand; other branches moderate.	All	
Burslem	Rather dull	All	Plentiful	do	
Birmingham	Very bad	do	Largely in excess	do	
Bradford	Quiet	do	Plentiful	do	
Bristol	Fairly good	All except masons, bricklayers and plumbers, who are slack	Sufficient	do	Plasterers have made a demand for 1d. an hour, to commence 1st June, 1878.
Barnsley	Very bad	All	Plentiful	do	
Barrow	Depressed	do	Ample	All except slaters and plumbers, of whom supply is poor.	
Bolton	Very slack	do	Plentiful	All	
Canbridge	Fair average	do	Plentiful	do	
Coventry	Flat, with good prospect	do	Plentiful	All	A notice for an advance from the bricklayers' laborers of 1d. per hour, but not expected to be pressed.
Cardiff	Slack	do	Ample	All except plumbers	Carpenters, joiners, and plasterers have made a demand of 1d. per hour, to come into force 1st and 13th May respectively, but subject to arbitration.
Cirencester	Fair; little fluctuation	do	Sufficient	All except joiners in which good funds are scarce.	
Cheadle	Moderately good	do	Ample in masons, joiners, and slaters, and sufficient in other branches.	All	Demand by plasterers' laborers of 1d. per hour.
Chichester	Dull	do	Sufficient	do	
Crawley	Middling	do	do	do	
Derlington	Depressed	do	do	do	
Doncaster	Pretty good	do	Plentiful, except plasterers rather scarce.	do	
Droyliden	Dull	All except plasterers, which is fair.	Plenty	All	

Devizes	Bad	All except bricklayers, carpenters, joiners and plasterers, which are moderate.	do	do
Dorchester	do	All except carpenters and joiners, who are pretty good.	Good	do
Dudley	Fair	All	Ample.	do
Guildford	Dull	do	Plenty.	do
Holmfirth	do	Carpenters and joiners.	do	Carpenters and joiners.
Hartford	Slack	All	Good	All
Inverness	Good	In all but plumbers and painters, which are fairly and indifferent respectively.	Plentiful.	In all but plasterers and slaters, who are scarce.
London	Slack	All	Good	All
Leicester	Depressed	do	Ample.	do
Liverpool	Dull with no prospect of improvement.	do	Plentiful	do
Lancaster	Dull	In all except masons.	do	do
Lowes	Depressed	All	Short.	do
Leith & Edinburgh	Rather dull, but fair prospect.	do	Plentiful.	do
Lincoln	Moderate	do	Abundant	do
Leeds	Depressed	do	Plentiful.	do
Manchester	Generally slack.	All branches except plasterers.	Ample	All, plasterers excepted.
Northampton	Dull	All except carpenters, joiners, plasterers, plumbers, painters, and plasterers laborers, which are moderate.	Good	Except plasterers, moderate.
Newport	Very bad	All	Plentiful	All

Plumbers agitating for reduction of hours and advance of wages, but no action taken on either side. Painters made a demand for 14 an hour, and have been locked out in consequence for nearly a fortnight.

Masons have been thirty weeks on strike for 14 an hour and reduction of 24 hours in time, but are now applying for work, carpenters and joiners also demand 14 an hour.

Plasterers have given notice of demand for 14 an hour, to commence 22d April. Painters demand advance of 14. per hour from 1st April, 1878.

Masons 2s per week and 3 hours less time, from 1st May, 1878; joiners 2s per week and 44 hours less time, from 1st May, 1878; plasterers and slaters, 14 an hour from 1st April, 1878.

Notice of 1d per hour advance from bricklayers, and also to leave 12 instead of 12.30 Saturdays, and also walking time at 3 miles an hour for jobs more than 1 mile from Wallington station, instead of 12 miles as now; also demand from plasterers of 1d per hour, to commence 1st April.

Plasterers demand 14 per hour from 25th April, but are not all likely to succeed in their demand.



*Tabular statement of the state of trade and the labor market.—Continued.*

Town.	State of trade.	In what branch.	Supply of labor.	In what branch.	Demands (if any) from operatives.
Nottingham	Bad	All	Plentiful	All	Bricklayers have given notice of demand for advance of 1d. per hour and alteration of time; plumbers have given notice of demand for 1d. an hour; to commence April 1st next; bricklayers' laborers have given notice of demand for 1d. an hour advance.
Oxford	Dull	do	Abundant	do	Masons have made a demand of 1d. per hour, from 1st June, 1878, but are not at all likely to succeed.
Preston	Slack	All but masons, bricklayers, and their laborers, who are moderately busy, and painters very slack.	Plentiful	do	Painters have given notice of demand for 1d. an hour, to commence on March 1, 1878.
Plymouth	do	All but plasterers, plumbers, and plasterers' laborers good, and painters indifferent.	do	All except plumbers and painters, which are good.	Painters have given notice of demand for 1d. an hour, and 6d. per day extra for country money.
Runcorn	Moderate, and prospects not bright.	All	Sufficient	All	Carpenters and joiners demand 1d. per hour advance from 1st May, 1878, and reduction of time of half an hour.
Southampton	Slack	All but painters, which branch is much depressed.	Scarce	All but painters, of whom pretty fair supply.	
St. Helen's	Good	All but masons, bricklayers, alaters, painters, masons and bricklayers' laborers moderate.	Excessive	All but carpenters, joiners, plasterers, plumbers, and bricklayers' laborers, in which it is moderate.	
South Shields	Bad	All	Large	All	
Sunderland	Slack	do	Pentiful	do	
Taunton	do	do	Sufficient	do	
Wolverhampton	Depressed	do	In excess of demand	All except plasterers and alaters, who are only equal to the demand.	
Walsall	do	All except masons, plumbers, and masons' laborers good.	Greatly in excess of demand.	All except plumbers and painters, who are only equal to demand.	Plasterers demand 1d. an hour from 1st May, 1878.
Wigan	Rather slack	All	In excess of demand	All	Bricklayers demand 5s. per week advance from 1st May.
Wakefield	Slack	All but plasterers and painters, who are moderate.	Pentiful	do	
Whitebaker	Not generally good	All	do	do	

[illegible]

## SCOTLAND.

*Report, by Consul-General Badeau, of London, on the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.*

Referring to the recent failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, Scotland, which has of course been known in the United States from the date of its occurrence, I have the honor to state that it is difficult in these days, when every circumstance connected with such an event is telegraphed almost from hour to hour, to be certain that a report on the subject is not completely forestalled and useless when it arrives at the Department. There seem, however, to be some results of this failure which may possibly not have been caught up in the returns sent across the wires—results which elevate the misfortune into a commercial event, and make it worthy of consideration in the United States as well as in Great Britain. Some of these could not be perceived at first, and are only appreciated after full knowledge is obtained, and a calmer judgment has been able to consider them. Even now all is not entirely clear, but enough is known for some account of them to be offered.

The City Bank of Glasgow was one of the commercial institutions of Scotland most trusted by the community where it existed, as is evident by the fact that its £100 shares sold for £240 the day before the failure. It had 133 branches, with 750 employés, and for fifteen years its dividends had been steadily increasing from 5 per cent. in 1863, until in 1877 they had reached 12 per cent. The character of the directors stood high; the transactions of the bank were considered irreproachable; and on the 1st October its current deposits amounted to £2,500,000.

On that day, October 1, it stopped payment. The affairs of the bank were at once subjected to an investigation by competent accountants, who have since reported a deficiency of £5,190,983, in addition to the capital stock of £1,000,000. This deficiency was caused in the main by the acceptance by the directors of bad securities; securities of such a character that, when they were examined by the banks which were consulted before the stoppage, it was decided to be inexpedient to render the assistance applied for.

This great disaster at once affected the entire commercial community of Great Britain. Something very like a panic occurred. The Bank of England's rate went up from 5 to 6 per cent.; runs were made on other banks; several other large failures occurred both in Scotland and in England, though none of anything like the importance of that which was their cause; and the general depression in trade which had previously existed was enhanced. These effects have not yet disappeared, but it is believed that the worst has been experienced. The banks, without exception, have so far been able to stand the run made against them, and though uneasiness still exists and possibly more failures may occur, the gloomiest apprehensions at first entertained in some quarters have happily not been realized.

There are, however, two points of view from which this calamity appears to differ from or to transcend any that has recently occurred. The bank was one of unlimited liability, and the stockholders have already been called upon to make good the losses of the creditors to the extent of five times their original investments. The number of really wealthy stockholders is said to be small; the great majority being persons of limited means, principally clergymen and other professional men, farmers, tradesmen, or women, whose little fortunes were all invested in this institution. These, of course, are utterly unable to meet the demand upon them, and, in most cases, can with difficulty pay what amounts to the first value of the stock. They are ruined absolutely; while the loss, heavier in amount though hardly more severe in reality, falls upon a comparatively few, who are reduced in one day from affluence to poverty. It has been estimated that a score and a half of stockholders under the call mentioned must furnish millions. When the reply to this first call is exhausted, another is to be made upon those who have anything left, and so on till the debt is liquidated or the stockholders are all penniless.

Those taking stock to a large extent were doubtless aware of their liabilities and chose to incur the risk, which, however, probably seemed remote, but among the smaller investors many women and persons unused to practical business, it is believed, were utterly ignorant that they were liable for any sum beyond their original investment. Universal sympathy has been expressed for these, and it is proposed to raise a fund by subscription to relieve in some degree the suffering which the failure has occasioned.

But, besides this distressing feature of the present calamity, there is another which provokes comment and commiseration. According to English law, trustees investing in such stocks are personally liable as if they were the actual investors, while the beneficiaries of the trust, who in this case have been the recipients of the large dividends yielded by the stock, are free from any liability. This state of the law comes upon the unfortunate trustees with crushing force. Their liability is also unlimited,

and many who have been acting for others, and often receiving no personal benefit from their labors, will now be obliged, if they can, to make good a loss from which those for whom they act may not suffer at all. The only possible remedy of the trustees will be against the beneficiaries, and this depends entirely upon the wording of the deed of trust, which in many instances does not provide for such an emergency.

The conduct of the directors, who are answerable for all, is hardly susceptible of explanation. They appear in the first instance to have advanced large sums to their friends and connections in business on securities which no business man should have accepted, and over £5,790,000 of which the accountants value at only £1,521,000; and when this conduct could no longer be fairly and honorably concealed, to have entered upon a system of false returns to the Government and false accounts generally, which lasted for years, until finally it could no longer be maintained without exposure. When the bank applied for relief and was obliged to submit its books to examination the character of the securities was at once apparent and occasioned the refusal of aid, upon which its downfall followed. Then came the investigation of accounts, which has disclosed the state of affairs described.

There seems to be some doubt as to whether the directors who are implicated in these transactions benefited individually by them or whether it was in the first place only to assist friends and business connections, that they displayed the fatuity of accepting utterly insufficient securities. The principal persons concerned have been arrested and will be held answerable to the courts.

ADAM BADEAU.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
London, November 1, 1878.

## NETHERLANDS.

*Report, by Mr. Birney, minister resident of the United States at the Hague, on labor and the laboring classes of the Netherlands.*

In the present antagonism between capital and labor in the United States, I cannot aid your inquiries better than by giving facts in regard to the price of labor and the condition of laborers in Holland.

In this country, upon an area of somewhat more than 20,000 English square miles, there live four millions of people. There perhaps cannot be found elsewhere an equal number occupying a similar area in which a larger amount of wealth has been accumulated in individual ownership, and in which the operatives or producers are more contented, and in possession of more of the ordinary needs of life, and less embarrassed by debt.

The average compensation of laborers in Holland does not exceed one-third of the average compensation of the same class in the United States. (I may note here that when I speak of prices, it will be more convenient to the reader to use the terms of the United States currency, the Holland florin, or its 100 cents, being of the same value as 40 cents United States.) The ordinary workman in this country receives from 40 to 60 cents per day, according to the number of hours in which he may have worked. It will not be amiss to remark that the difficulty which has often threatened to be serious in the United States has been satisfactorily solved here by paying the workman by the hour, and giving him the privilege to work as many hours as he pleases. The result is, that the time of work, instead of being less than ten hours, is almost invariably in excess. Some continue at work ten, some eleven, some twelve, and others even thirteen or fourteen hours. During the summer months there are eighteen hours of daylight in this latitude. They can commence the working-day at five or six o'clock in the morning, rest for breakfast between seven and eight, rest for second meal between twelve and one and a half, and the third time between four and five, quitting at any time before dark, which does not set in at that season until nine or nine and a half o'clock. That I may speak reliably, I have before me the time-book of the superintendent of the workmen of a large brick building being constructed for one of the government departments. The highest rate to the bricklayers is 7.20 cents per hour; others received from 5.20 cents to 6 cents per hour. So that, for a day of ten hours, the best received 72 cents, the inferior 52 cents, and at the same rate for additional hours, many of them making fourteen hours per day. Men employed in sweeping the streets of the city receive 40 cents per day. Farm hands in the country receive less. Nor is this low rate of compensation confined to those called laborers. It pervades all callings. The policemen of the city are paid from \$2.80 to \$4 per week; letter-carriers are paid at the same rate; well-trained men-servants who speak more

than one language offer their services for from \$8 to \$10 per month; female cooks, for from \$3 to \$4 per month; housemaids, for from \$2.50 to \$3.50 for the same time. An experienced coachman hires for \$15 per month, and supports himself, wife, and child upon this sum.

Efficient merchant-clerks receive \$300 to \$600 per annum; school teachers in academies receive from \$400 to \$500, and the rector or principal of the chief high school in the city receives \$1,100 per annum. The annual allowance for members of Parliament is \$800, and for ministers of state or cabinet officers \$5,000 per annum. Barristers are regarded as at the top of the profession when their receipts reach \$8,000.

Sitting one day at dinner with a very intelligent and prominent officer of the government, I inquired of him how it was possible for employes to live upon such meager wages. "Possible!" said he; "they live very well; and experience has shown that the laborers have more saved, as a general rule, at the end of the year at the present rate than when the compensation was higher.

After many inquiries and some consideration given to the subject, I infer that the laboring population maintain themselves by the low rates of compensation for the following reasons:

1. They are accustomed to a careful economy. If their wages are only \$3 per week, they will live within that amount by denying themselves indulgence in the more costly articles. For purposes of revenue the Government treats meat and sugar as luxuries, and a tax is assessed upon so much of these articles as may be consumed within the country. They are therefore very sparingly used by workingmen. Meat is of higher price here than in the United States, and this price is kept up by the demand in the London market, where all that Holland can spare finds ready sale. On account of cheap labor, vegetables and other products of the farm sell very low. The cheaper grains are used for bread. The laboring man obtains his rent at a reasonable rate. As he lives chiefly in towns and cities, he takes an apartment or so much space as he actually needs for his family. Rents are low, because the taxes upon real estate are very moderate. In his dress he adopts the style and material that has been in use for many years. This can be made up at home, without resort to the shops. If he is employed on damp ground, he uses the wooden instead of leather shoes. Many articles he uses are as much lower in price than the same articles in the United States as the rate of his wages is lower than those given there. This difference in price may be illustrated by an example. Holland and the United States each import the stock or body of the silk hat from the same country. When you go into a store here to buy the article, after it has passed through the hands of the operatives, you will be charged only \$2.80 for the best quality, but you may pay for a similar article in the cities of the United States the sum of \$8; and a like disparity will be found in the price of linen goods and other articles of ordinary wearing apparel.

2. Their economy is promoted by the careful preparation and prompt execution of the laws of their country.

All the laws are prepared and proposed by the ministers of state, having each in his department the responsibility of the conduct of the Government. They propose nothing for which they do not anticipate the approval of a majority of both branches of the legislative assembly. When a bill is introduced, it is subject to all the amendments that may occur to any of the members. If, after being thus thoroughly considered, it passes into law, it is duly respected by all concerned, and its provisions are thoroughly and efficiently executed. The consequence of this care is that but few laws are passed, and those already passed are not frequently altered by amendments. All subordinates who have any share in their administration are faithful in their application. The result is that litigation is diminished in a remarkable degree.

Judges and magistrates are selected discreetly and from men of solid character and ripe experience. Certainty in the execution of the law is so invariable, that very few of the minor differences among men find their way into the courts. Disagreements between employers and employes have ready solution without the aid of attorneys or magistrates. The costs and fees of frivolous actions are in this way saved. In the city of the Hague, having a population of 100,000, there are only about a dozen lawyers who subsist upon practice at the bar.

3. The laboring population do not incur the expense of time and money connected with the excitement of political strife. Political elections here proceed as quietly as any other matter of business. Candidates for office are selected from men so well known to electors, that scarcely any one deems it necessary to give them any more information than they already have. Processions, mass-meetings, and addresses to crowds are not in fashion. The Government, in regulating the extent of suffrage, has regard to the protection of property, by making the right dependent upon a property qualification. Every citizen in the Hague who pays taxes equal to \$20 can vote; and every citizen in Amsterdam who pays taxes equal to \$50 votes. So that the limitation is affected by the size of the city in which the voter exercises the privilege of suffrage. In the country it is as low as \$8. By long usage a candidate here has nothing to do with urging his own claims for office. A member of Parliament may be elected from

any one of the districts of the realm, but he never appears in the district with the view of canvassing. To do so would only jeopardize his prospects of success.

As the non-voter is not occupied with the effort to gain office for himself or in hearing the harangues of others who would secure it, he devotes the time and money thus saved to the making of his tenement more comfortable. He cultivates and ornaments the patch of ground he may have about it. There is scarcely a house in Holland whose windows or surroundings are not decorated with flowers.

As offices are not used for partisan purposes, those who may be in office do not lose time in the apprehension of being suddenly ejected. The clerk of the first house of Parliament resigned a few days since, having served that body in the same capacity for thirty-five years. His deputy, who had been with him for twenty-five years, was made his successor. The register of deeds for this district has been in that office for forty years. One of the public printers has been in the service of the Government for sixty-six years. Of the city board, or common council, of the Hague, seven members have been in office since 1851, having been re-elected at each successive election during that period. A public dinner was recently given to them in commemoration of their quarter-century service. In a town near by the postmaster holds the office that has been held by members of the same family for over one hundred and fifty years, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having been his predecessors. The present incumbent has had uninterrupted possession during the last twenty-five years. These instances show either that there is no great pressure on the part of outsiders, or that the appointing power is not moved by the clamor of applicants so long as the incumbent is competent and faithful.

4. There is economy in the steadiness of habit and pursuit. The business in which a young man has been trained is generally his business for life. He does not readily change from one pursuit to another. He is content with moderate gains without risk. Failure in business is a lasting stigma; so much so, that it descends from father to son and to grandson. The man who should fail in this country cannot well set up again. His business career is ended.

Instances are numerous in which employes have remained with their employers for twenty-five or thirty years and even longer. A large portion of the population, though constantly coming in contact with people from all parts of the world, retain the same habits, customs, and style of dress which their ancestors for many generations had. This saves the expense arising from change of fashion and change of material.

It is owing to this steadiness of pursuit and carefulness in regard to business obligations that what are called *crises*, or revulsions, in the commercial world do not occur in Holland. There are periods when business is said to be less active or profitable than at other times, sympathizing in this respect with the countries with which she has trade. Banks are conducted frugally, with no attempt at display or show, and consider that they are doing well if they realize from 3 to 4 per cent. per annum. One of the best-informed gentlemen of Holland tells me that during the past forty-four years there has not been an instance of a failure among the banks of the country. A defaulting officer would not be tolerated. The currency has for a great while been perfectly sound, the paper of the banks during the past sixty years being at all times equal in value to gold.

A large portion of the Government debt, contracted years ago by the war with Belgium and other such extraordinary occurrences, bears only 2½ per cent. interest. The Government could at any time raise from its own citizens all the money it could need at from 3 to 4 per cent. interest.

5. There is economy to all the people in the fact that the State is moderate and discriminating in its method of assessing taxes. It seeks to draw its revenues chiefly from the productive property, making its assessments light upon what is yielding no income. For example, although the tax upon an unproductive city lot may be small, yet if the owner gives notice that he is ready to put buildings upon it, the lot will be exempted from taxation for seven years; and when the building is completed, if at any time it is unoccupied or tenantless, on application of the owner there will be an abatement of the tax. Taxes are rated upon houses by the number of doors, windows, and chimneys, for by this method the more costly dwellings, owned by the wealthy, pay proportionably a higher tax.

While the Government thus gathers its revenues by moderate assessments, it is in return prompt in extending protection to person and property. An efficient police is maintained not only in the cities, but throughout the country. A trespasser upon land will be at once arrested and made to suffer the penalty. The division-line of the owner is as inviolable as the walls of his mansion. The largest possible freedom is allowed to every one so long as he is well disposed, but so soon as a violation of the law is threatened the most summary treatment is dealt out. Not long since there were indications of a formidable riot in Amsterdam, caused by the suppression of a noisy holiday. The Government at the capital, upon the requisition of the burgomaster of that city, dispatched a military force, that at once quelled the disturbance.

6. There is economy in the mode of building that saves property from destruction by fire. Since my residence here I have not heard a fire-alarm, nor have I seen the gathering of an engine company. The only fire that I can obtain any account of during the past fifteen months was the burning of the inside of a small confectionery-shop, caused by the breaking of a gas-pipe. The buildings are constructed of brick or stone, and the roof covered with tile, that cannot burn. I have not seen a wooden dwelling in Holland. Incendiarism is unknown. If it should occur, efforts would not cease till the perpetrator should be discovered, and so severely punished as to discourage the crime.

In corroboration of the above statement it may be mentioned that the cost of insurance against loss by fire is almost nominal. It does not average more than the half of 1 per cent. And even at this rate insurance companies are very profitable, realizing from 12 to 16 per cent.

On two occasions since I have been here the soot in one of the chimneys of my residence took fire and made more than the usual smoke issue from the top; but before any of my household were aware that anything unusual was happening the police were ringing hurriedly at the door, with fire-extinguishers in their hands.

Having thus referred to some of the causes which appear to be aids in enabling this people to prosper with a scale of low compensations, I may add generally that no compression is used on the part of the Government to promote this condition of moderation. Each individual appears to possess the largest possible personal liberty. The people are more than usually good-humored, kind, and courteous. There is a very noticeable absence of the rougher element that is conspicuous in some countries. Strikes and trades-unions seem to have no existence. The Government assumes scarcely any responsibility in the direction of sumptuary laws. It does not direct what the subject shall eat or drink. It has adopted no license-law regulating the use or sale of intoxicating liquors. Any citizen may engage in the business of vending liquors, wholesale or retail, without prohibition. The business is taxed like other forms of business. Nor does it take charge of the domestic relations, in so far that it makes no provisions for actions at law for breach of promise to marry. It furnishes no redress by what are called actions of *crim. con.* So far as the State is concerned, marriage is treated as a civil contract, and divorce is granted on proof of violations of its terms.

While the Government is thus liberal in regard to the personal rights of its subjects, it is very successful in the management of its internal or fiscal affairs. It projects and carries on public works with a success not surpassed by individual enterprise. "It has ordered and controlled the building of a sufficient number of lines of railroads to accommodate the business of the country. It operates these by the agency of companies, who are joint stockholders; and although it has fixed the tariff of travel at a rate not exceeding one cent per mile for third-class passengers, which forms 75 per cent. of the whole amount of travel, yet it has not suffered a deficiency, and on the trunk-routes distributes satisfactory dividends." Pilfering by officials rarely, if ever, occurs. It grants no free passes, and when an officer of the road wishes to give his friends a ride or an excursion, he pays for the tickets as he would if he had no connection with the road. The greatest possible care is taken to avoid accidents. At every road-crossing a guard attends upon the passing of every train. A telegraph-bell notifies the guard from the last station of the approach of each train. He then closes the gate, and renders it impossible for ordinary vehicles to cross the track when the train is passing.

The Government, through its post-office department, delivers by carriers, for two cents each, letters to every house in the kingdom—not only in the cities, but in the entire country. The report of the receipts and expenditures of this department, laid before me by the postmaster-general of Holland, embracing the time between the years 1849 and 1877, shows that for each year the receipts have been largely in excess of the expenditures. Take, for example, the year 1876. The receipts were \$1,308,025.72, the expenditures were \$865,690.19, giving to the State a profit of \$442,345.59. The excess on the side of profit has been about in the same proportion during the past twenty-five years.

The Government provides throughout the realm the best of wagon-roads. They are paved with stone or a very hard clinker brick. They are kept in perfect repair by a force that is constantly traversing them for that purpose. As the heavy freight is more cheaply carried by canal, the roads are better preserved. The streets of the city in which this is written are swept within every twenty-four hours, and the sweepings are sold for nearly enough to pay the expense. They are used for fertilizing the farming-land.

The Government maintains an army of 60,000 men, besides 23,000 in one of the colonies. The soldiers are well clothed and fed while under training, but receive but nominal pay.

The State relies upon religious societies for the care of the poor within their districts. It has no general system of houses or farms for paupers.

As to education, the obligation the Government assumes is to require municipalities to provide abundant schools for all youth between the ages of six and twelve years. The option remains with the municipality whether to make tuition free or to charge a moderate rate.

After this cursory statement of the price of labor and what the Government is enabled to do for the people on an economical basis, it is not for me to discuss further the causes of this stable condition of affairs. Suffice it to say that, within the range of my observation, the inhabitants, as a whole, of no county appear more prosperous, more comfortable, or more contented.

The prices of nearly all commodities are placed upon their merits, without artificial props, and the markets of all the world are accessible for the introduction of whatever may be cheapest and most needed.

JAMES BIRNEY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*The Hague, September 30, 1877.*

H. Ex. 5—27





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SOUTH PASS JETTIES.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

*The eleventh report upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River.*

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MAY 21, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington City, May 19, 1879.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives copy of the eleventh report upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, showing the condition of the works on April 1, 1879, by Capt. M. R. Brown, Corps of Engineers.

G. W. MCCRARY,  
*Secretary of War.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

---

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,  
*Port Eads, South Pass, La., April 29, 1879.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward this day my manuscript of the eleventh report on the improvement of South Pass, Mississippi River, with the following charts to accompany:

- No. 1.—Upper end of jetties.
- No. 2.—Lower end of jetties.
- No. 3.—Works at head of passes.
- No. 4.—Sections of jetties, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BROWN,  
*Captain of Engineers.*

Hon. GEO. W. MCCRARY,  
*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*  
(Through Lieut. Col. H. G. Wright, Acting Chief of Engineers.)

ELEVENTH REPORT UPON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE WORKS ON APRIL 1, 1879, BY M. R. BROWN, CAPTAIN OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

PORT EADS, LA., *April 28, 1879.*

SIR: I have the honor to present herein a report of the progress made in the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, under the auspices of Mr. James B. Eads, by virtue of a contract made with him, by the United States, in the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1875, and amended by the acts of June 19, 1878, and March 3, 1879.

The condition of the greater part of the channel from South Pass light-house to the Gulf of Mexico is shown in the accompanying charts, based on surveys made March 19, 24, and 25, 1879.

The area from station 12 to station 30 was surveyed April 7, 1879, and the crest of the bar was sounded April 8, 1879.

At the head of the pass the greater portion of the data was obtained March 17 and 18, 1879.

The shoaler portions of the bar at the head of South Pass were sounded April 11, 1879.

PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 6, 1878.

From July 1 to August 6 the work of construction accomplished was as follows:

ON THE EAST JETTY.

From 170 to 576 feet from East Point station, a length of 406 feet, the stone forming the capping of the jetty was closely and smoothly packed, the mass having a crowning cross-section with a width at base of about 14 feet. The middle line is about 2 feet above average flood-tide.

From 2,520 to 3,225 feet from East Point, 705 feet, a layer of loose willows, about 23 feet wide and generally from 2 to 4 feet thick, was placed quite level and mostly rather over 2 feet above average flood-tide. Over that portion of this layer between 2,945 and 3,130 feet from East Point stone was piled 1 foot in depth, with a width of 15 feet. The stone, as in all cases, compressed the loose willows as well as those in the upper mattresses until the stone itself had an elevation above average flood-tide of from 2 to 2½ feet only.

ON THE WEST JETTY.

From 6,700 to 6,900 feet from pile No. 1 (at the junction of the west jetty with the offset called Kipp's Dam) 300 or 400 cubic yards of stone have been roughly piled.

Wing-dam c, projecting from the west jetty, had 6 mattresses added in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth tiers, next the jetty; 15 cords of loose willows were also superposed on the sixth tier, and about 225 cubic yards of stone were used in the repairs, the upper mattress being ballasted with stone in about the usual proportions. It rises to about 2½ feet above average flood-tide, considerable having sunken through the mattress-frame.

Wing-dam C, projecting from the east jetty, had 5 mattresses added near the jetty, and above them stone was placed with a depth of about ½ foot.

In this case, and in many other localities throughout the jetties, the stone has sunken down through the mattress-frame, very greatly compressing the confined willows, and pressing loose willows wherever present into the bodies of the mattresses.

## E R R A T A.

[Eleventh Report upon the Improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River. Capt. M. R. Brown.]

(NOTE.—In the tables count the lines of each column after the headings.)

- Page 2, line 22 from bottom, insert comma after "East Point," and "piled."
- Page 3, line 4, for "Assistant Engineer" read "Assistant Engineers."
- Page 3, line 11, insert comma after "great" and "finally."
- Page 4, line 7, for "of the cement" read "for the cement."
- Page 4, line 19, for "all the progress" read "all progress."
- Page 5, line 19, for "wards" read "ward."
- Page 5, line 27, for " $16 \times 12 \times 4$ " read " $16 \times 13 \times 4$ ."
- Page 5, line 28, for "the lines" read "lines."
- Page 5, line 10 from bottom, for "whenever" read "wherever."
- Page 7, line 11 from bottom, for "longitudinal" read "longitudinal."
- Page 8, line 19 from bottom, for "mainly" read "merely."
- Page 8, line 20 from bottom, for "*a mattress sill*" read "*a mattress sill*."
- Page 9, line 17, for "which" read "whence."
- Page 12, table, column 5, line 14, for ".0012172" read ".0012177."
- Page 13, table, last column, line 12, for "4.006" read "4.001."
- Page 15, table, column 6, line 36, for " $\frac{1}{4}$ " read " $\frac{1}{16}$ ."
- Page 17, table, column 2, line 29, for "1.3" read "1.34."
- Page 17, table, column 6, line 11, for " $\frac{1}{16}$ " read " $\frac{1}{8}$ ."
- Page 17, table, last column, line 32, for "....." read "4.30."
- Page 18, table, column 5, line 13 from bottom, for ".0902305" read ".0002305."
- Page 18, table, column 5, line 4 from bottom, for ".0092827" read ".0002827."
- Page 21, table, column 6, line 15, for "coarse grains" read "1 coarse grain."
- Page 21, table, column 6, line 19, for "coarse grains" read "1 coarse grain."
- Page 21, table, column 2, line 13, for "do." read "....."
- Page 21, table, column 8, line 15, for "3.3" read "....."
- Page 21, table, column 8, line 17, for "....." read "3.3."
- Page 25, table, column 6, line 20, for " $\frac{1}{8}$ " read " $\frac{1}{4}$ ."
- Page 25, table, column 6, line 13 from bottom, for " $\frac{1}{4}$ " read " $\frac{1}{8}$ ."
- Page 26, table, column 4, line 2, for "14" read "14.7."
- Page 26, table, column 5, line 11, for ".0001589" read ".0011589."



## SUSPENSION OF THE WORK.

The yellow-fever epidemic having suddenly developed itself at Port Eads in the last part of July, had become so virulent by August 6 that nearly all the laborers were discharged. The assistant engineer left the place, and active operations were suspended. Unfortunately, before the extent and deadliness of the pestilence at Port Eads was understood at the North, Mr. Parmly, my capable and efficient second assistant, for the last ten years a resident of Louisiana, was attacked with it, dying August 9. Only those who were acclimated, or considered themselves to be so, were retained after August 6. The sickness and mortality became so great finally that all the energy and capacity for work which the able-bodied men possessed was called into requisition in nursing the sick, burying the dead, and in other offices of an extraordinary nature entailed on them by the presence of the yellow fever. For this reason it was impracticable for the United States party to make soundings frequently. But by a combination of all the persons at Port Eads qualified to aid in a survey, charts of the shoalest portion of the bar at the mouth of the pass were obtained, but rarely. These surveys are not relied on as strictly official, but they afford the only data at hand to indicate the depths existing over the bar in the summer and through most of the fall of 1878.

## DEPTH AVAILABLE FOR NAVIGATION SUMMER AND FALL OF 1878.

The surveys show the following named navigable depths over the bar and beyond the end of the jetties: July 2, 22.5 feet; September 6, 22 feet; September 25, 23 feet; October 11, 24 feet; November 2, 23 feet; November 13, 23 feet; December 6, 23 feet; December 28, 23 feet. Over the bar at the head of South Pass the ascertained depths were as follows: September 4, 21 feet; September 16, 21.8 feet; October 7, 22 feet; November 1, 22 feet; November 14, 22 feet; and December 5, 22 feet.

## PRELIMINARY WORK, FALL OF 1878.

The force actively at work from September 16 to November 24, about 40 men, were engaged mainly in the construction and repair of barges, and of various houses at Port Eads, and generally in getting the entire plant in readiness for active operations. Quarters had been previously constructed for the custom-house boarding officer at Grand Bayou, and a building to serve as a hospital erected about one mile above Port Eads. About 1,000 cubic yards of stone were placed, in four localities, on the top mattresses of the jetties at Port Eads, from September 16 to November 8.

## RESUMPTION OF IMPORTANT OPERATIONS.

The civil engineers employed by Mr. Eads arrived at South Pass November 24, and arrangements for active continuation of the work were energetically taken.

During December the principal work accomplished was the construction of a wharf, with a projecting pier ending in a T-head, and a storehouse on the wharf. The main wharf is 96 feet long, parallel to the current, and 73 feet wide. The bridge of the projection is 15 feet in width, current-wise, and 73 feet long, and the T-head at right angles to the bridge measures 40 feet by 16 feet. Piles in two clusters, to render the landing of vessels convenient, are on either side of the T-head, in the line of its outer limit. The storehouse on the wharf measures 49 by 49 by 9 feet. The wharf of the east jetty being completed by the end of December, a similar structure was commenced on the west jetty. Each of these wharves is at station 102, or 10,200 feet below the initial point of the jetties. The purpose for which these are built is to afford storage



room for gravel, sand, cement, stone, &c., the latter broken fine and in masses, which will be used in the construction of large blocks of cement stone or artificial stone, which are to cap the lower ends of the jetties in order to consolidate them and to build them up substantially, high above the plane of average flood-tide. During December some progress was made in driving piles, on which to found the west jetty wharf.

In December also, the preparation of the foundation of the cement blocks was commenced. The area to be covered by the blocks is first cleared of the large stone, which is placed along the edges of the jetty. Small broken stones, or gravel, were then worked down into the interstices of the mattresses at first, and later, when the level of the upper surface of the jetties needed elevating, large stones with the diameter of a foot, perhaps, were used in raising it preliminarily, and small broken stones were used in filling the pores of the mass of added stone.

This recital brings the record of work at Port Eads, and of the condition of the channel, up to the beginning of 1879.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### WORK ACCOMPLISHED FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 1, 1879.

*Blocks of artificial stone.*—Since January 1 nearly all the progress in construction at the lower end of South Pass has been either in preparation for the manufacture and placing of the cement mortar blocks or in their actual construction in place. The exception is, that stone to the amount of about 225 cubic yards was piled on the west jetty, early in January, at stations 45, 97, and 100.

Preliminary measures for the construction of cement blocks were taken as soon as work was resumed, in the fall.

The wharf, storehouse, &c., pertaining to the east jetty were ready for use before the first of the new year, and the building of blocks, mixed by hand, was commenced. The corresponding structures of the west jetty were ready for use, by hand mixtures of mortar, about the last of January. February 1 an elevated railroad over the east jetty was commenced. This is in bays of two piles each, about 10 feet apart, supporting a track on girders about 9 feet above average flood-tide. At the end of the jetty the span is reduced to 5 feet. This railroad was extended to the end of the jetty about April 1, and at that date a similar railroad over the west jetty was well advanced toward completion. On each of the tracks a small home-made locomotive has been placed, constructed from various pieces of unused machinery on hand. These are used in transporting small dump-cars, containing the mortar after it has been thoroughly mixed. When the car is over the moulding-box, which has been built on the surface of the jetty, the load of mortar is dumped about an axis, into this box.

The mortar is made sometimes with the following-named proportions of ingredients: Sand, 3 parts; gravel, 3; stone,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; cement, 2. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining gravel in sufficient amounts. When none is available, the following proportions are used: Sand, 7 parts; stone, 16; cement, 3. The stone is broken into small pieces, equivalent in size, perhaps, to a block 2 inches on each edge. These ingredients are wheeled up an inclined plane and dumped into the hopper of the mixer, which is an iron box, having the capacity to hold about 7 cubic yards, suspended above the platform by a horizontal axis passing through a diagonal diameter of the hopper. This axis is hollow, and water, held by a reservoir above the box, is admitted through the hollow journals into the box as fast as it is needed to give proper consistency to the mortar, as its elements are being incorporated by the revolution of the hopper, which is effected by steam power through a boiler

and engine on the platform below. The car being backed under the hopper as soon as the mixture is perfect—generally in about 5 minutes after the first revolution—the door of the box is opened, and the mortar falls into the trough of the dump-car.

The blocks at the beginning measured 16 feet along the axis of the jetty, 8 feet in width, and 3 feet in height. As the blocks settle somewhat at first, the earlier ones have been built up, until on the east jetty they have an average elevation above average flood-tide of 2.75 feet, and on the west jetty they are 2.25 feet above the same plane.

On the east jetty, April 1, this capping of blocks began at station 100+86, or 10,086 feet below East Point, and extended to 11,633 feet below, a length of 1,547 feet. On the west jetty, on the same date, the blocks were laid from 10,124 to 10,900 feet from East Point, or 776 feet.

Only the sides and tops of the boxes are taken off after the blocks have become sufficiently hardened, which requires about a week. The blocks then resist heavy blows. The action of the waves on the sea-sides, at first roughened the blocks, but since then the sides have been protected by an apron of stone piled against them and inclining downwards to the water in a plane surface.

The solidity of the blocks is increased by tamping the mortar as it is dumped into the mould, and a few large stones are inserted into the mass. The top of the block is, in the end, overlaid with a fine mortar, composed of equal parts of cement and sand. The dimensions of the blocks are to be as follows: to 10,660 feet from East Point  $16 \times 8 \times 3$  feet; thence to 11,025 feet,  $16 \times 9 \times 3$ ; thence to 11,300 feet, they are to be  $16 \times 10 \times 3$  feet; from 11,300 to 11,505 feet,  $16 \times 10 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  feet; to 11,665 feet,  $16 \times 12 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  feet; and afterwards,  $16 \times 12 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  feet, and  $16 \times 12 \times 4$  feet.

During the construction, the lines of levels have been frequently run over the work, and the results show that thus far the blocks sink about  $\frac{2}{10}$  of a foot the first two weeks, and afterwards, in six weeks, slightly less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a foot.

It follows that the presence of the blocks has not very greatly solidified the masses of the mattresses, as yet. But this condensation, together with the gravel which has been pressed into the mattresses, and the presence of the solid wall, preventing the escape of the surface water, must have had an appreciable effect in increasing the flow of the pass over the bar-channel. Another effect, which is not without its importance, is the prevention of the silting up of the channel by sand driven over the east jetty, especially from the sea-side of the works, by the action of the waves, more particularly of the violent storm-waves raised by easterly winds.

During the storms of the late summer and fall of 1878 some of the sand behind the east jetty was moved into a long spit, which had an elevation above average flood-tide of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet. This spit, which appears to have a prolongation west of the west jetty, is shown on sheet No. 2. The prevention of most of the leakage through the jetty, but especially of the overflow, which must cease whenever the blocks are placed, must have an important influence on the growth of land to the east and west of the jetties.

*The wing-dams or spurs of the jetties.*—Most of these structures, 31 in number, are more or less dilapidated, but the spaces between them have so shoaled that the wing-dams have been greatly protected and preserved, and this shoaling has to a great extent controlled the channel, so that repairs to the wing-dams have been rarely necessary. The last wing-dam on each side, A and a, however, have sunken below the plane of average flood-tide, so that at extreme low tide the piles of wing-dam

A are not visible. The mean depth of water at average flood-tide over the last wing-dam, east jetty, A, is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The depth over the opposite wing-dam, a, averages 8 feet.

With the exception of the last two wing-dams on each side, there exists no necessity for frequent and close observation of their condition, under present circumstances, and no detailed statement of the condition of the wing-dams is given in this report.

*Improvement of bar at mouth of South Pass.*—In my last report, the 10th, or annual report, to June 30, 1878, I stated the depth of channel on the bar to be 22.3 feet, and gave for the width of the 22-foot channel 150 feet. This was for July 15, 1878. April 7, 1879, there was an available channel 27 feet deep, and the least width of the 25-foot channel was 230 feet, and of the 26-foot channel 150 feet. This improvement has not been confined to the bar alone.

The following table, giving the minimum depths, at various dates, of the channel from East Point downwards, in separate reaches of 2,000 feet each, will enable the mind to appreciate the progressive improvement of the channel, a progress not always constant and uninterrupted, but still generally persistent.

Date.	Distances, in feet, from East Point.					
	0-2,000.	2,000-4,000.	4,000-6,000.	6,000-8,000.	8,000-10,000.	10,000-12,000.
June, 1875	22.5	18.7	16.7	10.2	9.7	9.2
May, 1876	23.3	20.3	22.0	21.0	17.1	15.0
August, 1876	23.5	19.6	21.0	23.5	23.0	19.8
November, 1876	22.0	20.3	21.1	21.2	21.1	20.3
March 16, 1877	24.1	21.1	23.2	22.0	21.2	20.5
April 2, 1877						21.3
April 22, 1877						20.5
May 10, 1877				21.1	21.4	19.5
May 24, 1877						17.8
June 20, 1877						18.0
July 3, 1877	24.9	24.0			23.5	
July 7, 1877				23.8		
July 8, 1877			26.0			
July 28, 1877						20.3
August 30, 1877						20.8
September 28, 1877						20.7
October 25, 1877		24.4				
October 31, 1877						21.0
November 3, 1877	26.3		28.5			
November 13, 1877				24.2		
December 1, 1877						21.3
December 7, 1877					23.0	
December 14, 1877						23.7
January 1, 1878						23.0
February 2, 1878						22.8
March 4, 1878						23.2
March 13, 1878						20.5
March 24, 1878	26.0	25.9				
March 25, 1878			35.5			
March 26, 1878				25.4		
March 27, 1878					24.3	
April 3, 1878						23.0
May 9, 1878						23.2
May 23, 1878						22.3
June 3, 1878						22.2
June 10, 1878						22.0
July 2, 1878						21.9
December 2, 1878	28.4	26.4	35.7			
December 3, 1878				27.1	25.3	
December 6, 1878						23.0
December 28, 1878						23.0
January 20, 1879						23.9
February 13, 1879						22.2
March 14, 1879						24.6
March 19, 1879	28.6	27.5	43.4			
March 24, 1879				27.0	27.0	
March 27, 1879						27.0
April 8, 1879						27.0

## SINKING OF THE JETTIES.

The bench-marks which have been used in determining the level of the upper surface of the jetties have mostly disappeared; mattresses have sunken or have become covered with mud or rock, or have disappeared, until it is impracticable to ascertain to what extent the jetties sunk from July 1, 1878, to January 1, 1879. As soon as this fact could be ascertained, preparations were made for commencing a new set of comparisons. Sufficient time has not elapsed to make results at present attainable of much value, but hereafter the blocks of cement-mortar will be frequently observed, and for my next report I hope to be able to give data showing the amount of subsidence of the entire length of the jetties for the months from February to July, 1879. This will be practicable if the bench-marks remain in place.

## DISCHARGE OBSERVATIONS.

Concentration of attention on other details has prevented frequent observations to ascertain the volume of discharge of the South Pass. But there is great need of absolutely simultaneous observations of the volume of discharge of each of the three passes. If the passes are visited in succession, each one twice, in whatever order the several sets of observations are made, I am convinced that they are of very little value, the flow of the pass changes so rapidly and so considerably in a few minutes, with the rise or fall of the tide, and with a change in direction or intensity of the wind.

The appropriations for the examination and survey of South Pass have never been sufficient heretofore to allow the employment of a force of men and boats adequate to the making of simultaneous velocity observations in each of the three passes, or for the needed frequency of the collection of sediment samples from South Pass. Now that a more commensurate appropriation has been made by Congress, it is proposed to purchase a second steam-launch, and to enlarge my party sufficiently to allow its division into three sections, each under a competent head.

The survey of the entire pass is needed once each year, and if practicable this work will be done. I give here the results of one set of observations for the discharge of South Pass, at Falconer's, near the head of the pass, made February 22, 1879.

A discharge of 68,363.02 cubic feet per second was shown.

## DAM AT BAYOU GRANDE.

A longitudinal section of the dam in Bayou Grande is given on sheet No. 4. So far as can be ascertained, the dam is in very fair condition; but its condition is now of less importance than heretofore, for the bayou has become so filled with silt, &c., that a launch drawing 4 or 4½ feet of water cannot safely enter it. There is a sluggish current through it, and at high tide an overflow from its crest, but it is not considerable, and no attention need be bestowed upon the bayou at present.

## THE DREDGE BAYLEY.

No work has been done by this boat since July, 1878. About the middle of the month certain alterations of her machinery, &c., were begun at Port Eads, but they were abandoned with all other work about

August 6. In December it was sent to the city of New Orleans to undergo quite extensive changes, and it has not since returned to Port Eads. Her wheel-houses have been cut down, a condenser added, and numerous alterations have been made in the details both of the boat itself and of her machinery.

#### PURCHASE OF BOATS.

A new tow-boat, the Ella Andrews, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the old tug-boat Brearly have been bought by Mr. Eads for use in the construction of the jetties. At least three steamboats are now needed in the daily work under way at the mouth of the pass and at the head of passes.

#### STEAMERS AGROUND IN SOUTH PASS.

Some comment has been made, in the public prints and elsewhere, on the grounding in South Pass, near Goat Island, of the steamship Mikado, drawing about 21 feet 6 inches, on the 2d of March, 1879; and lack of information has led some to imagine that that fact indicated a less depth of water over the bar than had been officially announced. Inasmuch as one official statement was made by me of the condition of the bar February 13, and the next following was for March 14, there was no official assurance that the vessel had not meanwhile grounded in the channel over the bar. But so far from this being the case, the Mikado grounded about 10 miles above South Pass Bar, and in shoal water, where, just to the westward, there was a 30-foot channel, 175 feet wide, and an available depth of from 33 to 37 feet. The blame lies either in the pilot or the behavior of the steam-steering apparatus, and I understand the matter is now in adjudication in the courts.

#### WORK AT THE HEAD OF PASSES.

*On the submerged dam in Southwest Pass.*—A reference to the sixth report of the inspector, April 5, 1877, on the South Pass improvement, chart No. 5, shows that this dam, called at the time *a mattress sill*, consisting mainly of one tier of mattresses, mostly 75 feet wide, but at its westerly end 35 feet wide only, and 2 feet thick throughout, extended nearly across Southwest Pass, or from the extreme point of the west T-head to within about 300 feet of the west shore-line. The work remained in this condition substantially until December, 1878, when the task of building up this dam was commenced.

The project contemplated the continuance of the construction until 25 or 26 feet of water only should be available as a channel, instead of about 31 or 32 feet, originally existing over the site of the mattress sill. That project has been executed as follows:

On the single tier of mattresses formerly laid down elsewhere than from 360 to 625 feet from the west shore, where a second layer had been superposed on the first, second, third, and fourth, tiers have been constructed.

The condition of the dam is now as follows: The first tier is 2,843 feet in length; on this is a layer of mud about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. The second tier commences 365 feet from the west shore, and contains 38 mattresses, extending to a point 1,855 feet from the west shore, or 1,490 feet from its beginning. The third tier commences 475 feet from the west shore,

contains 34 mattresses, and ends at a point 1,310 feet from its initial point. A fourth tier, beginning 475 feet from the west shore, contains 9 mattresses in a length of 315 feet, and ends 790 feet from the west shore.

From the westerly end of the third and fourth tiers to the west shore the wall has been extended to the shore line by adding loose willows, ballasted with stone, so as to present an elevation of 2.25 feet above average flood tide. This was partly built in December, 1878, and finished in January, 1879. Loose willows amounting to 740 cords and 154 cubic yards of stone have been used in this extension. The new mattresses of this submerged dam are 63 feet in length, and sometimes 33, and sometimes 38 feet in width, about half of each size. They are laid with the longitudinal axis parallel to the current, in such a manner that each tier overlaps on the up-stream side, by about  $\frac{1}{3}$  its length, the one on which it rests. Most of them are thinner at each short edge than elsewhere, being about 1 foot thick on the down-stream edge and 3 feet thick at a distance of  $\frac{1}{3}$  the whole length, above which they again diminish to a thickness of 1.3 or 2 feet at the up-stream short edge. Some of them are uniformly 2 feet thick for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of their length, diminishing to a thickness of 1 foot at one edge. It is assumed that the weight of the up-stream projection will cause the overlap to sag down, giving a slope on both edges in any case. Averaging, about 12 cubic yards of stone were used in ballasting each of these mattresses. In the construction 2,750 cords of willows and 1,040 cubic yards of stone have been used.

#### DAM NO. 5.

This dam, extending across the old East Channel, between the island and the east shore, has been improved by the addition of 743 cords of loose willows and 353 cubic yards of stone, which has left the surface about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet above average flood tide, and the body of the dam is in good condition.

#### DAM NO. 3.

This extends from the west T-head to the shore near the light-house. A tier of loose willows ballasted with stone has been placed on the mattresses. A plank walk has also been added to its surface leading to the shore east of the light-house.

#### EAST T-HEAD.

This wall is mostly in shoal water, and previous to this year the only work remaining in place was one tier of mattresses for the upper half of its length. This tier is double, one range on each side of the guide piles. The late work began at a point 500 feet below the junction of the T-head with dam No. 2 and extended to this junction. Here 10 mattresses form a second tier, and over them loose willows are laid and ballasted with stone, until the work has an elevation of about 2 feet above average flood tide.

Below this, extending to the island, loose willows and stone alone have been used, to give the T-head about the same elevation.

Above dam No. 2, inclined mattresses extend to Station Cluster, a length of about 800 feet. These are boarded on one side so as to be nearly impervious to water. This work and that on the west T-head was not finished until after April 1, but for greater convenience it is noted in this report.

## WEST T-HEAD.

Until lately this T-head, above its junction with the line of Southwest Pass sill, was greatly deteriorated. Seven tiers of mattresses were placed here previously, and 5 tiers of 3 mattresses each, stone ballasted, have lately been added, the mattresses formerly laid having sunken. The work now extends 260 feet above the junction with the sill. A large quantity of loose willows, stone ballasted, has also been added to the T-head, between its junction with Southwest Pass sill and dam No. 3.

## A NEW DAM.

A new dam is now under construction. Its initial point is near the upper extremity of the east T-head, and thence it is to extend up stream for about 1,200 feet, in an arc of a circle with a large radius of curvature, when it is to be joined to an arm of the same structure extending in a right line into or near to Northeast Pass. Its longer arm will be nearly parallel to dam No. 2. As changes in the project may be adopted as the work progresses, no further description of the design is thought necessary at present.

For the next report it is proposed to give in plan the location of mattresses throughout all the works at the head of the pass, and also for those at its mouth.

A COMPARISON OF DEPTHS A YEAR AGO, AND OF PRESENT DEPTHS  
AT HEAD OF PASSES.

In Southwest Pass a comparison of a line of soundings about 75 feet above the mattress sill taken March 20, 1878, and March 17, 1879, indicates a mean depth for the line of 28.7 feet last year, and 27.54 feet this year; a shoaling of 1.16 feet in the year. Two hundred feet below this sill, the mean depth was 30.76 feet in 1878, and 30.35 feet in 1879, a shoaling of 0.41 foot. In Northeast Pass, one line for comparison is 550 feet above the sill, and a second 600 feet below. In the first instance the shoaling is from a mean depth of 25.45 feet to 25.14 feet, or 0.31 foot. In the second case, the diminution of depth is greater, from 29.10 feet last year to 27.40 feet this year, or 1.70 feet. These are indications that the two greater passes have, for the present, ceased to enlarge themselves at the expense of a diminution of the flow through the smaller South Pass.

In order to ascertain the direction and amount of the tendency to change of depth, in the channel at the head of South Pass, in the last year, two imaginary broken lines are drawn on each of the charts, that of April 12, 1878, and of April 11, 1879, so that they shall be in all cases 200 feet apart across channel. These inclose, in each instance, about the best water attainable for navigation. Within these lines reaches are considered, each 500 feet long, and the soundings being distributed nearly uniformly, a mean of all depths in each reach is ascertained. The results are announced in the following table:

*Table of mean depths of successive reaches 500 feet long and 200 feet wide, containing the deepest navigable channel April 12, 1878, and April 11, 1879.*

Distance above or below $\Delta$ Cluster, the upper extremity of east T-head.	Mean depth of reach April 12, 1878.	Mean depth of reach April 11, 1879.	Change of depth.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
1,000 to 500 feet above .....	25.9	26.7	0.8	.....
500 to 0 feet above .....	23.9	24.7	0.8	.....
0 to 500 feet below .....	27.1	27.9	0.8	.....
500 to 1,000 feet below .....	31.7	33.7	2.0	.....
1,000 to 1,500 feet below .....	34.3	33.3	.....	1.0
1,500 to 2,000 feet below .....	37.7	36.0	.....	1.7
2,000 to 2,500 feet below .....	41.7	39.1	.....	2.6
2,500 to 3,000 feet below .....	47.2	43.8	.....	3.4
3,000 to 3,500 feet below .....	46.2	42.5	.....	3.7

These comparisons show an increase of depth over the shoaler portions of the channel where an increase is needed, and a shoaling action where the depth is greatly beyond the present requirements of navigation.



Table exhibiting the results of analysis for sediment of samples of water, South Pass

[Sand having grains over 0.005 inch in diameter is called coarse; when the largest grains are less in size 0.001 of an inch in diameter, and

Date.	Time.	Location.	Depth at which specimen was taken.	Ratio of sediment to water by weight.	Tide.	Carrollton gauge.
1878.						
July 3	3.25 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface.	.0010825	2.83	Falling ... 10.00
Do.	do	do	14.5 feet	.0014197	do	do
Do.	do	do	27 feet	.0016943	do	do
Do.	3.30 p. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass	Surface.	.0008252	do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet.	.0009312	do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet.	.0015644	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet.	.0015556	do	do
Do.	do	do	34 feet.	.0024344	do	do
Do.	3.40 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface.	.0007193	do	do
Do.	do	do	15 feet.	.0014634	do	do
Do.	do	do	28 feet.	.0023689	do	do
July 6	11.30 a. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface.	.0009276	2.58	do ... do
Do.	do	do	14 feet.	.0009042	do	do
Do.	do	do	26 feet.	.0012172	do	do
Do.	11.40 a. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass	Surface.	.0006030	do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet.	.0010031	do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet.	.0012637	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet.	.0013939	do	do
Do.	do	do	34 feet.	.0018535	do	do
Do.	11.50 a. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface.	.0004789	do	do
Do.	do	do	15.5 feet.	.0017963	do	do
Do.	do	do	29.0 feet.	.0018618	do	do
July 9	1.30 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface.	.0010994	2.08	do ... 9.90
Do.	do	do	14 feet.	.0012349	do	do
Do.	do	do	26 feet.	.0021276	do	do
Do.	1.35 p. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass.	Surface.	.0008011	do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet.	.0011312	do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet.	.0015054	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet.	.0014437	do	do
Do.	do	do	33.5 feet.	.0016400	do	do
Do.	1.45 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface.	.0006165	do	do
Do.	do	do	14.9 feet	.0011574	do	do
Do.	do	do	27.8 feet	.0018393	do	do
July 13	4.20 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface.	.0011431	2.00	do ... 9.75
Do.	do	do	14.9 feet.	.0013063	do	do
Do.	do	do	27.8 feet	.0014162	do	do
Do.	4.30 p. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass	Surface.	.0003510	do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet.	.0013478	do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet.	.0015077	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet.	.0014960	do	do
Do.	do	do	35 feet.	.0018032	do	do

of the Mississippi River, from July 3, 1873, to March 1, 1879, both dates inclusive.

than this the sand is called fine. Very fine sand indicates that the largest grains are not much over from this to 0.0001 and less.

Maximum and minimum reading of gauge, time, and difference of same, 2.76 feet being the reading for average flood-tide.						Wind.			Velocity at a fixed point in mean thread of current at one-half actual mean depth of cross-section, in feet per second.
High water.	Low water.	Difference.	Time.		Description of sediment.	Direction.	Velocity per hour.		
			High water.	Low water.					
3.42	2.12	1.30	9.15 a. m.	9.30 p. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.	E. S. E.	15.5	4.065	
do	do	do	do	do	do				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	All clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	do				
do	do	do	do	do	All clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
2.62	2.25	0.37	4.20 a. m.	7.45 p. m.	All clay.	S. S. E.	3.0	4.206	
do	do	do	do	do	do				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	do				
do	do	do	do	do	do				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	All clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	All clay.				
3.24	1.88	1.36	4.30 a. m.	5.30 p. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.	East	1.14	3.846	
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	All clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	All clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
3.48	1.80	1.68	7.50 a. m.	7.30 p. m.	do	S. S. E.	5.2	4.566	
do	do	do	do	do	do				
do	do	do	do	do	do				
do	do	do	do	do	All clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	do				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.				

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Table exhibiting the results of analysis for sediment of samples

Date.	Time.	Location.	Depth at which specimen was taken.	Ratio of sediment to water by weight.	Tide.	Carrollton gauge.
July 13	4.45 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface	.0008621	2.00 Falling	2.75
Do.	do	At Cory's base	14.5 feet	.0016430	do do	do
Do.	do	do	27.0 feet	.0020645	do do	do
July 16	3.56 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface	.0008558	2.76 do	2.35
Do.	do	do	14.7 feet	.0014243	do do	do
Do.	do	do	27.5 feet	.0016161	do do	do
Do.	5.05 p. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass	Surface	.0009088	do do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet	.0013392	do do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0015954	do do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0018994	do do	do
Do.	do	do	34 feet	.0020861	do do	do
Do.	4.15 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface	.0009470	do do	do
Do.	do	do	15.2 feet	.0017768	do do	do
Do.	do	do	28.5 feet	.0022051	do do	do
July 20	4.20 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface	.0013923	2.55 Stationary	2.10
Do.	do	do	16.5 feet	.0027691	do do	do
Do.	do	do	31.0 feet	.0016185	do do	do
Do.	4.35 p. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass	Surface	.0004979	do do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet	.0012447	do do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0015350	do do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0019568	do do	do
Do.	4.45 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface	.0005449	do do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0022000	do do	do
Do.	do	do	30 feet	.0018785	do do	do
July 23	8.10 a. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface	.0006691	2.74 Falling	2.30
Do.	do	do	14.9 feet	.0016135	do do	do
Do.	do	do	28.0 feet	.0019209	do do	do
Do.	8.20 a. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass	Surface	.0008217	do do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet	.0012084	do do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0019706	do do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0019497	do do	do
Do.	do	do	33.9 feet	.0021886	do do	do
Do.	8.30 a. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface	.0008230	do do	do
Do.	do	do	15 feet	.0021606	do do	do
Do.	do	do	28.5 feet	.0021967	do do	do
July 28	8.00 a. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface	.0007240	2.35 do	2.90
Do.	do	do	14.5 feet	.0007081	do do	do
Do.	do	do	26.9 feet	.0011826	do do	do
Do.	8.15 a. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface	.0004270	do do	do
Do.	do	do	14.9 feet	.0008080	do do	do

of water, South Pass of the Mississippi River, &c.—Continued.

Maximum and minimum reading of gauge, time, and difference of same, 2.76 feet being the reading for average flood-tide.					Description of sediment.	Wind.		Velocity at a fixed point in mean thread of current at one-half actual mean depth of cross-section, in feet per second.
High water.	Low water.	Difference.	Time.			Direction.	Velocity per hour.	
			High water.	Low water.				
3.48	1.80	1.68	7.50 a. m.	7.30 p. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
3.22	2.21	1.01	8.20 a. m.	8.30 p. m.	All clay	East	18.0	4.081
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	All clay			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
2.64	2.45	0.19	4.30 a. m.	3.50 p. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.	S. W. S. W.	6.2	3.799
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	All clay			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	All clay			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
2.96	2.02	0.94	2.40 a. m.	3.15 p. m.	All clay	W. S. W.	7.4	3.846
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	All clay			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	All clay			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
None	1.81	.....	7.15 p. m.	.....	All clay	S. E.	3.6	2.777
cord.	..do	.....	..do	..do	..do			
..do	..do	.....	..do	..do	..do			
..do	..do	.....	..do	..do	..do	S. E.	3.6	2.777
..do	..do	.....	..do	..do	..do			

Table exhibiting the results of analysis for sediments of sample

Date.	Time.	Location.	Depth at which specimen was taken.	Ratio of sediment to water by weight.	Tide.	Carrollton gauge.
July 28	8.15 a. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	27.8 feet.	.0008485	3.35	Falling ... 6.90
Do....	8.06 a. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass.	Surface	.0003860	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	8 feet.	.0004901	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	16 feet.	.0008941	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	24 feet.	.0012278	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	33 feet.	.0014778	do	do do do
Aug. 3	2.12 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface	.0004711	2.26	do do 5.00
Do....	do	do	14.5 feet.	.0010157	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	27.0 feet.	.0023147	do	do do do
Do....	2.20 p. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass.	Surface	.0005407	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	8 feet.	.0007655	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	16 feet.	.0016955	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	24 feet.	.0018218	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	32.5 feet.	.0021862	do	do do do
Do....	2.30 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface	.0003647	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	14.2 feet.	.0006638	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	28.5 feet.	.0015411	do	do do do
Aug. 6	8.55 a. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface	.0005756	2.09	do do 4.30
Do....	do	do	14.7 feet.	.0006750	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	27.5 feet.	.0010623	do	do do do
Do....	do	At Cory's base, center of pass.	Surface	.0003976	2.05	do do do
Do....	do	do	8 feet.	.0006778	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	16 feet.	.0007649	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	24 feet.	.0010674	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	32 feet.	.0013937	do	do do do
Do....	do	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface	.0003032	2.01	do do do
Do....	do	do	15 feet.	.0006432	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	28 feet.	.0012839	do	do do do
Dec. 28	4.10 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface	.0008162	1.45	Rising ... 6.90
Do....	do	do	14 feet.	.0007630	do	do do do
Do....	4.17 p. m.	At Cory's base, center of pass.	Surface	.0008653	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	8 feet.	.0009874	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	16 feet.	.0008363	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	24 feet.	.0009723	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	30 feet.	.0010539	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	30 feet.	.0009208	do	do do do
Do....	4.30 p. m.	At Cory's base, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface	.0009250	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	14.4 feet.	.0009015	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	27.0 feet.	.0008708	do	do do do
1879.						
Jan. 4	2.30 p. m.	At Cory's, 150 feet from west shore	Surface	.0006380	2.30	do do 6.4
Do....	do	do	14.3 feet.	.0007348	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	27.0 feet.	.0006888	do	do do do
Do....	2.40 p. m.	At Cory's, center of pass.	Surface	.0007295	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	8 feet.	.0007651	do	do do do

of water, South Pass of the Mississippi River, &c.—Continued.

Maximum and minimum reading of gauge, time, and difference of same, 2.76 feet being the reading for average flood-tide.					Wind.		Velocity at a fixed point in mean thread of current at one-half actual mean depth of cross-section, in feet per second.	
High water.	Low water.	Difference.	Time.		Description of sediment.	Direction.		Velocity per hour.
			High water.	Low water.				
Norecord.	1.81			7.15 p. m.	All clay.			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, very fine; rest clay.			
do	1.98			1.15 p. m.	All clay.	West	2.0	2.996
do	do			do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
do	do			do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
do	do			do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
do	do			do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
do	do			do	All clay.			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
do	1.47			2.15 p. m.	All clay.			3.1007
do	do			do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ very fine sand; rest clay.			
do	do			do	All clay.			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, very fine; rest clay.			
do	do			do	All clay.			
do	do			do	do			
do	do			do	do			
2.01	1.3	0.67	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			4.000
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, very fine; rest clay.			
2.74	1.19	1.55	4.10 p. m.	4.40 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.	N. N. E.	23.0	2.836
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			

Table exhibiting the results of analysis for sediment of sample

Date.	Time.	Location.	Depth at which specimen was taken.	Ratio of sediment to water by weight.	Tide.	Carellon gauge.
1879.						
Jan. 4	2.40 p. m.	At Cory's, center of pass.	16 feet	.0037577	2.30	1.40
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0008045	do	do
Do.	do	do	31 feet	.0008347	do	do
Do.	2.50 p. m.	At Cory's, 150 feet from east shore	Surface	.0007162	do	do
Do.	do	do	14.7 feet	.0008685	do	do
Do.	do	do	27.5 feet	.0008653	do	do
Jan. 7	4.06 p. m.	At Cory's, 150 feet from west shore	Surface	.0005423	0.75	5.10
Do.	do	do	16.4 feet	.0005981	do	do
Do.	do	do	31.0 feet	.0006385	do	do
Do.	do	At Cory's, center of pass.	Surface	.0005240	do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet	.0005011	do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0005330	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0006561	do	do
Do.	do	do	30.5 feet	.0007065	do	do
Do.	4.16 p. m.	At Cory's, 150 feet from east shore	Surface	.0005344	do	do
Do.	do	do	13 feet	.0006732	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0006317	do	do
Jan. 11	10.28 a. m.	At Cory's, 150 feet from west shore	Surface	.0003149	1.50	Rising 3.90
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0003251	do	do
Do.	do	do	31 feet	do	do	do
Do.	10.40 a. m.	At Cory's, center of pass	Surface	.0002507	do	do
Do.	do	do	6 feet	.0003235	do	do
Do.	do	do	12 feet	.0003544	do	do
Do.	do	do	18 feet	.0003821	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0003742	do	do
Do.	do	do	32 feet	.0003937	do	do
Do.	do	At Cory's, 150 feet from east shore.	Surface	.0004652	do	do
Do.	do	do	14 feet	.0003402	do	do
Do.	do	do	28 feet	.0004420	do	do
Jan. 14	2.30 p. m.	At Cory's, 150 feet from west shore	Surface	.0002289	1.76	Falling 3.30
Do.	do	do	13 feet	.0002537	do	do
Do.	do	do	26 feet	.0002687	do	do
Do.	2.40 p. m.	At Cory's, center of pass	Surface	.0002076	do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet	.0002076	do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0002400	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0002571	do	do
Do.	do	do	32 feet	.0002688	do	do
Do.	2.50 p. m.	At Cory's, 150 feet from east shore	Surface	.0002193	do	do
Do.	do	do	13 feet	.0002326	do	do
Do.	do	do	25 feet	.0002975	do	do
Jan. 18	3.45 p. m.	At Cory's, 150 feet from west shore.	Surface	.0002128	2.28	Rising 1.28
Do.	do	do	14.5 feet	.0002963	do	do
Do.	do	do	28.5 feet	.0003057	do	do
Do.	4.00 p. m.	At Cory's, center of pass.	Surface	.0002102	do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet	.0002170	do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0002305	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0002629	do	do
Do.	do	do	32 feet	.0003286	do	do
Do.	4.10 p. m.	At Cory's, 150 feet from east shore	Surface	.0002158	do	do
Do.	do	do	14.5 feet	.0002413	do	do
Do.	do	do	28.0 feet	.0002924	do	do
Jan. 21	2.15 p. m.	About 150 feet from west shore.	Surface	.0002910	2.38	Rising 3.50
Do.	do	do	14.7 feet	.0003277	do	do
Do.	do	do	28.5 feet	.0003781	do	do
Do.	2.25 p. m.	About center of pass	Surface	.0002827	do	do
Do.	do	do	8 feet	.0008004	do	do
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0003308	do	do
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0003562	do	do

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Table exhibiting the results of analysis for sediment of samples

Date.	Time.	Location.	Depth at which specimen was taken.	Ratio of sediment to water by weight.	Tide.	Carrollton gauge.
1870.						
Jan. 21	2. 25 p. m.	About center of pass .....	32 feet ..	.0003606	2. 26 Rising .....	3. 50
Do.	2. 40 p. m.	About 150 feet from east shore ..	Surface ..	.0002889	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	13 feet ..	.0003434	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	25 feet ..	.0003319	do do .....	do
Jan. 25	11 a. m.	About 150 feet from west shore ..	Surface ..	.0003138	1. 41 do .....	6. 60
Do.	do	do .....	13. 4 feet ..	.0004246	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	25. 5 feet ..	.0004011	do do .....	do
Do.	11. 10 a. m.	About center of pass .....	Surface ..	do	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	8 feet ..	.0004338	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	16 feet ..	.0004770	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	24 feet ..	.0004694	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	32 feet ..	.0005501	do do .....	do
Do.	11. 20 a. m.	About 150 feet from east shore ..	Surface ..	.0003308	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	13. 8 feet ..	.0004753	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	27. 0 feet ..	.0005628	do do .....	do
Jan. 28	2. 15 p. m.	About 150 feet from west shore ..	Surface ..	.0006673	2. 36 Falling .....	8. 60
Do.	do	do .....	16. 4 feet ..	.0006714	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	31. 5 feet ..	.0006866	do do .....	do
Do.	2. 25 p. m.	About center of pass .....	Surface ..	.0005812	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	8 feet ..	.0005786	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	16 feet ..	.0006667	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	24 feet ..	.0007307	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	32 feet ..	.0007462	do do .....	do
Do.	2. 35 p. m.	About 150 feet from east shore ..	Surface ..	.0004653	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	14 feet ..	.0006360	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	27 feet ..	.0007945	do do .....	do
Feb. 1	11. 35 a. m.	About 150 feet from west shore ..	Surface ..	.0015172	2. 26 Rising .....	9. 60
Do.	do	do .....	13 feet ..	.0015005	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	25 feet ..	.0014843	do do .....	do
Do.	11. 45 a. m.	About center of pass .....	Surface ..	.0013536	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	8 feet ..	.0015214	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	16 feet ..	.0016253	do do .....	do
Do.	do	do .....	24 feet ..	.0017649	do do .....	do

of water, South Pass of the Mississippi River, &c.—Continued.

Maximum and minimum reading of gauge, time, and difference of same, 2.78 feet being the reading for average flood-tide.					Wind.		Velocity at a fixed point in mean thread of current at one-half actual mean depth of cross-section, in feet per second.	
High water.	Low water.	Difference.	Time.		Description of sediment.	Direction.		Velocity per hour.
			High water.	Low water.				
2.27	0.32	1.95	8.35 p. m.	7.15 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	All clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	do			
2.12	1.41	0.71	10.45 p. m.	10.30 a. m.	A trace of fine and very fine sand; rest clay.	N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	4.0	2.610
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	A trace of sand, fine and very fine; coarse grains $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; coarse grains, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	A trace of sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	All yellowish clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.		3.3	
do	do	do	do	do	A trace sand, fine and very fine; some coarse grains $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter.			
2.53	2.00	0.53	1.05 p. m.	12.45 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.	S. E.		
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; a few coarse grains $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	A trace of sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; a few coarse grains, maximum diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			
do	do	do	do	do	A trace of sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; some coarse grains; maximum diameter, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
2.51			5.30 a. m.		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.	N. N. E. {	about 20.0 }	4.434
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		do			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			

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Table exhibiting the results of analysis for sediment of samples

Date.	Time.	Location.	Depth at which specimens were taken.	Ratio of sediment to water by weight.	Tide.	Barometer gauge.
1879.						
Feb. 1	11. 45 a. m.	About center of pass .....	32 feet ..	.0017440	2. 26 Rising ...	9. 60
Do....	11. 55 a. m.	About 150 feet from east shore...	Surface ..	.0013329	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	14.5 feet ..	.0016198	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	28 feet ..	.0019840	do do do	do
Feb. 4	1. 30 p. m.	About 150 feet from west shore ..	Surface ..	.0013162	2. 36 do	10. 00
Do....	do	do .....	15 feet ..	.0014495	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	30 feet ..	.0015042	do do do	do
Do....	1. 40 p. m.	About center of pass .....	Surface ..	.0011425	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	8 feet ..	.0015067	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	16 feet ..	.0014021	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	24 feet ..	.0014922	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	32 feet ..	.0016535	do do do	do
Do....	1. 45 p. m.	About 150 feet from east shore...	Surface ..	.0009794	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	13.5 feet ..	.0013601	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	26 feet ..	.0015113	do do do	do
Feb. 8	2. 20 p. m.	About 150 feet from west shore ..	Surface ..	.0011723	2. 06 do	10. 50
Do....	do	do .....	13 feet ..	.0011692	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	26 feet ..	.0013821	do do do	do
Do....	2. 30 p. m.	About center of pass .....	Surface ..	.0011125	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	8 feet ..	.0010060	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	16 feet ..	.0012338	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	24 feet ..	.0012608	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	32 feet ..	.0025816	do do do	do
Do....	2. 40 p. m.	About 150 feet from east shore...	Surface ..	.0009771	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	13.4 feet ..	.0013203	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	26 feet ..	.0014789	do do do	do
Feb. 11	1. 40 p. m.	About 150 feet from west shore ..	Surface ..	.0010172	2. 76 Falling ...	10. 70
Do....	do	do .....	30 feet ..	.0010873	do do do	do
Do....	1. 50 p. m.	About center of pass .....	Surface ..	.0007633	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	8 feet ..	.0008719	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	16 feet ..	.0012253	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	24 feet ..	.0009213	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	31.5 feet ..	.0012533	do do do	do
Do....	2. 00 p. m.	About 150 feet from east shore...	Surface ..	.0006933	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	13.7 feet ..	.0011711	do do do	do
Do....	do	do .....	27 feet ..	.0012520	do do do	do
Feb. 15	10. 55 a. m.	About 150 feet from west shore ..	Surface ..	.0010732	2. 36 Rising ...	10. 50
Do....	do	do .....	15 feet ..	.0012255	do do do	do

of water, South Pass of the Mississippi River, &c.—Continued.

Maximum and minimum reading of gauge, time, and difference of same, 2.76 feet being the reading for average flood-tide.					Description of sediment.	Wind.		Velocity at a fixed point in mean thread of current at one-half actual mean depth of cross-section, in foot per second.
High water.	Low water.	Difference.	Time.			Direction.	Velocity per hour.	
			High water.	Low water				
2.51			5.30 p. m.		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
3.08	1.31	1.77	6.55 p. m.	5.50 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.	S. E.	17.0	4.329
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	All clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, mostly very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
2.55	1.79	0.76	10.15 p. m.	7.50 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.	N.	13.3	5.102
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, some coarse grains; maximum diameter, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			
do	do	do	do	do	do			
2.85			10.30 p. m.		All clay.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	13.8	4.857
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, some coarse grains; maximum diameter, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do			do		Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, a few coarse grains; maximum diameter, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			
do			do		do			
do			do		All clay.			
do			do		About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand; a few coarse grains, maximum diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			
do			do		Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ sand; a few coarse grains, maximum diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			
3.19	1.80	1.59	4.50 p. m.	3.40 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
do	do	do	do	do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			

## SOUTH PASS JETTIES.

Table exhibiting the result of analysis for sediment of samples

Date.	Time.	Location.	Depth at which specimens were taken.	Ratio of sediment to water by weight.	Tide.	Corrolium gauge.
1879.						
Feb. 15	10. 55 a. m.	About 150 feet from west shore	29 feet	.0011224	2.36	Rising .... 16.50
Do....	11. 05 a. m.	About center of pass	Surface	.0009295	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	8 feet	.0009523	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	16 feet	.0011103	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	24 feet	.0011672	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	32 feet	.0013829	do	do do do
Do....	11. 10 a. m.	About 150 feet from east shore	Surface	.0008732	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	14 feet	.0013398	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	27 feet	.0013448	do	do do do
Feb. 18	1. 20 p. m.	About 150 feet from west shore	Surface	.0009123	2.26	On stand.. 10.00
Do....	do	do	13 feet	.0010506	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	26 feet	.0011079	do	do do do
Do....	1. 35 p. m.	About center of pass	Surface	.0009047	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	8 feet	.0010271	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	16 feet	.0010939	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	24 feet	.0013262	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	32 feet	.0011123	do	do do do
Do....	1. 40 p. m.	About 150 feet from east shore	Surface	.0009409	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	13 feet	.0012424	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	25 feet	.0013684	do	do do do
Feb. 22	3. 55 p. m.	About 150 feet from west shore	Surface	.0009006	2.01	do do 18.00
Do....	do	do	14.1 feet	.0009491	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	27.5 feet	.0010961	do	do do do
Do....	4. 05 p. m.	About center of pass	Surface	.0007180	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	8 feet	.0008871	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	16 feet	.0010108	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	24 feet	.0011598	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	32 feet	.0013302	do	do do do
Do....	4. 15 p. m.	About 150 feet from east shore	Surface	.0007319	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	13 feet	.0012729	do	do do do
Do....	do	do	25 feet	.0013123	do	do do do

of water, South Pass of the Mississippi River, &c.—Continued.

Maximum and minimum reading of gauge, time, and difference of same, 2.76 feet being the reading for average flood-tide.					Description of sediment.	Wind.		Velocity at a fixed point in mean thread of current at one-half actual mean depth of cross-section, in feet per second.
High water.	Low water.	Difference.	Time.			Direction.	Velocity per hour.	
			High water.	Low water.				
3.19	1.60	1.59	4.50 p. m.	3.40 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	All clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ sand; fine and very fine, but with many coarse grains from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch maximum diameter.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
3.09	1.65	1.44	7.15 p. m.	6.50 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine, with a few coarse grains; maximum diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ inch; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; many grains $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; a few grains $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; some grains maximum diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch.			
2.50	2.15	0.35	11.20 p. m.	7.30 a. m.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; a few grains $\frac{1}{16}$ inch maximum diameter.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	All clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; many grains maximum diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	All clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; many grains from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch diameter.			

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Table exhibiting the results of analysis for sediment of samples

Date.	Time.	Location.	Depth at which specimens were taken.	Ratio of sediment to water by weight.	Tide.	Carrollton gauge.
1879.						
Feb. 25	1. 25 p. m.	About 150 feet from west shore	Surface	.0006793		
Do.	do	do	14 feet	.0007508		
Do.	do	do	28.5 feet	.0009906		
Do.	1. 38 p. m.	About center of pass	Surface	.0005970		
Do.	do	do	8 feet	.0008000		
Do.	do	do	16 feet	.0008494		
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0008835		
Do.	do	do	32 feet	.0010239		
Do.	1. 45 p. m.	About 150 feet from east shore	Surface	.0005532		
Do.	do	do	14. 7 feet	.0009418		
Do.	do	do	28. 5 feet	.0001589		
Mar. 1	1. 55 p. m.	About 150 feet from west shore	Surface	.0006370		
Do.	do	do	14 feet	.0006795		
Do.	do	do	27 feet	.0006843		
Do.	2. 00 p. m.	About center of pass	Surface	.0004896		
Do.	do	do	8 feet	.0006085		
Do.	do	do	12 feet	.0006585		
Do.	do	do	24 feet	.0008187		
Do.	do	do	33 feet	.0007811		
Do.	2. 10 p. m.	About 150 feet from east shore	Surface	.0005429		
Do.	do	do	13. 5 feet	.0007516		
Do.	do	do	26. 5 feet	.0009006		

Maximum and minimum reading of gauge, time, and difference of same, 2.76 feet being the reading for average flood-tide.

Maximum and minimum reading of gauge, time, and difference of same, 2.76 feet being the reading for average flood-tide.				Wind.	Velocity at a fixed point in mean thread of current at one-half actual mean depth of cross-section, in feet per second.		
High water.	Low water.	Difference.	Time.	Description of sediment.		Direction.	Velocity per hour.
			High water.				
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
				...do			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
				All clay			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
				...do			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; a few grains maximum diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; some coarse grains, maximum diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
				...do			
				...do			
				All clay			
				...do			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; a few coarse grains $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, maximum diameter.			
				...do			
				All clay			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; rest clay.			
				About $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, fine and very fine; a very few grains having a maximum diameter of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.			

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I subjoin here copies of statements forwarded to the following papers of New Orleans, under their respective dates, in pursuance of instructions from the honorable Secretary of War that information of an exact character as to the important facts regarding the depth of channel, &c., shall be published promptly after its ascertainment.

Statements were forwarded to the New Orleans Times, Picayune, Democrat, and Price Current. Each statement was certified to as follows:

I certify that the above is a correct statement.

M. R. BROWN,  
*Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.*

Official.—Furnished by order of the Hon. Secretary of War.

The following are the copies of statements above referred to:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,  
*Port Eads, La., January 23, 1879.*

January 20, 1879, there was a practicable channel at least 23.9 feet deep at average flood-tide and at high water of the day through the bar at the end of South Pass jetties and elsewhere throughout the pass, except over the bar at the head of passes, and a channel of at least 21.4 feet depth at low water of the day.

January 22, 1879, at head of passes the least depth of channel at average flood-tide and at high water of the day was 22.1 feet, and at low water 20.6 feet.

FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

Over the bar at the mouth of South Pass, on the 13th of February, 1879, there was a channel at average flood-tide and at high water of the day having a least depth of 22.2 feet with a width of 200 feet.

At low water of the day the least depth was 21.2

MARCH 15, 1879.

Over South Pass Bar the depth of water at average flood-tide March 14, 1879, was 24.8 feet. The least width for this depth was 80 feet.

At high water of the day the least depth was 25.4 feet, and at low water 23.2 feet.

At head of passes, March 3, the least depth of channel at average flood-tide was 21 feet, at high tide 24.5 feet, and at low tide 23.3 feet.

*Statement of the depth and width of the improved channel at the mouth of South Pass April 7, and of the channel at the head of South Pass April 11, 1879.*

APRIL 14, 1879.

I certify that a channel existed on the 7th of April, 1879, at the mouth of South Pass 25 feet deep, and in no place less than 230 feet wide on the bottom between the deep water of the pass and the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico.

Also, that on the 11th of April, 1879, there was at the head of South Pass a channel sufficiently wide for navigation, having a least depth of 24 feet, and that the least channel at the same place had nowhere less width than 125 feet.

Through Lieut. Col. H. G. Wright, Acting Chief of Engineers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BROWN,  
*Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.*

Hon. G. W. McCrary,  
*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

VETO OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

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M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING,

*Without his approval, the bill of the House (H. R. 2) entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes."*

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MAY 29, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

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*To the House of Representatives :*

After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for other purposes," I herewith return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval :

The main purpose of the bill is to appropriate the money required to support, during the next fiscal year, the several civil departments of the government. The amount appropriated exceeds in the aggregate eighteen millions of dollars.

This money is needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great departments of the government—legislative, executive, and judicial. If the bill contained no other provisions no objection to its approval would be made. It embraces, however, a number of clauses relating to subjects of great general interest, which are wholly unconnected with the appropriations which it provides for. The objections to the practice of tacking general legislation to appropriation bills, especially when the object is to deprive a co-ordinate branch of the government of its right to the free exercise of its own discretion and judgment touching such general legislation, were set forth in the special message in relation to House bill number one, which was returned to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month. I regret that the objec-

tions which were then expressed to this method of legislation have not seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade from this renewed incorporation of general enactments in an appropriation bill, and that my Constitutional duty in respect of the general legislation thus placed before me cannot be discharged without seeming to delay, however briefly, the necessary appropriations by Congress for the support of the government. Without repeating these objections, I respectfully refer to that message for a statement of my views on the principle maintained in debate by the advocates of this bill, viz, that "to withhold appropriations is a Constitutional means for the redress" of what the majority of the House of Representatives may regard as "a grievance."

The bill contains the following clauses, viz:

*And provided further,* That the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, namely, sections two thousand and sixteen, two thousand and eighteen, and two thousand and twenty, and all of the succeeding sections of said statutes down to and including section two thousand and twenty-seven, and also section fifty-five hundred and twenty-two, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; \* \* \* and that all the other sections of the Revised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the appointment of chief supervisors of elections, special deputy marshals of elections or general deputy marshals having any duties to perform in respect to any election and prescribing their duties and powers and allowing them compensation, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

It also contains clauses amending sections 2017, 2019, 2028, and 2031 of the Revised Statutes.

The sections of the Revised Statutes which the bill, if approved, would repeal or amend, are part of an act approved May 30, 1870, and amended February 28, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes." All of the provisions of the above-named acts, which it is proposed in this bill to repeal or modify, relate to the Congressional elections. The remaining portion of the law, which will continue in force after the enactment of this measure, is that which provides for the appointment, by a judge of the circuit court of the United States, of two supervisors of election in each election district, at any Congressional election, on due application of citizens who desire, in the language of the law, "to have such election *guarded and scrutinized*." The duties of the supervisors will be to attend at the polls at all Congressional elections, and to remain after the polls are open until every vote cast has been counted, but they will "have no authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes, and the making of a return thereof." The part of the election law which will be repealed by the approval of this bill includes those sections which give authority to the supervisors of election "to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each ballot," and all the sections which confer authority upon the United States marshals and deputy marshals, in connection with the Congressional elections.

The enactment of this bill will also repeal section 5522 of the criminal statutes of the United States, which was enacted for the protection of United States officers engaged in the discharge of their duties at the Congressional elections. This section protects supervisors and marshals in the performance of their duties, by making the obstruction or the assaulting of these officers, or any interference with them, by bribery, or solicitation, or otherwise, crimes against the United States.

The true meaning and effect of the proposed legislation are plain. The supervisors, with the authority to observe and witness the proceedings at the Congressional elections, will be left; but there will be no power to protect them, or to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of the law from which their powers are derived. If this bill is approved, only the shadow of the authority of the United States at the national elections will remain; the substance will be gone. The supervision of the elections will be reduced to a mere inspection, without authority on the part of the supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election a fair one. All that will be left to the supervisors is the permission to have such oversight of the elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of law, in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages. The object of the bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over the Congressional elections.

The passage of this bill has been urged upon the ground that the election of members of Congress is a matter which concerns the States alone; that these elections should be controlled exclusively by the States; that there are and can be no such elections as national elections; and that the existing law of the United States regulating the Congressional elections is without warrant in the Constitution.

It is evident, however, that the framers of the Constitution regarded the election of members of Congress in every State and in every district as, in a very important sense, justly a matter of political interest and concern to the whole country. The original provision of the Constitution on this subject is as follows (section 4, article 1):

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

A further provision has been since added, which is embraced in the fifteenth amendment. It is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Under the general provision of the Constitution (section 4, article 1) Congress, in 1866, passed a comprehensive law, which prescribed full

and detailed regulations for the election of Senators by the legislatures of the several States. This law has been in force almost thirteen years. In pursuance of it all the members of the present Senate of the United States hold their seats. Its Constitutionality is not called in question. It is confidently believed that no sound argument can be made in support of the Constitutionality of national regulation of Senatorial elections which will not show that the elections of members of the House of Representatives may also be Constitutionally regulated by the national authority.

The bill before me itself recognizes the principle that the Congressional elections are not State elections, but national elections. It leaves in full force the existing statute, under which supervisors are still to be appointed by national authority, to "observe and witness" the Congressional elections whenever due application is made by citizens who desire said elections to be "guarded and scrutinized." If the power to supervise, in any respect whatever, the Congressional elections exists, under section 4, article 1, of the Constitution, it is a power which, like every other power belonging to the Government of the United States, is paramount and supreme, and includes the right to employ the necessary means to carry it into effect.

The statutes of the United States which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives, an essential part of which it is proposed to repeal by this bill, have been in force about eight years. Four Congressional elections have been held under them, two of which were at the Presidential elections of 1872 and 1876. Numerous prosecutions, trials, and convictions have been had in the courts of the United States in all parts of the Union for violations of these laws. In no reported case has their Constitutionality been called in question by any judge of the courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is sustained by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion.

If it is urged that the United States election laws are not necessary, an ample reply is furnished by the history of their origin and of their results. They were especially prompted by the investigation and exposure of the frauds committed in the city and State of New York at the elections of 1868. Committees representing both of the leading political parties of the country have submitted reports to the House of Representatives on the extent of those frauds. A committee of the Fortieth Congress, after a full investigation, reached the conclusion that the number of fraudulent votes cast in the city of New York alone in 1868 was not less than twenty-five thousand. A committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, in their report, submitted in 1877, adopted the opinion that for every one hundred actual voters of the city of New York in 1868 one hundred and eight votes were cast, when, in fact, the number of lawful votes cast could not have exceeded eighty-eight per cent. of the actual voters of the city. By this statement the number of fraudulent votes at that election, in the city of New York alone, was between thirty

and forty thousand. These frauds completely reversed the result of the election in the State of New York, both as to the choice of governor and State officers, and as to the choice of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. They attracted the attention of the whole country. It was plain that if they could be continued and repeated with impunity free government was impossible. A distinguished Senator, in opposing the passage of the election laws, declared that he had "for a long time believed that our form of government was a comparative failure in the larger cities." To meet these evils and to prevent these crimes the United States laws regulating Congressional elections were enacted.

The framers of these laws have not been disappointed in their results. In the large cities, under their provisions, the elections have been comparatively peaceable, orderly, and honest. Even the opponents of these laws have borne testimony to their value and efficiency and to the necessity for their enactment. The committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, composed of members a majority of whom were opposed to these laws, in their report on the New York election of 1876, said :

The committee would commend to other portions of the country and to other cities this remarkable system, developed through the agency of both local and Federal authorities acting in harmony for an honest purpose. In no portion of the world, and in no era of time, where there has been an expression of the popular will through the forms of law, has there been a more complete and thorough illustration of republican institutions. Whatever may have been the previous habit or conduct of elections in those cities, or howsoever they may conduct themselves in the future, this election of 1876 will stand as a monument of what good faith, honest endeavor, legal forms, and just authority may do for the protection of the electoral franchise.

This bill recognizes the authority and duty of the United States to appoint supervisors to guard and scrutinize the Congressional elections, but it denies to the Government of the United States all power to make its supervision effectual. The great body of the people of all parties want free and fair elections. They do not think that a free election means freedom from the wholesome restraints of law, or that the place of election should be a sanctuary for lawlessness and crime. On the day of an election peace and good order are more necessary than on any other day of the year. On that day the humblest and feeblest citizens, the aged and the infirm, should be, and should have reason to feel that they are, safe in the exercise of their most responsible duty and their most sacred right as members of society—their duty and their right to vote. The Constitutional authority to regulate the Congressional elections, which belongs to the Government of the United States, and which it is necessary to exert to secure the right to vote to every citizen possessing the requisite qualifications, ought to be enforced by appropriate legislation. So far from public opinion in any part of the country favoring any relaxation of the authority of the government in the protection of elections from violence and corruption, I believe it demands greater

vigor both in the enactment and in the execution of the laws framed for that purpose. Any oppression, any partisan partiality, which experience may have shown in the working of existing laws, may well engage the careful attention both of Congress and of the Executive, in their respective spheres of duty, for the correction of these mischiefs. As no Congressional elections occur until after the regular session of Congress will have been held, there seems to be no public exigency that would preclude a seasonable consideration at that session of any administrative details that might improve the present methods designed for the protection of all citizens in the complete and equal exercise of the right and power of the suffrage at such elections. But with my views, both of the Constitutionality and of the value of the existing laws, I cannot approve any measure for their repeal, except in connection with the enactment of other legislation which may reasonably be expected to afford wiser and more efficient safeguards for free and honest Congressional elections.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 29*, 1879.

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PRISONS AND PRISON SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING,

*In reply to the resolution of the 3d instant, copy of the report of Col. J. L. Broome, United States Marine Corps, in relation to prisons and prison systems of the United States.*

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MAY 7, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

JUNE 3, 1879.—Recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, May 6, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 3d instant:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to this House the report of Col. J. L. Browne, United States Marine Corps, in reference to the prisons of the several States.

I presume that the report referred to is one made by Colonel J. L. Broome, of the United States Marine Corps, and not *Browne*, as mentioned in the resolution, and I have the honor to inclose a copy of the same. This is the only report on file in this department purporting to be an examination of the prisons and prison systems in the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
R. W. THOMPSON,  
Secretary of the Navy.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,  
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.



## 2 PRISONS AND PRISON SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT OF AN EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONS AND PRISON SYSTEMS  
AT ALBANY, AUBURN, AND SING SING, N. Y.; BOSTON, MASS.; WETHERS-  
FIELD, CONN., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA.

By J. L. BROOME,

*Major and Bvt. Lieut. Colonel, United States Marine Corps.*

MARINE BARRACKS,  
*Brooklyn, N. Y., December 25, 1872.*

### ALBANY PENITENTIARY.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the orders of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, dated 22d August and 20th of September last, which directed me to examine the prisons and prison systems at Albany, Auburn, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Wethersfield, Conn., and Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of collecting such information as may be useful to the Bureau of Yards and Docks in enlarging the means of security and humanely confirming the court martial prisoners of the Navy, I proceeded to Albany, N. Y., on the 3d day of September last, and called the next day on Governor Hoffman, to whom I explained the object of my visit, and obtained from him an order directed to Amos Pilsbury, warden of the Albany penitentiary, requesting him to afford me every facility to obtain the information I required.

On receiving this order I proceeded to the penitentiary, and called on Mr. Amos Pilsbury, the warden, and handed him Governor Hoffman's order. At the time I arrived at the prison it was half past 11 a. m., and I requested the warden to let me see the prisoners take their dinner. At noon the warden conducted me to a doorway leading to the prison yard, where I saw the prisoners coming in squads from their workshops, formed in single ranks, marching to their cells (where they eat all their meals) in the lock-step, each man with one hand on the shoulder of the man preceding him and his night-bucket on the left arm, with his head bent down and turned to the right. As the prisoners entered a doorway leading to the prison they received, I was informed, their dinners in a tin pan. As I was in a position to see all the prisoners, although their heads were partly turned from me, I was struck with their blanched complexion and extremely dejected appearance, which to me was a very unpleasant sight. I also thought it must be painful to the prisoners to hold their heads down as they were compelled to, which seemed to me a very unnecessary requirement.

After the prisoners had eaten their dinners (one hour's time being allowed for that purpose, in summer, from the time they leave off work until they resume it in the shops, and three-quarters of an hour in winter) I proceeded to the workshops, where I found the prisoners at work, principally at shoemaking. Each prisoner was working so violently, if I may so express it, and so rapidly as to excite my surprise that human beings should be compelled to work at so rapid and tiresome a rate. I say compelled, because the evidence was before me in the person of an overseer, or disciplinary officer, paid by the contractor, whose duty was the warden informed me, to keep the prisoners at work at that rate—ten hours in summer and eight hours in winter—keeping their heads down and not looking up from their work, which I considered a most cruel requirement. When a prisoner has finished a particular part of a shoe or boot he has been working on, and while waiting for other work to be brought to him, he is required to fold his arms and drop his head

looking down on his bench or work-board, and remain in that position until he receives his work. Any violation of this requirement is punished. In passing through the shops I doubt much if a single prisoner saw me, save one who glanced upwards, and being seen by the warden he shook his finger significantly at him. This system has a very bad physical effect, I am informed by prisoners, upon them, creating vertigo and headache, and it certainly appeared to me to be done more in the interest of the contractor than for the maintenance of discipline. For the services of the prisoners who work at that rate, and whose work "will compare favorably as to quality with work of the same kind done anywhere," according to the sworn statement of the warden of the penitentiary, made in Albany, August 23, 1870, the contractor pays from 35 to 50 cents a day. The wages of a workman outside the prison of similar craft is worth at least \$1.25 per day, and as prisoners in the Albany penitentiary perform, in my judgment, from what I saw, one-fourth more work in one day than any workman would do or could be made to do by coercion outside a prison, the real value of the prisoner's labor is worth \$1.56 per day. I do not think the system pursued in regard to the labor required from the prisoners as humane in this institution.

I next visited the south wing of the prison and cells, which I found very small and entirely unsuited for the purpose of confining any human being in. These cells were only four feet wide, seven feet long, and seven feet high. The length of the hall in which the building is constructed for the cells is ninety-eight feet, and there is a passage-way on each side of the cell-building about thirteen feet wide. There are four tiers of cell in this wing, containing ninety-six cells, in which the male prisoners are confined. The north wing of the prison is used for the confinement of females, and contains forty-eight cells similar in size to those of the south wing. The air in this prison must be impure during the night when all the prisoners are in their cells, as the means of ventilation are not equal to the requirements of a prison constructed as this one is. The warden informed me there were five hundred and thirty-four male prisoners and ninety-two female prisoners in the prison. I asked permission of the warden to talk with some of the United States prisoners, but he said he could answer all the questions I could ask them.

I saw and conversed with one of the United States prisoners, Hodge, formerly a paymaster in the Army. He said he was treated well and had no fault to find with his treatment; which I should judge was correct, as he was librarian and nurse in the hospital ward—a very comfortable position compared with that of the other prisoners. I asked to see the rations, but they were not shown me.

I saw some mush made of Indian meal, which appeared like mush of the same kind I had seen elsewhere.

The punishments inflicted in this prison, the warden informed me, were confinement in dark cells on bread and water. I did not see the punishment cells, as they were not shown to me. Every part of this prison I saw was remarkably clean, except some of the beds of the prisoners, which I thought might have been in better order. In this institution the prisoners are allowed two suits of clothing, one for a working suit and one holiday suit, worn on Sundays, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving day, which are much required and a great comfort to them. It would be a still greater comfort and humane to the prisoners if they were allowed light clothing in summer instead of being required, as they are, to wear heavy woolen clothes with the thermometer at 98° and 100°, as was the case last summer. This establishment is self-sustaining, and last year's gain over expenses was \$19,018.07. Prisoners in this prison are

#### 4 PRISONS AND PRISON SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

allowed to see and converse with their friends once a month in the presence of the superintendent, deputy, or clerk; they are allowed to write their friends once a month. Service is held in the chapel every Sabbath, at which the prisoners attend.

The prisoners, in squads of seven, are allowed to bathe, in a room in which there are seven bath-tubs, once every fourteen days; which is not often enough, and it would be an improvement if the prisoners could be screened from each other's sight while bathing. The following is the weekly bill of fare for the prisoners, furnished me by the warden, concerning which I have no information except the statement of the warden, who said the food was good, and that the prisoners had all they wanted to eat:

*Breakfast.*—Hash, made of corned beef and potatoes; bread, and coffee.

*Dinner.*—Soup three times a week; corned beef and vegetables twice a week; salt pork and beans or pease once a week; fresh-fish chowder once a week; bread every day.

*Supper.*—Mush and molasses or bread and molasses.

*Quantity.*—All they can eat.

If I had been allowed to talk with the United States prisoners in regard to the matter of food it would have been more satisfactory to me. The impression made upon me in regard to the system which governs this prison is moderately expressed in the following words, which I copy from the twenty-second report of the State Prison Association of New York:

But the impression which the system makes upon us is not, we are constrained to acknowledge, an agreeable one. It is hard, cold, and unsympathetic—repressive. It works against rather than with nature, and, therefore, so far as the higher end of imprisonment reformation is concerned, must work to a disadvantage, and must, consequently, often fail, where a more kindly and natural system would succeed.

In regard to the security of prisoners confined in this prison, there is, I think, but slight chance of escape from it. Prisoners, by the rules of this institution, are not allowed to communicate with each other at any time.

This prison was built in 1846 so far as to admit the confinement of a small number of prisoners, but was not completed until November, 1848, from which time its history as a prison is dated. It is located near the junction of Lydias street with the Delaware turnpike, half a mile west half north from the capitol building, Albany.

#### MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON AT CHARLESTOWN.

After examining this prison so far as I was permitted, I proceeded to Boston, and, on my arrival there, called on Governor Washburn, who, after I had explained the cause of my visit, gave me an order, addressed to Samuel E. Chamberlain, warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, located in Charlestown, Mass., which required him to afford me every facility in obtaining information in regard to the system pursued in the management of the prisoners of that prison. I called at the prison on the 6th of September, 1872, and presented the governor's order to the warden, who informed me there were 556 prisoners in the prison that day. At noon the warden conducted me to the prison-yard, where the prisoners were formed in single rank and marched in the lock-step to their cells, where they eat their meals. As the prisoners marched past the kitchen, a pan containing their dinner was handed them, which appeared to be of tolerable quality and quantity; the brown bread I tasted was, in my opinion, unfit for use. I particularly noticed the great

difference in the appearance of the prisoners from those I had seen two days before at the Albany penitentiary. The prisoners here were allowed to walk with their heads erect and hands by their side, and they nearly all had a cheerful appearance.

After dinner (one hour being allowed for that purpose) I visited all the workshops, where the prisoners were working with industry, but naturally; they were not required to keep their heads down, and could look at any one they pleased who was passing through the shops. I was also permitted to speak to any prisoner I desired to. The prisoners' labor at this prison is let out to contractors, who pay from \$1.05 per man to \$1.17 per man for each day's labor. Each prisoner in this prison is required to bathe twice a week; they are allowed two suits of clothes, one suit as a holiday suit. Woollen undershirts and drawers are allowed all the prisoners in winter in this prison. I asked the warden if the prisoners were allowed any light clothing for summer wear. His reply was that summer clothing had never been allowed in that or any other prison that he knew of, but that the inspectors of the prison had this year recommended that light clothing should be allowed hereafter during the summer season; that is, cotton jacket and pants instead of the heavy prison clothes.

After examining the labor system I visited the prison proper, in which the cells are constructed on the principle of a prison within a prison. The structure in which the cells are built was run up to the ceiling of the outer-wall building, and, as there was no vacant space above the cell-building, the upper tier of cells are very hot in summer, and the atmosphere about them at all times bad, which was quite apparent to me while on the upper corridor. This is a great defect in the construction of this as well as the Albany penitentiary. The cells in this prison are, like the cells in the Albany penitentiary, four feet wide, some three feet six inches wide, seven feet long, and seven feet high. It must be apparent to any one who will give the matter a small amount of reflection that confinement in cells of such dimensions is inhumane and on a par with the cells of 300 years ago, as those of that time were of the same dimensions as those now used in most of our prisons, save in height and length; those of the age I refer to being five feet in height and six feet in length. Those who visit prisons generally visit them at a time when the prisoners are not in the cells, and the prison in a measure well ventilated; but if they go there in the night after the prisoners have been some hours in their cells they will find the atmosphere of all our prisons on the congregate plan, constructed as they are, suffocating and nauseating, especially in the upper-corridor cells, where the air is more impure than in the lower tier of cells. The cells in this prison are supplied each with a gas light, which is allowed until 8 p. m., when all cell lights are extinguished. This light until 8 p. m. enables the prisoners to read, which is a great benefit to them, and caused a saving of \$712.91 in one year for prison lights, according to the warden's report of the 30th of September, 1871. I was shown the dark or punishment cells, and was by my request shut up in one for a short time. These cells have no ventilation and are very damp from fall until summer. The floor is of stone flagging, with a ring-bolt in the center, placed there to shackle prisoners to it. As no bedding is allowed in these cells, and as prisoners can only lie down on the stone floor, and being without ventilation, must injure the health of those confined there.

The following is an exhibit of the daily rations for the prisoners in

the Massachusetts State prison, the quantity and quality of which I am unable to state:

## SUNDAY.

*Breakfast.*—Rice, hash, white bread, and coffee.  
*Dinner.*—Rice pudding, white bread, and coffee.

## MONDAY.

*Breakfast.*—Fish hash, white bread, and coffee.  
*Dinner.*—Corned beef and vegetables and white bread.  
*Supper.*—White bread and coffee.

## TUESDAY.

*Breakfast.*—Meat hash, white bread and coffee.  
*Dinner.*—Baked beans and white bread.  
*Supper.*—White bread and coffee.

## WEDNESDAY.

*Breakfast.*—Fish hash, white bread, and coffee.  
*Dinner.*—Pea soup and white bread.  
*Supper.*—White bread and coffee.

## THURSDAY.

*Breakfast.*—Meat hash, white bread, and coffee.  
*Dinner.*—Beef soup and white bread.  
*Supper.*—White bread and coffee.

## FRIDAY.

*Breakfast.*—Boiled rice and molasses, white bread and coffee.  
*Dinner.*—Baked beans and white bread.  
*Supper.*—White bread and coffee.

## SATURDAY.

*Breakfast.*—Meat hash, white bread, and coffee.  
*Dinner.*—Beef soup and white bread.  
*Supper.*—White bread and coffee.

There is no stated allowance per man issued daily at this prison, the quantity and quality being regulated by the warden. An effort, the warden informed me, had heretofore been made to pass a law regulating the quantity of the ration, but the bill did not pass, which is to be regretted.

I visited the prison sick-bay or hospital ward, where there were five sick. The record of the sick for the year 1871 was as follows:

Daily applicants .....	9,507
Days' residence in hospital .....	2,056
Invalids for a day .....	540
Excused from work .....	349
Not prescribed for .....	291
Patients admitted .....	25
Died .....	5

This prison is self-sustaining; the profits of the prison for the last year have reached the sum of \$126,772.58. Service is held in the chapel of this prison every Sabbath, at which the prisoners attend. There is also a school for secular instruction three evenings a week through the year. Several of the teachers are prisoners, who had graduated, I was informed, at some of the best institutions of learning in our country.

I examined the library, containing 2,000 volumes, among which there are many entertaining books. Sunday-school is held every Sabbath. The teachers are from the Charlestown and Boston churches. Prisoners, by the rules of this institution, are not allowed to communicate with each other at any time. The commutation law in the State of Massachusetts gives a well-conducted prisoner in a term of less than three years one day each month; in a term of three and less than seven years

two days each month; in a term of seven and less than ten years, four days each month; and in a term of ten years or more, five days each month. There appears to be but little chance of prisoners escaping from this prison, but I do not consider it, for the reasons I have given, a humane place of confinement for the court-martial prisoners of the Navy.

#### AUBURN (N. Y.) STATE PRISON.

After visiting this prison I returned to New York, and, on the 7th of October, 1872, I proceeded to Auburn, N. Y., and on my arrival there—9th October, 1872—I called at the Auburn State prison and explained my business to Mr. Allen Ross, the warden. That functionary informed me that he could spare a half-hour to talk with me, but could not accompany me through the prison, as he had an engagement, but that the deputy warden, to whom he introduced me, would. In the course of conversation, I asked the warden (Mr. Ross) what kind of punishments he inflicted upon the prisoners and what were the most severe punishments. Mr. Ross informed me, in reply, that the only kind of punishment he inflicted or was inflicted in that prison was confinement in dark cells on bread and water, as the law allowed no other. I was informed there were 1,119 prisoners in the prison. At this time the warden left me in charge of the deputy warden, who, as it was near noon (the prisoners' dinner-hour), conducted me to the mess-hall, where, unlike the other prisons I had visited, the prisoners eat their breakfast and dinner all together, seated at tables in the mess-hall. Supper is eaten in the cells. When I entered the mess-hall the cooks were placing the ration for each prisoner on the tables, which was of moderate quantity and indifferent quality. After this I visited the kitchen and found there the official who has charge of it, styled the kitchen-keeper. The salt pork I saw there was rusty pork, unfit for use. After passing through the kitchen I repaired to the prison yard, where the prisoners were forming in single rank in squads of 40 men for dinner; they were put in motion as soon as formed, marching by the flank in the lock-step, each prisoner with his hands on the shoulders of the prisoner preceding him, except the leading man of each rank, who carried his hands in his pockets; the head of each prisoner turned to the right, but not bent or inclined downward. More than 800 of the prisoners passed within three feet of me, and I closely observed each one of them. Nearly all had the blanched prison complexion I had seen at other prisons. Most of them were clean in their appearance, and their clothing was in tolerable condition. In this prison, I was informed, the prisoners are allowed only the suit of clothing they wear. The prisoners were at the tables 15 minutes, which is all the time they are allowed to eat their dinner and breakfast. Before the prisoners had finished their dinner the deputy warden, an uncivil man, left me. I questioned the deputy warden in regard to the punishment inflicted on the prisoners, and he gave me the same reply the warden had given me, that the only punishment allowed was dark cell on bread and water. After the prisoners had their dinner, Mr. G. C. Plattner, yard-keeper, presented himself to me and said he would conduct me through the prison. I was first shown the north wing, which is constructed like other prisons I have visited, on the principle of a prison within a prison. In this wing, the cell-doors being made of wood, the cells were infested with bed-bugs to such a degree as to have covered nearly the walls of the cells with blood-spots from the bugs killed there by the prisoners, presenting a disgusting and filthy sight. The cells were, most of them, dirty, and the bedding also. I measured these cells,

which were four feet wide, seven feet high, and seven feet long; miserable dens to confine a human being in. These cells are in different corridors, reaching close up to the ceiling of the outer wall inclosure; and even at the time I was there, when all the prisoners were in their shops, the air about the upper tier of the cells was exceedingly foul. The other prison-wing, having iron cell-doors, appeared to be free from bugs, and the cells were cleaner; but much of the bedding required to be changed. I should judge that both wings of this prison were properly heated in winter from the steam-pipes I saw, which were, I was told, quite sufficient for the purpose.

After examining the prisoners' cells I asked to see the dark or punishment cells. These cells were considerably larger than the ordinary cells, but poorly ventilated. Sawdust was strewn on the stone floor of these cells, which kept the prisoners' bodies from contact with the stone floor while sleeping, as no bedding is allowed in the punishment cells. I was particular in my inquiry in regard to the quantity of bread and water allowed each prisoner while under punishment during each twenty-four hours in the dark or punishment cells. Mr. Plattner, my escort, informed me that one gill of water and two ounces of bread only were allowed each prisoner under punishment in the dark cells, summer and winter, for each twenty-four hours.

After I examined the prison, I was conducted through the different workshops, where the prisoners were working apparently at the same rate mechanics outside of a prison usually do. There was a freedom from unnecessary restraint that I particularly noticed; the prisoners were not required to keep their heads down, and could look at any one who was passing through the shops. The prisoners' labor in this prison is let out to contractors on one-year contracts. The result of these short-time contracts is that business men, other than those who have the contracts and who own the machinery in the shops, are unwilling to make investments in machinery for a period of one year only, and the contracts remain with the old contractors. The labor of the prisoners at this prison this year was paid for by the contractors at from 50 to 60 cents per man per day. After examining the labor system of the prisoners in the shops, I requested the yard-keeper, my escort, to let me see the bath-room of the prison, and while on my way there I was invited into the office of one of the prison officials. While there I asked him some questions in regard to the general conduct of life-prisoners, and was informed that some of them took quite an interest in assisting to maintain the discipline of the prison, and instanced the case of a prisoner whom he was going to "paddle" in the jail drawing a knife on him, when the life-prisoner (who was in the jail to assist him) rushed on the prisoner who was to be punished, threw him down, took his knife from him, and "we soon had him up." I had been informed up to this time by all the prison officials I had talked with that no punishments were inflicted in this prison except confinement in dark cells on bread and water, and as I knew, as soon as I heard the remark, "paddling" and "having him up" meant a beating and tricing up, I requested to be shown the jail and to have the paddling process explained to me. I was, with reluctance, conducted by the yard-keeper and the official I have mentioned to the jail, and on entering I saw a tackle, such as is known to seamen as a gun-tackle purchase, the upper block of which was hooked to an eyebolt in the ceiling of the jail, and, divining the object of this tackle, I asked if it was not used to hoist up the prisoners who were to be punished. I was answered in the affirmative. I then requested to be shown the process, when a leather strap was taken from a desk, and one of the per-

sons with me passed some turns round both wrists of the other and hooked the lower block of the tackle in the parts of the strap round his wrist and hoisted him up so that his toes rested on the pavement or floor. It was then explained to me that the prisoner's trousers were removed, and that he was beat on his bare buttocks with a paddle while so hanging triced up with both arms in the prolongation of his body.

The paddle is a stout stick about the length of a man's arm, four inches broad at one end and about one inch thick. With this so-called paddle a very severe beating can be inflicted, irrespective of the cruel and inhuman hanging the prisoners up by their arms. I am quite satisfied that cruel punishments are inflicted in this prison in the manner I have described.

I also saw a prisoner wearing a heavy iron basket on his head for punishment. This basket is worn night and day clasped around the neck with an iron collar. Prisoners, by the rules of this institution, are not allowed to communicate with each other at any time.

The following is a copy of the last report of the State prison inspectors of the State of New York, preceding my visit, in relation to the discipline of the Auburn and other State prisons in New York, viz :

The general discipline of the several prisons is as good if not better than might be expected under existing circumstances, the legislature having abolished all kinds of punishment excepting the dark cells. *This is a subject that should receive your careful consideration.* Men who come to State prisons are criminals sent here for violation of the laws of the land, and cannot be entirely governed by *moral suasion* or kindness any more than they could be so controlled before their imprisonment.

The bath-room of the prison was large, and, unlike the other prisons I visited, had the means at hand for heating the water, which, if used, enabled the prisoners to bathe in winter, which is much required in the case of prisoners, employed, as many of them are, in blacksmithing and other dirty work. I was told that the prisoners were required to bathe once a week. Prisoners in this prison are allowed to see their friends every three months.

The following is the bill of fare, the quantity, I was informed, being regulated by the warden :

**Breakfast :** Each day in the week, except Sunday, meat or fish hash, bread and coffee.

**SUNDAY MORNING**—Rice and molasses, no coffee.

**Supper :** Every night, mush and milk or mush and molasses.

**MONDAY—Dinner :** Salt beef and bread.

**TUESDAY—Dinner :** Pork and beans and bread.

**WEDNESDAY—Dinner :** Salt beef and bread.

**THURSDAY—Dinner :** Fresh-meat stew.

**FRIDAY—Dinner :** Salt fish and bread.

**SATURDAY—Dinner :** Pork and beans.

**SUNDAY—Dinner :** Fresh-meat soup.

This prison does not sustain itself by the labor of its prisoners. The excess of expenditures over receipts was, for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1871, \$28,733.48. No summer clothing is allowed, the prisoners being required to wear the woolen prison suit during the summer. I visited the hospital, in which there were five patients. Everything I saw there was well arranged and all parts of the hospital were clean. I visited the prison library, which was apparently sufficient for the wants of the prisoners. The prisoners attend public worship in the chapel between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. every Sabbath. The privilege of attending Sabbath-school is given to those who are well-behaved in the shops, on the recommendation of the prison-keepers. The Sunday-school exercises are from 8 to 9 a. m.

This prison is located in Auburn, near Owasco Lake, fronting east.



## 10 PRISONS AND PRISON SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The area of the grounds are 400 by 100 feet. The front wall is 20 feet high and the side and rear walls 30 feet high. While this prison is a secure place of confinement, I could not discover anything in the system pursued in it that would enlarge the means of more humanely confining the court-martial prisoners of the Navy, and, for the reasons I have assigned in this report, I do not consider it a humane place of confinement.

### WETHERSFIELD (CONN.) STATE PRISON.

After examining the system pursued in this prison, I proceeded to Hartford, Conn.; where I arrived on the 10th October, 1872, and called on Governor Jewell, who, after I had explained my business, gave me a written order, addressed to the warden of the Wethersfield State prison, which directed that official to afford me every facility to examine that prison and the system of it. I proceeded the next day, October 11, to the prison, situated in the village of Wethersfield, about four miles southeast from Hartford. I arrived at the prison at 11.30 a. m. and handed Governor Jewell's letter to the warden, A. I. Botelle. In reply to my inquiry I was informed by the warden there were 175 prisoners in the prison, 9 of these females; also, there were three sick in the institution. At noon I was conducted to the prison yard, and on my arrival there saw the prisoners coming from their shops and forming in squads of about 30 in single rank, for the purpose of going to their dinner. As soon as formed the different squads were put in motion by the right flank, in single rank, in the lock-step, toward their cells, where they eat all their meals. Each prisoner had his night-bucket on his left arm and his right hand on the shoulder of the prisoner preceding him, head down and turned to the right. These prisoners presented a dirty appearance in their clothing, which in some few cases was ragged and torn. One suit of clothing only is allowed to the prisoners, and they wear it until it is worn out. No underclothing is allowed the prisoners in this prison; that is, no flannel undershirts and drawers, and the prisoners suffer, I was informed by some of them I talked with, very much from cold in the winter. In a prison that is self-sustaining and realized from the prisoners' labor last year over all expenses \$3,212. 11, it would seem charitable to spend some of the profits of the prisoners' labor in clothing them at least decently and humanely.

I saw nine United States prisoners in this prison, who were, like all the other prisoners, destitute of stockings and underclothes. The warden said he intended to serve out stockings soon, but no underclothes, as such articles were not allowed. The prisoners' clothes in this prison are made from poor material, a mixture of cotton and wool, and without underclothes cannot possibly keep the prisoners warm in winter. The prisoners also, many of them, presented a dejected and blanched appearance.

After the prisoners had eaten their dinner and returned to their shops (forty-five minutes being allowed for that purpose from the time they leave off work until they resume it), the warden conducted me to the prison, on entering which I noticed a bad odor, called a prison smell.

This prison is constructed on the same principle as the other prisons I had visited; that is, on the principle of a prison within a prison, and had the same fault in its construction as the others in the following particulars:

The building or cell block in which the cells are built is built close up to the ceiling of the outer-wall inclosure, with no vacant space above it, as there should be, and the passages between the cell-building and outer

wall are entirely too narrow. These defects were admitted by the wardens I talked with on the subject. The cells in this prison are built in tiers reaching up to the ceiling. I measured several of these cells and found them to be still smaller than the cells of the other prisons I had visited, being only 3 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet long, and 7 feet high. The bedding in most of the cells required to be changed. In this prison the prisoners are allowed cotton sheets.

There were steam-pipes in this prison for heating it, but they had not been used, the warden informed me, for the past six years, on account, he said, of the prisoners complaining of the crackling the steam-pipes made, which disturbed their rest. This annoyance, if it existed, could be as easily remedied as it is in dwelling-houses, and it is to be regretted on the prisoners' account, that it is not, as the means I saw, three ordinary sized stoves, were, I was informed by some of the prisoners I talked with, entirely inadequate for the purpose of heating the prison, and as they were allowed no underclothing they suffered very much in the winter.

It is certainly more economical in view of the consumption of coal to use the three stoves rather than the steam-heating apparatus.

There were three insane prisoners in the cells (the dimensions of which I have given). The lot of these poor unfortunates is deplorable indeed, and their condition cannot be better described than in the following extract from the report of the surgeon of the Wethersfield State prison to the directors of the Connecticut State prison in relation to the mode of confining insane prisoners in that institution, viz:

I should fail in my duty to that most unfortunate class of men, the insane convicts, did I not call your attention to their condition, and not to the demands of humanity merely, but to the demands of simple justice in their behalf. It is perfectly well known that men neither morally nor legally accountable are left to drag out a miserable existence in a solitary cell. They were poor and friendless, and when bereft of reason they committed acts of violence. The cold charities of a prison is all the State affords them. For the last thirty years attempts have been more or less frequently made to awaken the attention of the legislature to a consideration of these men. I am not unaware that there was last year some action in their behalf, but thus far it is of no avail. Nor, in the opinion of those most likely to know, does it appear it probably will be at present."

And in these concluding words of Dr. A. S. Warner he spoke like an oracle, as even now, three years subsequent to the above report, the same cruelty is practiced upon these most unfortunate human beings, as the warden gave me as a reason for their being confined in his cells, that the authorities of the Middletown (Conn.) insane asylum said they had not the means of securely confining them in the asylum. Prisoners, by the rules of this prison, are not allowed to communicate with each other at any time. After examining the male prison I visited the female prison, where there were six or seven women prisoners. Their cells were small, like those I have described, but their condition was far better than the male prisoners, as they were clad in whole and clean garments. After examining the female prisoners I was conducted to the kitchen, in charge of an individual styled a kitchen-keeper. The rations I saw were of bad quality—the salt beef a very poor quality of Texas beef, and the fresh beef shown me very much tainted, which both kitchen-keeper and warden admitted, but said it was "the first time they had ever had tainted beef." After my visit to the kitchen I was shown the "bath-room," a dilapidated room in which there were two portable tin bath-tubs, and I was informed that the prisoners did not bathe in winter, and I was satisfied they seldom did in summer, as the means of bathing a large number of prisoners was not in that prison. I was shown the dark or

punishment cells, which were wanting in ventilation and unsuited for the purpose of confining human beings in. The hospital was a small room used as a ward, and had in it three sick, as already mentioned.

I next examined the system of labor in the workshops. The contract system prevails in this prison also; with the contractor's agent, paid by him, called a disciplinary officer, the principal part of whose duty is to see that the prisoners work unceasingly, keeping their heads down and not looking up from their work, which, I was told by some of the prisoners I talked with, affected them with dizziness and headache. The labor of the prisoners is paid for by the contractors, the warden informed me, as follows: two shops at 70 cents per man per day, and three shops at 55 cents per man per day.

This prison has a chapel, in which divine service is performed for the prisoners, who attend every Sabbath; there is also a Bible-class exercise Sabbath afternoons in the female department of this prison. The warden informed me there were nine United States prisoners in the prison, with whom I conversed. The result of that conversation I reported to the bureau in October last.

By the commutation law of this State a prisoner confined in this prison can, by good conduct, diminish the term of his imprisonment five days in each month, or about two months each year.

This prison was built in 1827, and is much in want of repairs in several respects.

While this prison is a secure place of confinement, I could not discover anything in the system pursued in it that would enlarge the means of more humanely confining the court-martial prisoners of the Navy, and, for the reasons I have assigned in this report, I do not consider it a humane place of confinement.

#### SING SING (N. Y.) STATE PRISON.

After examining this prison I returned to New York, and on the 28th October last, by your order, I proceeded to Albany and obtained an order from Governor Hoffman to Henry C. Nelson, warden of the Sing Sing State prison of New York, which required him to afford me every facility to examine the system of that institution. On the 13th November last I proceeded to Sing Sing State prison, and on my arrival there presented Governor Hoffman's order to the official then in charge of the prison, the clerk, the warden being absent. The clerk of the prison directed Mr. Robinson, the principal keeper, to conduct me through the prison. The keeper informed me there were 103 female and 1,076 male prisoners in the prison on that day. I was first conducted to the prison library, where I saw about 1,000 volumes, much worn, and from the appearance of the books it seemed as if there was not an entire book among all I saw. I was here introduced to the chaplain of the prison, who said he had divine service on the Sabbath, and that the books were issued to the prisoners at intervals of three weeks. The chaplain said instructors were hired by the prison to teach the prisoners, in what branches he did not say nor did I ask. After leaving the chaplain I was conducted to the prison, which is constructed on the same plan as the other prisons I had visited, that is, on the principle of a prison within a prison.

I measured the cells, which were the smallest I had met with, being 3 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet long, and 6 feet 6 inches in height. The cells were almost all of them dirty, and most of the bedding filthy, and the beds being placed on wooden shelves, the cells were, the keeper said,

infested with bed-bugs. The night-buckets were filthy, and so small and so unsuited for the purpose they were used for that I caused one of them to be measured and found them to measure 10 inches in height and 9 inches in diameter at the top. With such filthy buckets and two prisoners, as there were confined in several of the cells I have described, the sufferings of the prisoners while in them must be intolerable. While examining the upper tier of the cells, the smell of the prison was so offensive and sickening to me that I was obliged to leave that locality. On the lower galleries the foul air was not so great. At this time, 11.45 a. m., all the prisoners, except the hall men, were in their shops. When all the prisoners are in their cells at night, and from Saturday night until Monday morning, the air of the prison is exceedingly foul and unhealthy. The prison is an old one and is not constructed in accord with proper sanitary views. The galleries and stairways leading to them are nearly worn out.

I examined the dark or punishment cells. These cells have no ventilation, and measure 3 feet 6 inches, 7 feet long, and 6 feet 6 inches in height. I saw in one of these cells a prisoner who had been there for 18 days, and after the close-fitting iron door was opened I entered the cell, where the odor was very bad and the air so exceedingly foul I could not remain in it longer than a minute. This prisoner was confined there for not executing properly the prison contractor's work. The prisoner's statement to me was that he was willing to work, but that he did not know how to make saddles, as he had no experience in that kind of work.

There are no single locks on the cell doors of this prison; all the cells in each tier are fastened at one time by a crank or lever which shoots a bolt across the cell door and secures it.

The disadvantage of this plan is that if it becomes necessary to remove a prisoner from a cell at night, in consequence of sickness or any other cause, all the cells in that particular tier must also be opened. This prison is heated by steam-pipes. At noon I was conducted to the prison yard, where the prisoners were forming in squads of about forty, in single rank, and as soon as formed were put in march by the flank in the lock-step, in single rank, each man with his hands on the shoulders of the man preceding him, and marched to the mess-hall, where the prisoners eat their breakfast and dinner; supper is eaten in their cells. The prisoners in this prison are allowed to keep their heads erect while marching to and from their meals and to and from their shops. Many of the prisoners had on exceedingly dirty clothes, which, as they are allowed but the suit they have on, is worn until it can be worn no longer. The doctor of this institution said all the prisoners were allowed underclothing in the winter; the principal keeper said only such prisoners as the doctor specified were allowed underclothing in the winter; which of these different statements is correct I cannot tell. I was told the prisoners were allowed stockings, which were changed after wearing them fourteen days. The prisoners are allowed fifteen minutes to eat their dinner; that is, from the time the signal is given (after they are seated at the table) to commence eating until they are required to stop eating.

The rations I saw at this prison were of poor quality, and, as I was told the quantity was prescribed by the warden, it was impossible for me to know whether the prisoners had sufficient food or not. I asked for the weekly bill of fare of this prison, but was unable to obtain it.

The punishments inflicted on the prisoners who do not conform to the regulations of the prison, or commit offenses in it, are cruel and contrary

to the laws of the State of New York. I visited the punishment-room, in which there were two small tackles, the upper blocks of which were hooked in the ceiling. I requested the principal keeper, Mr. Robinson, to explain to me in what manner the punishment of tricing up by the thumbs was inflicted, which he proceeded to do by directing a prisoner (who was evidently there for the purpose of carrying out the keeper's orders in punishing prisoners) to hold up his thumbs, which he did, when the keeper fastened a cord of good-sized fishing-line stuff round each thumb and then hooked the lower blocks into an "eye" of each cord; he then hauled on each tackle until the man's toes just touched the floor, leaving him hanging almost the whole weight of his body by his thumbs. I could see by the increased color of the prisoner's face that the punishment must be an exceedingly painful one, although the man was lowered down in fifteen seconds.

In order to understand practically this kind of punishment, I requested the keeper to trice me up, which he assented to, and I was triced up in the manner I have described, 40 seconds. I could not have understood from seeing this punishment how painful it was. I am quite satisfied from my experience that a man subjected to it for five minutes must be severely injured, as both my thumb joints were painful for two days from the effects of 40 seconds' tricing up. The keeper said he had kept a prisoner triced up by his thumbs, as I have described, one hour. What the effect of it was on the man he did not say, but it can be correctly imagined. I asked the keeper, Mr. Robinson, if the punishment called "paddling" was inflicted in that prison; he said "no," that no such punishment was allowed there. From information I had received previous to my visit to Sing Sing State prison I was convinced that not only was the severe punishment called by prison officials "paddling" inflicted in that prison, but that it was inflicted on the partially stripped prisoners while they were partially hung up by their thumbs, as I have described; and, in connection with this matter, I subjoin the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Dr. Edward Townsend, warden of the Pennsylvania State prison, viz:

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1-72.

DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday at hand. I told you that on the occasion of my visit to Sing Sing prison, Mr. Robinson showed me the apparatus for the partial suspension of a refractory convict. I saw a *paddle* perforated with holes. He said that sometimes he loosed their suspenders, dropped their trousers, and spanked them with the paddle on their bare buttocks. It was a presumption on my part that such blows would raise a blood-blister for every perforation in the paddle. Mr. Robinson did not tell me so, but it is natural to infer that such would be the result.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD TOWNSEND,

Warden.

Colonel BROOME.

The visit of Dr. Townsend to Sing Sing State prison, referred to in the above letter, was in July last.

The following is an extract from the last report of the New York State prison inspector, previous to my visit to Sing Sing and other prisons in New York, viz:

#### DISCIPLINE.

The general discipline of the several prisons is as good if not better than might be expected under existing circumstances, the legislature having abolished all kinds of punishment, excepting the dark cell. *This is a subject that should receive your careful consideration.* Men who come to State prisons are criminals sent here for violation of the laws of the land, and cannot be entirely governed by moral suasion or kindness any more than they could be so controlled before their imprisonment.

Prisoners who commit offenses against the discipline of the prison are also punished at this prison by placing an iron cage round their heads, which fastens with an iron collar around their necks, which cage is worn night and day. These cages vary in weight; the largest weighs eight pounds and the smallest five pounds. This head-caging punishment must be very severe and injurious, as it, to a great extent, prevents sleep.

After making myself acquainted with the punishments inflicted in this prison, I proceeded to examine the work-shops. I found the prisoners working with industry, but under no apparent restraint except that of non-intercourse with each other. The prisoners could look at any one they pleased who was passing through the shops. I saw several prisoners at 2 p. m. who had finished their day's work or task, and were working, as they said, for themselves. I asked one prisoner how much the value of his overwork would amount to in one week, and his reply was five dollars. I asked the principal keeper who it was that received the money from the contractor for the prisoners' overwork, and I was told it was given to the warden of the prison for the benefit of the prisoner at the expiration of his sentence.

The contract price for the labor of the prisoners for last year was paid for by the contractors at 40 cents per man per day. No contracts have been let at this prison for a longer term than one year for the last three years, and the prison inspectors have deemed it "inexpedient" to advertise for the letting of contracts for a term of years. The result of this arrangement is, as the present contractors own the machinery in the shops, that they hold the prison contracts year after year, as no manufacturer can afford to place machinery in the shops on a one-year contract.

This prison is not self-sustaining, which is not surprising, considering the very low rate at which the prisoners' labor is let; the excess of expenditures over earnings being for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, \$122,561.30.

After passing through the shops, I asked to see the bath-room, and was shown a basin, which measured, I judged, 14 by 20 feet in length, which was used, I was told by the principal keeper, in the summer, no bathing being allowed in the fall or winter. The so-called bath-room was, in my opinion, unfit for the purpose it was used for.

This prison is without walls of adequate height, and on the north side there is no wall.

The safe-keeping of the prisoners appears to depend on the several guards located at some distance from the prison in six or seven guard-houses. The expense attending this inefficient system of guarding the prisoners must be very great. A suitable wall around the prison would add more to its security than the large number of guards employed for that purpose, and could, no doubt, be erected for less than the sum paid to the several guards for one year's services.

Sing Sing State prison, New York, is located on the east bank of the Hudson River, 32 miles from the city of New York; it was established in 1825. The principal or male prison is 484 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 50 feet high; it contains 1,191 cells, six tiers high. From the examination I made of this prison I do not consider it a secure place of confinement, and I could not find anything in its system that would be desirable to imitate in the treatment while in confinement of the court-martial prisoners of the Navy.

By the commutation law of the State of New York a prisoner in this prison and other prisons in the State of New York I visited can, by

good conduct, diminish the time of his imprisonment as follows: One month in each of the first two years; two months in each succeeding year to the fifth year; three months each following year to the tenth year; four months on each remaining year of the time of his imprisonment. Act of Congress, approved June 14, 1870, entitled "An act to regulate credits to prisoners for good behavior," makes the above law apply to United States convicts confined in this State.

#### EASTERN STATE (PENNSYLVANIA) PENITENTIARY.

Having examined Sing Sing State prison I proceeded to Philadelphia, Pa., on the 15th November, 1872, and called the next day at the State penitentiary for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which is located in the city of Philadelphia, in Locust street, Cherry Hill, two miles northwest of the city court-house. When I called at the prison the warden, Dr. Edward Townsend, was temporarily absent, and I handed my order to Mr. Cassidy, the principal overseer of the prison, then in charge of it. After reading my order, Mr. Cassidy informed me that every facility would be afforded for me to examine everything in the prison and in relation to it.

This prison is constructed on a different plan from any prison in the United States, and the system of it is also different, being called the solitary or separate system in contradistinction of the congregate system, which applies to all prisons in the United States except those of Pennsylvania.

The cells of this prison are built in (to use a prison term) blocks or corridors radiating from a center building of an octagonal shape forty feet in diameter. Each corridor opens into the center building. The shape of the prison can be best described by likening the center building to the hub of a wheel, from which the spokes, representing the corridors, radiate. This center building is two stories high. On the top of it there is a lookout stationed, I was informed, night and day. In the cupola there is a lantern in which there are eight reflectors, and by the use of gas the light is thrown into all parts of the prison grounds. The height of the lantern from the ground is fifty feet. The center building is in the center of the prison-grounds. There is a stone wall around the prison 35 feet high, 12 feet in diameter at the base, and 2 feet in diameter at the top. There is also a guard-tower on each corner of the walls. The prison grounds contain ten acres. This prison was first occupied in 1829, and there have been three escapes from it since that time.

Having examined the conformation of the prison and some of the arrangements thereof, I proceeded to examine the cells in the first corridor, which are 7 feet 6 inches in width, 12 feet in length, and 14 feet in height. There are fifty cells in this corridor, which is 368 feet in length and 10 feet wide. This corridor is one story in height. In this corridor there are twenty cells that were built in 1869-'70. These new cells are larger than the old cells, being 8 feet wide, 16 feet long, and 12 feet high. They are lighted by a sky-light 5 feet by 12 inches. All the cells in this as well as all the other corridors are heated by steam supplied from boilers at the end of the corridors. Each cell has a yard attached to it 8 feet wide and 14 feet in length, inclosed by a wall 14 feet high. In this yard, the length of which should be greater, the prisoner is allowed to take one hour's exercise during the day. As the prisoners, I was informed, are equally secure while in the yard during the day as when in the cells, it is to be regretted they are not allowed

a longer time than one hour for exercise during each twenty-four hours in their yards. This would greatly relieve the tediousness of solitary confinement, against which much is said and written. In each cell there is a water-faucet, which supplies water to the occupant of the cell at all times. There is also a gas-light in each cell, which is allowed to burn until 9 p. m., when all lights are extinguished. There is also a well-constructed privy in each cell, from which no odor can escape. The privies are flooded daily into a sewer.

The bedding in the cells was clean and comfortable, supplied with clean sheets every week. The beds were placed in wooden frames instead of iron bedsteads, the wooden frames being generally in prisons infested with bed-bugs, and some of the prisoners told me they were much annoyed by them. The means of ventilation in the cells of this prison are good if used, which was not the case on the occasion of my visit. There are two doors from each cell opening into the yard and corridor; the outside doors are close-fitting iron doors, the inside cell doors are grated doors. When the outside doors are closed, as I saw them, there is no means of ventilating the cells except by means (when the yard doors are closed) of the small aperture in the top or roof of the cells, which is quite insufficient. One prisoner, in reply to a question I asked him concerning the ventilation of his cell, complained of the cell doors being kept closed. Mr. Cassidy said they were kept open in summer. As all the corridors are comfortably heated in winter, it would be a great benefit, as a sanitary measure, to allow the outside door to remain open in winter as well as during the summer. Many of the prisoners I saw had a blanched and unhealthy complexion, due in great measure, in my opinion, to the want of proper ventilation of their cells. As I have stated, the means are sufficient in the lower cells for proper ventilation if allowed to be used.

The length of the second corridor is 268 feet, including the passage-way from the corridor to the center building. In this corridor there are 38 cells 7 feet 6 inches in width, 12 feet in length, and 14 feet in height.

This corridor is one story high and has no cells in it except those on the ground floor. The third corridor is of the same dimensions as the second corridor, and has 18 double cells in it, used as shops. These cells are 17 feet by 12 feet, and 12 feet high. This corridor is also one story high and has no cells in it except those on the ground floor.

The fourth corridor is 268 feet long; it is two stories in height. There are fifty cells on the ground floor and fifty cells on the second story. The dimensions of the lower cells are 7 feet 6 inches wide, 15 feet long, and 11 feet high. The cells in the second story of this corridor are 7 feet 6 inches wide, 15 feet long, and 12 feet high. In this corridor there are 136 cells.

The fifth corridor is 362 feet in length and two stories high. There are 136 cells in this corridor of the same dimensions as those in the fourth corridor.

The sixth corridor is two stories high and 268 feet long, and has in it on the ground floor and second story 100 cells, of the same dimensions as those of the fourth corridor.

The seventh corridor is 365 feet long and is two stories high. The dimensions of the cells in this corridor are 7 feet 6 inches wide, 16 feet long, and 11 feet high. There are in the two stories of this corridor 136 cells.

All the cells on the first floor of the corridor have yards attached to them.

The height of the corridors is about 30 feet.



Owing to the construction of the two-story corridors the unequal character of the punishment of the prisoners in this prison is quite apparent, as those prisoners who are confined in the cells of the second story cannot have any open-air exercise, as their cells have no yards attached to them, which the lower or ground floor cells have.

It can be well understood how much more severe the punishment is to prisoners confined in the upper cells without yards to their cells, when compared with those prisoners who are confined in the lower cells with yards attached to them.

The means of ventilating the upper cells with no yards attached to them was not sufficient. I consider solitary confinement in the upper cells of this prison, or those cells without yards, for a long term of years, as inhumane and injurious to health.

I saw and conversed with several prisoners confined in the lower cells and some in the upper cells of the different corridors. All the prisoners I saw in this prison were remarkably clean and neat in their appearance. They were well clothed in every respect, and all the prisoners I talked with said they were well fed and as kindly treated as the system of the prison allowed. The dinner ration I saw served to the prisoners in their cells was of fair quality and sufficient in quantity.

The following is the daily ration of the prisoners in this prison for each day of the week. The quality and quantity of it is regulated by the board of inspectors, consisting of five persons :

SUNDAY.

Beef, potatoes, and bean soup. All soups made by boiling the meat in the water of which the soup is made.

MONDAY.

Smoked shoulder of pork, boiled, and hominy or beans. In winter, sour-kraut and pork.

TUESDAY.

Mutton soup, with vegetables in it, and potatoes.

WEDNESDAY.

Beef and soup, with vegetables.

THURSDAY.

Mutton soup with rice or barley in it, and potatoes.

FRIDAY.

Beef, beans, and potatoes.

SATURDAY.

Mutton soup, with vegetables, and stewed dried apples, and generally a few dried currants mixed with them.

Every morning coffee, made of Rio coffee  $\frac{1}{2}$ , roasted rye  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bread as much as needed. Every evening, tea.

The prisoners' labor in this institution is not let by contract. The inspectors of the prison direct the manner in which all raw material to be manufactured by the prisoners shall be purchased, and the inspectors also direct the sale of all articles manufactured in this prison. The prisoners are required to perform, if they have the ability, a certain amount of work daily; after performing their task, they are allowed to work at "overwork," as it is termed, half the value of which is retained by the prison authorities for them on their discharge from the prison; or, if they have families, it is paid to them weekly. I was informed that half the weekly value of the overwork of the best workman in the prison was but a small sum; and it would be a charity to those families of the prisoners who are poor and destitute if they could have the whole value of his overwork.

The solitary or separate system is not in all cases strictly adhered to in this prison, except in the congregation of prisoners at religious service, which is not tolerated, as will appear by the following extract from

the report of the president of the board of inspectors, dated 22d February, 1870:

Congregational worship is very grateful to the mind, very agreeable, very impressive for those who have the fullest opportunities for private devotions, but convicts are not sentenced to penitentiary punishment for the purpose of enjoying an agreeable or interesting mode of worship. It is to be doubted if an opportunity for idle curiosity to gratify itself, which is frequently the wish of those to whom the company of one's self is the most disagreeable, can be the true basis of religious association.

The religious services are performed in this prison on the Sabbath in a manner peculiar to this institution. The chaplain stands at the end of the corridor which enters the center building; the outer cell-doors are then partially opened, as explained to me, except in the summer, when the outer doors are entirely open. The prisoner stands in his cell near the inner door, which is grated, and listens to the service, but he cannot see the chaplain or minister who preaches. Were it not for the system of this prison, which is opposed to congregational worship, each corridor could be used as a chapel by placing temporary seats across the passage-way, on which the prisoners could be seated and see and hear the minister. I saw in some of the shops I entered several men working on the congregate system; they were quite cheerful, and occupying as they did such comfortable cells on the ground floor, with yards attached to them for exercise, I think this part of the system as perfect and reformatory as any prison system can possibly be.

The relations between the principal keeper, Mr. Cassidy, and the prisoners were of the most cordial character; all were glad to see him, and, as I was closely observing every item of their intercourse, I am quite sure they considered him a humane and just man.

I visited several cells in which the prisoners were in solitary confinement for a long term of years and executed the work required of them in their cells. This system, contrasted with that I had seen in the partial congregate system in the shops of this prison, impressed me most favorably with the latter, which, I think, is largely the most humane and reformatory of the two systems I saw in the prison.

By the commutation law of Pennsylvania a prisoner in this prison can by good conduct diminish the term of his imprisonment as follows:

One month on each of the first two years; two months on each succeeding year to the fifth year; three months on each following year to the tenth year, and four months on each remaining year of the term of his sentence.

There are no punishments in this prison for violation of the rules of the prison except confinement in a partially darkened cell on bread and water; the punishment cells are large and well ventilated.

The rules for the government of the inspectors of this prison require that two inspectors shall visit the prison weekly and converse with each prisoner out of the presence of any person employed in the prison.

I examined the library of this prison, in which I found several of the prisoners, who were arranging the books. The library contains 6,268 volumes. Letters to and from prisoners in the prison are forwarded at all times after such examination only as to provide against infractions of the rules.

I visited the hospital of this prison, which is small and entirely inadequate for the wants of a large prison. I was informed that the prisoners were generally treated in their cells, and a large hospital was consequently not required.

I examined the kitchen of the prison, which was in good order and everything about it very clean.

I also visited the bake-house, and a flour-mill in which all the grain is ground that is used in the prison. The bread I saw was dark in color and made of a cheap kind of flour.

After I had examined the prison and male department of it, the warden, Dr. Townsend, who was absent when I arrived at the prison, escorted me to the female department of the prison, in the cells of the second story of one of the corridors. These cells were of the same size as those I have already described in the second story of the corridors. Some of the female prisoners I saw had to themselves a parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, and were not required to wear the prison dress.

All that appeared objectionable was that their cells in the second story had no yards attached to them, and the female prisoners I saw had no outdoor exercise, so essential to their health, as some of them had many years of imprisonment to serve before the expiration of their sentence. This is the fault of the solitary system, which, as I have stated, I do not consider humane. The other system I saw in this prison, where a small number of prisoners are allowed to work together in the shops, and occupying large cells, as they do, on the ground floor of the corridors, with yards attached to them where they can take even the small amount of outdoor exercise they are allowed, and cultivate a garden, I consider by far the most humane and reformatory of the two systems.

In concluding this report, I have the honor to state that Mr. William Woollet, architect, of Albany, N. Y., who is without doubt the first prison architect in this or any other country, has executed under my supervision drawings of three prisons, two of them on the congregate system, and one on the solitary or Pennsylvania system.

The largest of these prison drawings on the congregate plan is intended for the accommodation of 112 prisoners, the smallest for the accommodation of 60 prisoners.

These prisons are much different in their arrangement from any other prison. The means of ventilation are far superior to any in use. The cells are larger, being ten feet long, eight feet wide, and nine feet high. The corridors or passages on each side of the cell blocks are much wider, being eighteen feet in width. There is a vacant space above the cell block that admits of the free circulation of air from one side of the prison to the other, which was wanting in all the congregate prisons I examined, and there are various conveniences which are fully explained in the description of the proposed prison which accompanies the prison drawings.

By the plan of this prison, you will observe, it will admit of the classification of prisoners somewhat on the Irish or Crofton system; the good-conduct men can be confined, if desired, in the right wing, and the bad-conduct men in the left wing, and can be kept at all times and under all circumstances entirely separate, which the construction of other congregate prisons does not provide for.

Most of the interior arrangements of these plans for a prison are the result of the knowledge I gained during my visit to the different prisons I was directed to examine, and I do not think I have omitted any matter that was advantageous to adopt in the construction of a naval prison for the secure and humane confinement of the general court-martial prisoners of the United States Navy. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. BROOME,

*Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Marine Corps.*

Commodore C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N.,

*Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department,*

*Washington, D. C.*

VETO OF THE BILL MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE  
FEES OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS AND THEIR GEN-  
ERAL DEPUTIES.

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Assigning objections to the approval of the bill of the House (H. R. 2382)  
"making appropriation to pay fees of United States marshals and their  
general deputies."*

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JUNE 30, 1879.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

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*To the House of Representatives :*

I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to pay fees of United States marshals and their general deputies," with the following objections to its becoming a law :

The bill appropriates the sum of \$600,000 for the payment, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of United States marshals and their general deputies. The offices thus provided for are essential to the faithful execution of the laws. They were created and their powers and duties defined by Congress at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution in the judiciary act, which was approved September 24, 1789. Their general duties, as defined in the act which originally established them, were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force.

The principal provision on the subject in the Revised Statutes is as follows :

SEC. 787. It shall be the duty of the marshal of each district to attend the district and circuit courts, when sitting therein, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States; and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

The original act was amended February 28, 1795, and the amendment is now found in the Revised Statutes in the following form :

SEC. 788. The marshals and their deputies shall have in each State the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as the sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have by law in executing the laws thereof.

By subsequent statutes, additional duties have been from time to time imposed upon the marshals and their deputies, the due and regular performance of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these officers there would be no means of executing the warrants, decrees, or other process of the courts, and the judicial system of the country would be fatally defective. The criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is very extensive. The crimes committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States are all cognizable only in the courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice; crimes against the operations of the government, such as forging or counterfeiting the money or securities of the United States; crimes against the postal laws; offenses against the elective franchise, against the civil rights of citizens, against the existence of the government; crimes against the internal-revenue laws, the customs laws, the neutrality laws; crimes against laws for the protection of Indians, and of the public lands—all of these crimes, and many others, can be punished only under United States laws—laws which, taken together, constitute a body of jurisprudence, which is vital to the welfare of the whole country, and which can be enforced only by means of the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States. In the District of Columbia all of the process of the courts is executed by the officers in question. In short, the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, the service of all civil process in cases in which the United States is a party, and the execution of the revenue laws, the neutrality laws, and many other laws of large importance, depend on the maintenance of the marshals and their deputies. They are in effect the only police of the United States Government. Officers with corresponding powers and duties are found in every State of the Union and in every country which has a jurisprudence which is worthy of the name. To deprive the national government of these officers would be as disastrous to society as to abolish the sheriffs, constables, and police officers in the several States. It would be a denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws—a denial of all authority which requires the use of civil force. The law entitles these officers to be paid. The funds needed for the purpose have been collected from the people, and are now in the Treasury. No objection is therefore made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States.

The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in tenor and effect with the second section of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which, on the 23d of the present month, was returned to the House of Representatives with my objections to its approval. The provisions referred to are as follows:

SEC. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and no department or officer

of the government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title twenty-six mentioned in section one of this act, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law.

Upon a reconsideration in the House of Representatives of the bill which contained these provisions, it lacked a constitutional majority, and therefore failed to become a law. In order to secure its enactment, the same measure is again presented for my approval, coupled in the bill before me with appropriations for the support of marshals and their deputies during the next fiscal year. The object, manifestly, is to place before the Executive this alternative: Either to allow necessary functions of the public service to be crippled or suspended for want of the appropriations required to keep them in operation, or to approve legislation which in official communications to Congress he has declared would be a violation of his constitutional duty. Thus in this bill the principle is clearly embodied that, by virtue of the provision of the Constitution which requires that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives," a bare majority of the House of Representatives has the right to withhold appropriations for the support of the government unless the Executive consents to approve any legislation which may be attached to appropriation bills. I respectfully refer to the communications on this subject which I have sent to Congress during its present session for a statement of the grounds of my conclusions, and desire here merely to repeat that, in my judgment, to establish the principle of this bill is to make a radical, dangerous, and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 30, 1879.*





THE DARIEN INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*A report from the Secretary of State relative to the steps taken by the Government of the United States to promote the construction of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien.*

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JUNE 13, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

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*To the House of Representatives :*

I transmit herewith, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th ultimo, a report of the Secretary of State relative to the steps taken by this government to promote the establishment of an interoceanic canal across or near the Isthmus of Darien.

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1879.

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To the PRESIDENT :

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th ultimo, requesting the President to inform that House (if not incompatible with the public interests) what measures have been adopted, or may in his judgment be expedient, to promote the interests of the United States in the matter of the establishment of communication by canal between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across or near the isthmus connecting North and South America, has the honor to report that, pursuant to the 35th article of the treaty between the United States and New Granada, of the 12th of December, 1846, the government of that republic guaranteed to the United States that the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama, upon any modes of communication which then existed or might thereafter be constructed, should be open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States, and for the transportation of all articles of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of lawful commerce belonging to the citizens of the United States, and that no other tolls or charges should be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States, or their said merchandise, thus passing over any road or canal that might be made by the Government of New Granada, or by the authority of the same, than might, under like circumstances, be levied or collected from the Granadian citizens.



On the 14th of January, 1869, a convention between this government and that of the United States of Colombia, on the subject of a ship-canal, was signed at Bogota, but was not approved by the Congress of that republic. Negotiations for the same object were, however, subsequently resumed, and another treaty was signed on the 26th of January, 1870. This instrument was approved by the Colombian Congress, with amendments, but has not been ratified by either party.

Early in the administration which began in March, 1849, the chargé d'affaires of the United States in Nicaragua was authorized to propose to the government of that republic a treaty on the subject of a ship-canal. A general treaty of commerce was consequently concluded, which contained articles relative to the canal. These, however, guaranteed to that republic sovereignty of the territory through which the canal might pass. The only practicable route was by the way of that part of the territory of the Mosquito Indians which included the mouth of the San Juan River. The alleged king of those Indians was under British protection, and the government of that empire claimed through or for him sovereignty over the Mosquito territory. The Senate, therefore, did not approve the treaty as it was signed, preferring, as is supposed, to wait until the controversy between Great Britain and Nicaragua about the Mosquito territory should have been satisfactorily adjusted. Most of the articles of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, so called, between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April, 1850, relate to the then-proposed ship-canal through Nicaragua. The eighth article of that instrument, however, stipulates that the parties would extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, which then were proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama.

By the 14th article of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, of the 21st of June, 1867, it was stipulated that the United States, their citizens and property, should enjoy the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the territory of that republic, on any route of communication which might then exist, or thereafter be constructed, under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both republics and their respective citizens.

Early in the negotiations for peace with Mexico, which resulted in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the representative of the United States offered fifteen millions of dollars for the right of way for this government across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The offer was rejected, for the alleged reason that the Mexican Government had granted to British subjects the privilege of constructing works across that isthmus. It is understood that, soon afterwards, the grantees adverted to assigned to citizens of the United States the franchises which they had acquired. These deeming it expedient that their interests should be protected by a treaty with Mexico, an instrument for that purpose was signed in 1850, but not having been deemed adequate for its object, unsuccessful attempts for a more effective treaty were subsequently made.

By the 8th article, however, of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, of the 30th of December, 1853, commonly called the Gadsden Treaty, it was stipulated with reference to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec that neither government should interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations, and that at no time should any higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States than may be made on the persons and property of citizens of other foreign nations, nor shall any interest in

said transit way, or in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign government.

Congress has from time to time shown the interest which it takes in this subject by providing for surveys of routes for an interoceanic canal.

In 1858, Lieutenants N. Michler, of the Engineers, and T. A. Craven, of the Navy, made a survey of the routes by the Atrato and Truando Rivers.

Elaborate surveys of the same route were made between 1870 and 1873 by Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, of the Navy.

In 1871, Captain R. W. Shufeldt, of the Navy, made a similar survey of the Tehuantepec route.

In 1872 and 1873, a survey of the Nicaragua route was made by Commanders C. Hatfield and E. P. Lull, of the Navy.

Towards the close of the last administration there were elaborate negotiations here for a treaty with Nicaragua relative to a ship-canal. Their result, however, was not successful, for the reason, as is understood, that the plenipotentiary on the part of that government required terms which could not be accepted.

As the canal by the Nicaragua route would probably have to pass along a part of the course of the San Juan River, over which Costa Rica has or claims jurisdiction, it would be advisable to have a treaty upon the subject with that republic as well as with Nicaragua. Early in last year the minister of the United States in Central America was, consequently, instructed upon the subject; but he reported that Nicaragua was not disposed to negotiate, especially in connection with Costa Rica.

The latest step taken by this government has been the sending of two commissioners to take part in the Interoceanic Canal Congress which met at Paris on the 15th ultimo, under the auspices of the Geographical Society of that city, and under the immediate direction of Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the successful engineer of the Suez Canal. Pursuant to the unofficial invitation tendered by Mr. de Lesseps, the President designated Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen and Civil-Engineer Aniceto G. Menocal, both of the Navy, to take part in the deliberations of that congress, but they were not authorized to commit this government to any engagement, either as to the choice of a particular route or the assumption of any material guarantee for the expenses of constructing a canal. It is understood that the high character of those officers, and the knowledge of the subject acquired by them in repeated surveys and explorations over the different routes, caused their views to be received with attention. Their report of the proceedings and conclusions of the congress has not yet been received.

The policy of the United States on the general subject of isthmian transit is understood to have been, and to be, not to undertake the construction of a ship-canal on its own account, even if the practicability of such a work at a reasonable cost were to be shown, but to secure by treaties protection to the capital of such citizens as might be disposed to embark in the enterprise.

It will be my purpose to give an attentive consideration to whatever may pass in other commercial countries relative to this subject, and to omit no favorable opportunity for useful negotiations in behalf of the interests of this government and the commercial enterprises of its citizens.

WM. M. EVARTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 12, 1879.



VETO OF THE BILL MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

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M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ASSIGNING

*Objections to the approval of the bill of the House (H. R. 2255) "making appropriations for certain judicial expenses."*

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JUNE 23, 1879.—Ordered to be printed.

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*To the House of Representatives :*

After careful examination of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," I return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval :

The general purpose of the bill is to provide for certain judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, for which the sum of \$2,690,000 is appropriated. These appropriations are required to keep in operation the general functions of the judicial department of the government, and if this part of the bill stood alone there would be no objection to its approval. It contains, however, other provisions, to which I desire respectfully to ask your attention.

At the present session of Congress a majority of both Houses favoring a repeal of the congressional election laws embraced in title 26 of the Revised Statutes, passed a measure for that purpose, as part of a bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes." Unable to concur with Congress in that measure, on the 29th of May last I returned the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my approval, for that further consideration for which the Constitution provides. On reconsideration the bill was approved by less than two-thirds of the House, and failed to become a law. The election laws, therefore, remain valid enactments, and the supreme law of the land, binding not only upon all

private citizens, but also alike and equally binding upon all who are charged with the duties and responsibilities of the legislative, the executive, and the judicial departments of the government.

It is not sought by the bill before me to repeal the election laws. Its object is to defeat their enforcement. The last clause of the first section is as follows:

And no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees, or expenses under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes, or of any provision of said title.

Title 26 of the Revised Statutes, referred to in the foregoing clause, relates to the elective franchise, and contains the laws now in force regulating the congressional elections.

The second section of the bill reaches much further. It is as follows:

SEC. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for service in connection with elections or on election day, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law.

This section of the bill is intended to make an extensive and essential change in the existing laws. The following are the provisions of the statutes on the same subject which are now in force:

SEC. 3679. No department of the government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

SEC. 3732. No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year.

The object of these sections of the Revised Statutes is plain. It is, first, to prevent any money from being expended unless appropriations have been made therefor; and, second, to prevent the government from being bound by any contract not previously authorized by law, except for certain necessary purposes in the War and Navy Departments.

Under the existing laws the failure of Congress to make the appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of the election laws would not prevent their enforcement. The right and duty to appoint the general and special deputy marshals which they provide for would still remain, and the executive department of the government would also be empowered to incur the requisite liability for their compensation. But the second section of this bill contains a prohibition not found in any previous legislation. Its design is to render the election laws inoperative and a dead letter during the next fiscal year. It is sought to accomplish this by omitting to appropriate money for their enforcement and by expressly prohibiting any department or officer of

the government from incurring any liability under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for service on election days until an appropriation sufficient to pay such liability shall have first been made.

The President is called upon to give his affirmative approval to positive enactments which in effect deprive him of the ordinary and necessary means of executing laws still left in the statute-book, and embraced within his constitutional duty to see that the laws are executed. If he approves the bill and thus gives to such positive enactments the authority of law, he participates in the curtailment of his means of seeing that the law is faithfully executed while the obligation of the law and of his constitutional duty remains unimpaired.

The appointment of special deputy marshals is not made by the statute a spontaneous act of authority on the part of any executive or judicial officer of the government, but is accorded as a popular right of the citizens to call into operation this agency for securing the purity and freedom of elections in any city or town having twenty thousand inhabitants or upward. Section 2021 of the Revised Statutes puts it in the power of any two citizens of such city or town to require of the marshal of the district the appointment of these special deputy marshals. Thereupon the duty of the marshal becomes imperative, and its non-performance would expose him to judicial mandate or punishment, or to removal from office by the President, as the circumstances of his conduct might require. The bill now before me neither revokes this popular right of the citizens nor relieves the marshal of the duty imposed by law, nor the President of his duty to see that this law is faithfully executed.

I forbear to enter again upon any general discussion of the wisdom and necessity of the election laws or of the dangerous and unconstitutional principle of this bill, that the power vested in Congress to originate appropriations involves the right to compel the Executive to approve any legislation which Congress may see fit to attach to such bills, under the penalty of refusing the means needed to carry on essential functions of the government. My views on these subjects have been sufficiently presented in the special messages sent by me to the House of Representatives during their present session. What was said in those messages I regard as conclusive as to my duty in respect to the bill before me. The arguments urged in those communications against the repeal of the election laws and against the right of Congress to deprive the Executive of that separate and independent discretion and judgment which the Constitution confers and requires are equally cogent in opposition to this bill. This measure leaves the powers and duties of the supervisors of elections untouched. The compensation of those officers is provided for under permanent laws, and no liability for which an appropriation is now required would therefore be incurred by their appointment. But the power of the national government to protect them in the discharge

of their duty at the polls would be taken away. The States may employ both civil and military power at the elections, but by this bill even the civil authority to protect congressional elections is denied to the United States. The object is to prevent any adequate control by the United States over the national elections by forbidding the payment of deputy marshals, the officers who are clothed with authority to enforce the election laws.

The fact that these laws are deemed objectionable by a majority of both Houses of Congress is urged as a sufficient warrant for this legislation.

There are two lawful ways to overturn legislative enactments. One is their repeal; the other is the decision of a competent tribunal against their validity. The effect of this bill is to deprive the executive department of the government of the means to execute laws which are not repealed, which have not been declared invalid, and which it is, therefore, the duty of the Executive and of every other department of government to obey and to enforce.

I have in my former message on this subject expressed a willingness to concur in suitable amendments for the improvement of the election laws; but I cannot consent to their absolute and entire repeal, and I cannot approve legislation which seeks to prevent their enforcement.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 23, 1879.*

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